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# A Methodology for Optimal Planning over Time

## Volume II Appendices A, B, C, D, and E in Support of Volume I

by Charles A. Allen  
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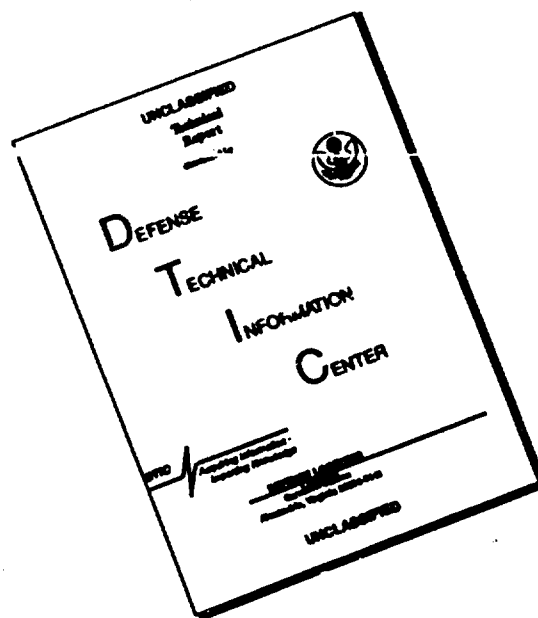
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<p>This report describes a methodology which can be used to identify the most cost-effective plan for the phase-in and phase-out of vehicle systems -- a methodology for optimal fleet planning over time. Volume I provides a systematic development of the problem structure, a qualitative description of the solution procedure, and mathematical and operational descriptions of the algorithm. Volume II provides appendices containing a demonstration problem, subroutine descriptions, program flow charts, program listings, and error message descriptions.</p>		

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1. Volume I, "A Methodology for Optimal Planning Over Time" and Volume II, "Appendices A, B, C, D and E in Support of a Methodology for Optimal Planning Over Time - Volume I," were prepared by the Research Analysis Corporation for the Combat Systems Group, United States Army Combat Developments Command, and document RAC study 011.310, "Aircraft Systems Least Cost Phase-In." Copies of these reports are forwarded for your retention and use.
2. The methodology described in these volumes was developed to meet in part the need of the US Army to determine an optimal plan for phasing in new aircraft systems to meet its worldwide commitments yet remain within budgetary constraints. It provides to planners a tool for use in planning situations involving consideration of large numbers of alternative systems and combinations of tasks.
3. The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

FOR THE CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stanley R. Meeken".

STANLEY R. MEEKEN

Colonel, GS

Chief, Studies and Analyses Division

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by  
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## APPENDIX A

### A SAMPLE PROBLEM

We have chosen a relatively small sample problem to illustrate an implementation of the branch-and-bound algorithm and its corresponding program. We will structure the problem from a user's viewpoint, formulate the objective function and the constraint set, illustrate the preparation of the data decks and user's subroutines, and explain the logic of the results. The problem to be described here has been discussed in a previous document.<sup>4</sup>

The Ace Trucking Co., in planning for next year's workload, estimates that the company can serve its customers with a fleet of 67 light trucks and 16 cross-country trailers. An alternative fleet was also considered consisting of 43 light and 20 medium sized trucks, together with only 7 cross-country trailers. Finally, the only other practical alternative considered was a mix of 42 medium trucks and 12 of the big trailers. The medium trucks, however, are of a new design and will not be available for next year unless the company is willing to pay a substantial premium. At first it appeared that choosing one of these three alternative fleets (shown in table form below) was

	light trucks	medium trucks	trailers
Alternative #1	67	—	16
Alternative #2	43	20	7
Alternative #3	—	42	12

Figure A-1 ALTERNATIVE FLEET MIXES FOR 1972

the only decision issue. However, it soon became clear to the planning group at Ace Trucking Co. that the investment decision should also depend on the utilization of the trucks in subsequent years, in addition to that utilization planned for the next year. And furthermore, the existing fleet of trucks was far from obsolete, even though maintenance costs on some of the older vehicles were beginning to climb. Realizing these factors, the planning group estimated the workload for their trucks over the next three years (beyond which they could not be confident of their estimates), and then prepared a requirements table like that in Figure A-2 below.

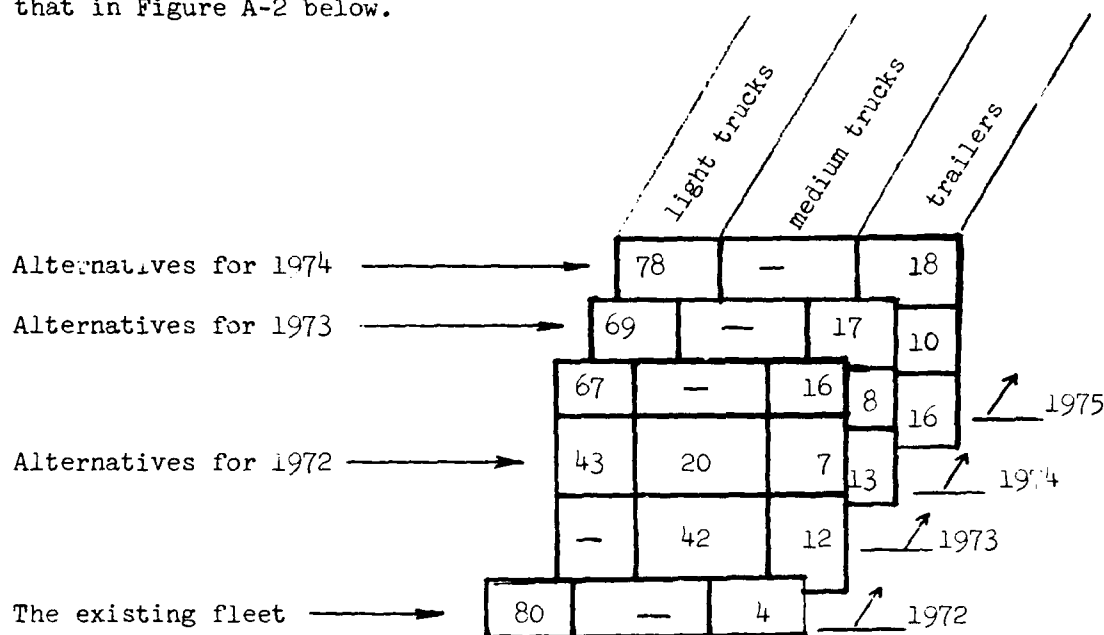


Figure A-2 CAPITAL EQUIPMENT (TRUCK) REQUIREMENTS  
AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

The existing fleet did not include any medium sized trucks; 60 light trucks were two years old, but the remaining 20 were purchased only last year. The inherited trailers were also two years old. Finally, based on the projected cash flow position of Ace for the next three years, it was decided that a limit (cost constraint) be placed on new truck procurements for each of the three years.\* Decision time for Ace

\* Costs constraints were not imposed on this problem in the previous referenced description; hence, a slightly different solution was obtained.



Trucking Co. is January 1972, and the question is: what is the optimal plan over the next three-year period?

Initially, one should ask: how many alternative plans exist? If we permute three alternatives per year with three years, we develop 27 alternative plans — but this number ignores all permutations of the existing fleet as well as all concern for the "welfare" of the inherited fleet from year to year. In addition, there are questions like "buy" or "lease," ... "sell," "salvage," or "store," etc., making the number of alternative plans very large indeed (literally thousands even in this trivial problem). In fact, for real-world problems, it would not be atypical to have millions of possible alternative plans confronting the decision-maker, each involving a maze of cost factors — making evaluation of each and every plan rather impractical. Problems like this can be solved efficiently, without evaluating each and every alternative, using the mathematical programming techniques embodied within the Palk-U Land Algorithm.<sup>2</sup>

The objective function for this problem is developed from the general form of Fig. 2-1 (page 2-11) plus projected estimates of the cost coefficients for each cost category. We have only three vehicles under consideration but we artificially introduce a fourth vehicle (and call it MEDIUM\* to account for the premium charge if we buy MEDIUM trucks for the first year (1972). That is, the program will treat the purchase of MEDIUM trucks and MEDIUM\* trucks separately, as if they were distinct. In Figure A-3 we show the reduced form of the objective function. Note that,

- (1) There is only one (possible) R&D charge and that is associated with the MEDIUM\* vehicles (called vehicle No. 1; the LIGHT-MEDIUM and TRAILERS are numbered 2, 3, and 4, respectively).
- (2) We use k increase in operating cost over time (for simplicity, hence, we drop the second subscript in the  $c$  coefficients as well as the summation over  $k$ ).
- (3) We have introduced the specific values for the number of vehicles ( $N=4$ ) and the length of the planning period ( $T=3$ ) where they appear in Figure A-3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(x) = & U_1(x_1) + \sum_{j=1}^4 a_j x_j + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 (-d_{jl}) s_{jl} \\
& \text{R\&D Costs} \quad \text{Procurement Costs} \quad \text{Savings due to mothballing of unneeded vehicles} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{n=1}^3 c_{jln} w_{jln} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^4 \sum_{n=1}^3 c_{jln} x_{jln} \\
& \quad \text{Operating and maintenance cost} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \quad \quad \text{(purchased fleet)} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{n=0}^2 (-e_{j,(n-l+1)}) w_{jln} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 \sum_{n=1}^3 (-e_{j,(n-l+1)}) x_{jln} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \quad \quad \text{Savings resulting from vehicle salvage} \quad \quad \quad \text{(purchased fleet)} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{n=k_j}^0 (-f_{j,(4-l)}) w_{jln} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 \sum_{n=1}^3 (-f_{j,(4-l)}) x_{jln} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \quad \quad \text{Savings due to crediting the value of fleet owned} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{at the end of the planning period} \quad \quad \quad \text{(purchased fleet)}
\end{aligned}$$

Fig A3 - The Simplified Objective (cost) Function For the Sample Truck Problem

The constraint set is developed from the general descriptions given in Chapter 3 (starting on p. 3-1).

The material balance constraints become:

$$\sum_{\ell'=K_j}^0 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 w_{j\ell'm} + \sum_{\ell'=1}^{\ell} \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell'm} = \sum_{i \in M_{\ell}} \sum_{k=1}^{R_{i\ell}} u_{ijk\ell} p_{ik\ell} + s_{j\ell}$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\ell = 1, 2, 3$$

Note that we have assumed no attrition ( $v_{\ell-\ell'} = 1$ ), and have assigned the  $t_{i\ell}$  factor = 1 for all mission groups.

The consistency constraints reduce to:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{R_{i\ell}} p_{ik\ell} = 1; \ell = 1, 2, 3 \text{ and } i = 1, 2, 3$$

The vintage constraints for the light trucks and trailers are:

$$w_{j\ell} = \sum_{m=0}^{9+\ell} w_{j\ell m}; j = 2, 4 \text{ and } \ell = -1, 0$$

where  $L_j$  has been replaced by 10 subperiods (years) for all vehicles and  $K_j$  by -1 for both inherited vehicles.

The master variable constraints are simply:

$$x_j = \sum_{\ell=1}^3 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell m}; j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

Finally, since we have chosen to introduce cost constraints, we have

$$H_{\ell} = \sum_{j=1}^4 a_j^0 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell m} + P_{\ell} - P_{\ell-1}$$

We (i.e., Ace Trucking Co.) will set the cost constraint,  $H_{\ell} = \$150,000.$ ,  $\$250,000.$ , and  $\$300,000.$ , for the three years of the planning period, respectively. The linear approximation  $a_j^0$ , to the procurement cost function will be selected after inspection of the actual cost vs. quantity curve.

A careful inspection of the total constraint set for this problem will indicate a total of 24 constraints (recall that there is no materiel balance constraint for  $[\ell=1, j=3]$  and no vintage constraint for  $[j=4, \ell=0]$ ). Similarly, a count of the number of variables (being careful to delete those which must equal zero because of specific exclusions in this sample problem) will indicate a total of 60. The reader will note that the GENLCP Program automatically computes and prints these totals for use in the BBCAV 2 Program.

We are now ready to prepare the data decks and user subroutines. The user subroutine GETPHI is shown in the program listing on page D-32. It is here that we describe the R&D and procurement equations for the four vehicles in the sample problem. Note that vehicle No. 1 (MEDIUM\*) has an R&D (premium) charge of  $\$300,000.$ \* — the other three vehicles have no R&D charge and their procurement costs are simply described by concave functions of the form  $ax^b$ . Of course, other forms of concave functions could have been used.

---

\* We have chosen to scale all costs by  $10^6$ . This means that all final cost data should be multiplied by  $10^6$ .

The only other user subroutine YRCOST (see page D-19) is prepared for use in the GENLCP program, then duplicated for use in REPGEN. As described previously on p. 4-10 of chapter 4, YRCOST is used to calculate the operating, mothballing, salvage, and truncation cost coefficients,  $c_{jk}$ ,  $d_{jl}$ ,  $e_j$ ,  $(m-l+1)$  and  $f_j$ ,  $(Y-l+1)$  respectively. For our sample problem, we use no increase in operating cost overtime ( $R=0.$ ); a mothballing savings factor of  $R1 = 0.9$ ; a salvage savings factor of  $\alpha = 0.5$ ; and truncation savings based upon a linear decay from an estimate of the purchase cost (input through the GENLCP data deck) and an assumed 10 year lifetime for each vehicle.

The data deck for the GENLCP program can now be prepared (see figure A-4).

In entry (card image) No. 1 we give the problem title, the first and last year of the planning period, and then specify the four vehicle tables, three task tables, and five period tables — the first two of which are inherited periods. Entry 2 is the VEHICLE header card for the first vehicle. Entry 3 describes the first vehicle as LIGHT, indicates an availability date of 1970 (i.e. an inherited vehicle) and finally a ten year vehicle lifetime. Entry 4 indicates that 60 light vehicles were purchased in 1970 and 20 light vehicles were purchased in 1971. Entry 5 indicates a \$3,000. purchase cost estimate for purposes of calculation of the truncation and salvage value, a ten year operating cost of \$120,000., zero R&D cost for the light vehicle, zero attrition for the light vehicle, and finally an estimated linear purchase cost coefficient of \$3,000., respectively. This linear purchase cost coefficient estimate was based upon a study of the corresponding non-linear procurement equation for the light vehicle. In general, one should choose the cost coefficient (slope of the straight line) such that the straight line intersects the non-linear curve at or about the estimated solution value. The consequences of a poor estimate will be described shortly. Entries 6 through 15 simply complete the vehicle tables. Entries 16 through 31 describe the period tables. The first two periods (1970 and 1971) are inherited periods. In period 1972 we indicate a cost constraint of \$150,000. in entry 21. Entry 22 specifies that there exists only one task in 1972 and its scale factor is 1.0.

1	SAMPLE	1972	1974	4	3	5
2	VEHICLE					
3	LIGHT	1970	10			
4		60	20			
5		.003	.12	0.0	1.0	.003
6	VEHICLE					
7	MEDIUM*	1972	10			
8		.006	.14	.300	1.0	.006
9	VEHICLE					
10	MEDIUM	1973	10			
11		.005	.14	0.	1.0	.006
12	VEHICLE					
13	TRAILER	1970	10			
14		4				
15		.01	.16	0.	1.0	.012
16	PERIOD					
17	1970 1971					
18	PERIOD					
19	1971 1971					
20	PERIOD					
21	1972 1972	.15				
22		1	1.0			
23		1	1.0			
24	PERIOD					
25	1973 1973	.25				
26		1	1.0			
27		2	1.0			
28	PERIOD					
29	1974 1974	.3				
30		1	1.0			
31		3	1.0			
32	TASK					
33		1	2	3		
34	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	TRAILER			
35	67.0	0.0	16.0			
36	43.0	20.0	7.0			
37	0.0	42.0	12.0			
38	TASK					
39		2	4	5		
40	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	MEDIUM	TRAILER		
41	67.0	0.0	0.0	17.0		
42	45.0	22.0	0.0	2.0		
43	0.0	45.0	0.0	12.0		
44	45.0	0.0	22.0	18.0		
45	0.0	0.0	45.0	12.0		
46	TASK					
47		3	4	5		
48	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	MEDIUM	TRAILER		
49	78.0	0.0	0.0	15.0		
50	48.0	24.0	0.0	10.0		
51	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.0		
52	48.0	0.0	24.0	10.0		
53	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.0		
54	ENDTABLE					

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Fig. A-4 The Sample Problem Data Deck for the GENLCP Program

The remaining entries in the period tables should be self explanatory. The task tables are input next. Entry 33 specifies that task No. 1 will have three vehicles and three alternatives. Entries 34 through 37 input the alternative set for the first year of the planning period (compare with the figure A-2). The alternative sets for the second and third years of the planning period follow. Note that because of the introduction of the artificial MEDIUM\* vehicle, the complete set of permutations yield five distinct alternatives instead of the original three. This data deck ends with an ENDTABLE card in entry 54.

We now run (process) the GENLCP program and obtain the printout of Figure A-5; parts (a) through (f). Part (a) simply prints out some input information for checking purposes, and reorders the vehicles according to the magnitude of the R&D charge; note, in this regard, that the MEDIUM\* truck is "called" vehicle No. 1 (X01) since it has the R&D charge.

In the first section of Part (b), a summary of the constraint equations for this sample problem is listed; the row type (E for equality and N for free), then the row name is printed in accordance with the symbolic naming convention of Fig. 4-3. The second section of part (b), and continuing in part (c), lists the variable, the columns in which it appears, and its corresponding coefficient. Similarly, the last section, labeled RHS, gives a summary of those rows (constraint equations) which have non-zero right-hand-sides.

Part (d) provides a cross-reference list of variable number versus variable name for use in the interpretation of the output from the B3CAV2 program. The last section of part (d) indicates that there are 25 rows and 61 columns in this sample problem. Note that in each case these are one more than was indicated previously because the cost row and the right hand side variable, respectively are now included. Finally the upper bounds, computed by the GENLCP program, are listed for the master variables; the minus sign here is superfluous.

Part (e) prints a cost summary on each vehicle along with the components of the inherited fleet. Then in the last section of part (e) and continuing in part (f), the task (alternative) tables are reproduced.

# GENERATING THE MATRIX FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN PROBLEM

FILENAME= SAMPLE    STARTING YEAR = 1972 LAST YEAR = 1974  
 WILL INPUT 4 VEHICLE TABLES, AND 3 TASK TABLE, AND 5 PERIOD TABLES.

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE  
 LIGHT                    1970                    10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE  
 MEDIUM\*                    1972                    10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE  
 MEDIUM                    1973                    10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE  
 TRAILER                    1970                    10

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE  
 1970 1970

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE  
 1971 1971

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE  
 1972 1972

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE  
 1973 1973

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE  
 1974 1974

READING IN A TASK TABLE  
                   1                    3                    3

READING IN A TASK TABLE  
                   2                    4                    5

READING IN A TASK TABLE  
                   3                    4                    5

VEHICLE NAME    VARIABLE NAME  
 OPTIONAL R+D VEHICLES

MEDIUM\*                    X01  
                   OTHER VEHICLES

LIGHT                    X02

MEDIUM                    X03

TRAILER                    X04

Fig A-5(a) GENLCP Output For Sample Problem



NAME SAMPLE

ROWS

\* E SUMX01  
 \* E SUMX02  
 \* E SUMX03  
 \* E SUMX04  
 \* E PC01  
 \* E PC02  
 \* E PC03  
 \* E IN02PM1  
 \* E IN02PM0  
 \* E IN04PM1  
 \* E X01P01  
 \* E X02P01  
 \* E X04P01  
 \* E T01P01  
 \* E X01P02  
 \* E X02P02  
 \* E X03P02  
 \* E X04P02  
 \* E T02P02  
 \* E X01P03  
 \* E X02P03  
 \* E X03P03  
 \* E X04P03  
 \* E T03P03  
 \* N COST

COLUMNS

(PARTIAL LISTING)

* X01	SUMX01	-1.0000
* X02	SUMX02	-1.0000
* X03	SUMX03	-1.0000
* X04	SUMX04	-1.0000
* P01	PC01	1.0000
* P01	PC02	-1.0000
* P02	PC02	1.0000
* P02	PC03	-1.0000
* P03	PC03	1.0000
* W02M100	COST	-.0108
* W02M100	IN02PM1	1.0000
* W02M101	COST	.0116
* W02M101	IN02PM1	1.0000
* W02M101	X02P01	-1.0000
* W02M102	COST	.0238
* W02M102	IN02PM1	1.0000
* W02M102	X02P01	-1.0000
* W02M102	X02P02	-1.0000
* W02M103	COST	.0345
* W02M103	IN02PM1	1.0000
* W02M103	X02P01	-1.0000
* W02M103	X02P02	-1.0000
* W02M103	X02P03	-1.0000
* W02M100	COST	-.0015
* W02M100	IN02PM0	1.0000
* W02M101	COST	.0112
* W02M101	IN02PM0	1.0000
* W02M101	X02P01	-1.0000
* W02M102	COST	.0236
* W02M102	IN02PM0	1.0000
* W02M102	X02P01	-1.0000
* W02M102	X02P02	-1.0000

Fig A-5(b) GENLCP Output For  
 Sample Problem

*	W020003	COST	.0342
*	W020003	IW02P00	1.0000
*	W020003	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W020003	X02P02	-1.0000
*	W020003	X02P03	-1.0000
*	W04M100	COST	-.0025
*	W04M100	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M101	COST	.0147
*	W04M101	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M101	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M102	COST	.0314
*	W04M102	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M102	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M102	X04P02	-1.0000
*	W04M103	COST	.0430
*	W04M103	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P02	-1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P03	-1.0000
*	P030103	X02P03	78.0000
*	P030103	X04P03	18.0000
*	P030103	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030203	X01P03	24.0000
*	P030203	X02P03	48.0000
*	P030203	X04P03	10.0000
*	P030203	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030303	X01P03	50.0000
*	P030303	X04P03	16.0000
*	P030303	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030403	X02P03	48.0000
*	P030403	X03P03	24.0000
*	P030403	X04P03	10.0000
*	P030403	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030503	X03P03	50.0000
*	P030503	X04P03	16.0000
*	P030503	T03P03	1.0000
*	X010303	SUMX01	1.0000
*	X010303	X01P03	-1.0000
*	X010303	PC03	.0060
*	X010303	COST	.0086
*	X020303	SUMX02	1.0000
*	X020303	X02P03	-1.0000
*	X020303	PC03	.0030
*	X020303	COST	.0093
*	X030303	SUMX03	1.0000
*	X030303	X03P03	-1.0000
*	X030303	PC03	.0060
*	X030303	COST	.0086
*	X040303	SUMX04	1.0000
*	X040303	X04P03	-1.0000
*	X040303	PC03	.0120
*	X040303	COST	.0070
*RHS			
*	RHS1	PC01	.1500
*	RHS1	PC02	.2500
*	RHS1	PC03	.3000
*	RHS1	IW02PM1	60.0000
*	RHS1	IW02P00	20.0000
*	RHS1	IW04PM1	4.0000
*	RHS1	T01P01	1.0000
*	RHS1	T02P02	1.0000
*	RHS1	T03P03	1.0000
*ENDATA			

Fig A-5(c) GENLCP Output for  
Sample Problem

# REFERENCE LIST FOR COLUMN NUMBERS AND NAMES

00000004	1	X01	2	X02	3	X03	4	X04	5	P01
00000004	5	P02	7	P03	8	W02M100	9	W02M101	10	W02M102
00000004	11	X02M103	12	X02M100	13	W02M101	14	W02M102	15	W02M103
00000004	16	W04M100	17	W04M101	18	W04M102	19	W04M103	20	W04M104
00000004	21	P01M101	22	P01M101	23	X01M101	24	X01M102	25	X01M103
00000004	26	S0101	27	X02M101	28	X02M102	29	X02M103	30	S0201
00000004	31	X04M101	32	X04M102	33	X04M103	34	S0401	35	P02M102
00000004	36	P02M102	37	P02M102	38	P02M102	39	P02M102	40	X01M102
00000004	41	X01M103	42	S0102	43	X02M102	44	X02M103	45	S0202
00000004	46	X03M102	47	X03M103	48	S0302	49	X04M102	50	X04M103
00000004	51	S0402	52	P03M103	53	P03M103	54	P03M103	55	P03M103
00000004	56	P04M103	57	X01M103	58	X02M103	59	X03M103	60	X04M103
00000004	61	RHS1								

## IMPORTANT DATA ITEMS FOR INPUT TO BSCAVLP

NUMBER OF ROWS (INCLUDING COST) IS 25  
NUMBER OF COLUMNS (INCLUDING RHS) IS 61  
UPPER BOUNDS FOR VEHICLES IN ORDER FROM X1 THRU XN ARE

-157.0000  
-224.0000  
-95.0000  
-51.0000

Fig A-5 i) GENICP Output For Sample Problem

VEHICLE NAME	VARIABLE NAME	SAL/TRUNC COST	O AND M COST	R AND D COST	RETENTION RATE	YEAR FIRST AVAILABLE	LIFE IN YEARS
MEDIUM*	X01	.0060	.1400	.3000	1.0000	1972	10
LIGHT	X02	.0030	.1200	0.0000	1.0000	1970	10
MEDIUM	X03	.0060	.1400	0.0000	1.0000	1973	10
TRAILER	X04	.0100	.1600	0.0000	1.0000	1970	10

COMPONENTS OF THE INHERITED FLEET

1970 1971  
 NUMBER OF X02 60 20  
 NUMBER OF X04 4 -0

TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM 1972 THROUGH 1972

TASK 01 - PERFORMED BY 1.00 FORCE ELEMENT(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL 1.000

\* VARIABLE X01 X02 X04 X

\*\*\*\*\*

ALTERNATIVE

1	0	67	16
2	20	43	7
3	42	0	12

Fig A-5(e) GENLCP Output For Sample Problem

The reader should note that very little new information is produced by the GENLCP program — for the most part, GENLCP merely formats, reorders, checks, and performs bookkeeping operations in preparation for entry to the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm.

The first data deck for the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is prepared as illustrated in figure A-6. We first assign a solution name in entry 1. The first, second, fourth and fifth fields of entry 2 are omitted as described on page 4-26. The third field in entry 2 indicates that there are four concave cost functions. The zero in the sixth field suppresses printing of the subroutine calls; the 1 in field No. 7 prints a listing of the primal iterations of each linear program; and the 1 in field No. 8 prints the entire set of LP solutions. Fields 9 and 10 are the standard specifications for the size of the array BLIST. The 1 in field No. 11 prints the column numbers and their corresponding values for each node. The last field, set to 20, establishes the limit on the number of nodes that will be evaluated prior to termination.

Entry 3 has four fields which establish (1) a tolerance factor of 0.005 (i.e., the solution will be within one-half of one percent of the theoretical optimum), (2) a program time limit of 90.0 seconds prior to termination (the solution to the sample problem actually used only 48 central processor seconds), (3) that no initial solution (basis) will be input, and (4) that we wish to obtain a detailed output. The second data deck for the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is prepared as illustrated in figure A-8. As discussed on p. 4-35, the REPGEN data deck is very easy to prepare since most cards are duplicates of the GENLCP data deck. After the title card, the vehicle tables are inserted with cards of type 2 deleted. The period tables come next using only the header cards and cards of type 1. Note that the period designators have been inserted on all cards of type 1 in columns 11 and 12. The ENDTABLE card in entry 24 ends the data deck.

When the BBCAV2 program in the BBCAV2-REPGEN packet is loaded and processed, the printed output gives complete information vis-à-vis the optimal solution as well as all intermediate nodal solutions. The printout is long and involved and is in a coded format. The REPGEN program in the BBCAV2-REPGEN packet will decode the BBCAV2 output and

```

1 SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL
2           4           0           1           1           25   131           1   20
3       0.005       90.0       0.0       1.0

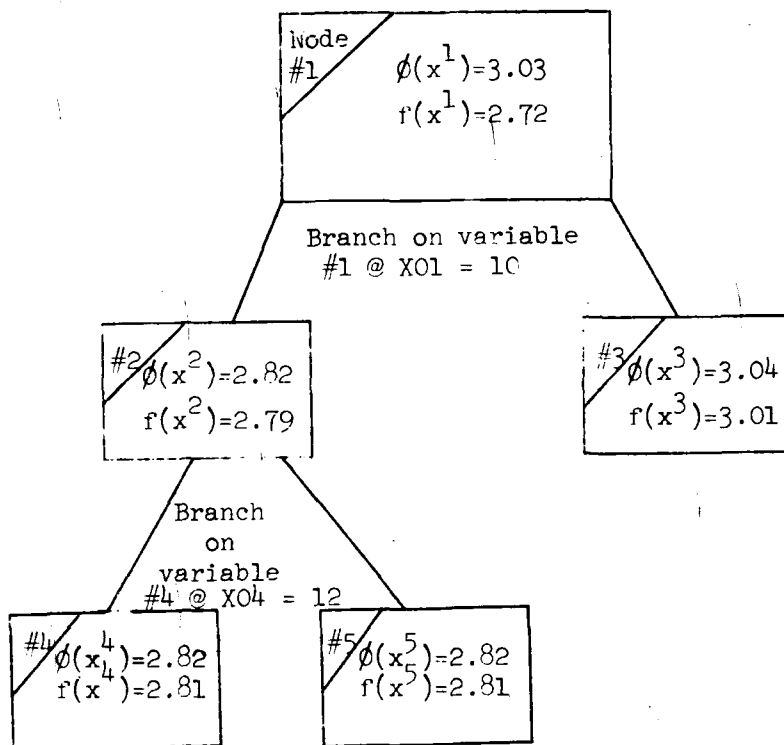
```

Fig. A-6 The Sample Problem Data Deck For the BBHAV2 Program

present all essential information, hence, we neither present nor discuss the BBHAV2 output. After some experience with these programs, the user may suppress all intermediate information if he so desires. We do present here a branching tree (like that of Fig. 2-2b) to lend further clarity to the intermediate solution.

The "tree" of intermediate solutions (see Fig. A-7) is illustrative of the iteration process of the branch-and-bound algorithm. Node #1 represents a complete linearization of the non-linear problem and establishes the first reference solution,  $\phi(x^1) = 3.03$  million dollars. A lower bound to all solutions,  $f(x^1)$ , is also determined and equals 2.72 million dollars. The branching rule is then applied and variable #1 is selected, at the branching value of  $X_{01} = 10$ . The linear programs associated with node #'s 2 and 3 are then evaluated. Node #2 yields a better reference solution of  $\phi(x^2) = 2.82$ . Node #3 is found to contain no better solution than  $\phi(x^2)$  because  $f(x^3) > \phi(x^2)$ , hence node #3 need no longer be considered. The next best branching variable is #4, at a value of  $X_{04} = 12$ . The linear solutions to nodes 4 and 5 yield identical results, indicating a solution at the bound. The process terminates here because the smallest lower bound is within one-half of one percent of the current reference solution. Detailed information regarding the optimal (and final) solution is obtained through the REPGEN program.

REPGEN in the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is then processed resulting in the output of figure A-9, parts (a) and (b). Part (a) contains an overall COST INFORMATION summary together with a breakdown of the number of PURCHASED RESOURCES (vehicles). Part (b) illustrates a breakdown of the STORED (mothballed) RESOURCES and the TOTAL RESOURCES USED by period. From these tabulated results, we have constructed a bar chart in figure A-10 to better illustrate the optimal solution. In this display, the results of a cost minimization over time are illustrated by a bar for each year and each vehicle. The height of the bar is a measure of how



$\phi(x^i)$  = the actual (non-linear) solution for node  $i$ .

$f(x^i)$  = the lower bound (linear) solution for node  $i$ .

Figure A-7 A Branching Tree for the Sample Problem



1	SAMPLE	1972	1974	4	3	5
2	VEHICLE					
3	MEDIUM* 1972		10			
4	.006	.14		.30	1.0	.006
5	VEHICLE					
6	LIGHT 1970		10			
7	.003	.12		.30	1.0	.003
8	VEHICLE					
9	MEDIUM 1973		10			
10	.006	.14		.30	1.0	.006
11	VEHICLE					
12	TRAILER 1970		10			
13	.010	.16		.30	1.0	.012
14	PERIOD					
15	1970 1972 01.15					
16	PERIOD					
17	1971 1971 00					
18	PERIOD					
19	1972 1972 01.15					
20	PERIOD					
21	1973 1973 02.25					
22	PERIOD					
23	1974 1974 03.3					
24	STABLE					

Figure A-8 The Sample Problem Data Deck For The REPGEN Program

many vehicles were selected - the color black indicates vehicles existing or retained - a dotted section indicates vehicles purchased - a blank section indicates vehicles stored (mothballed) for later use. One can observe the trend toward a fleet of only medium trucks and trailers (perhaps because of the high labor costs of operating so many light trucks). The MEDIUM\* trucks are not chosen for 1972 because of the high purchase cost for early delivery. The slack is taken up by a large purchase of trailers in this first year; the trailers are needed in the later years anyway. Storage of a few trailers is indicated in 1973.

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

COST INFORMATION

		* R AND D *	* PROCUREMENT *	* OPERATING *	* SALVAGE *	* TOTAL *
PERIOD	01	*	.112	1.060	.019	1.152
PERIOD	02	*	.199	.856	.026	1.029
PERIOD	03	*	.034	.956	.001	.989
TOTAL		0.000	.345	2.872	.047	3.170

TRUNCATION VALUE FOR RESOURCES = .348

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

PURCHASED RESOURCES

		* MEDIUM *	* LIGHT *	* MEDIUM *	* TRAILER *
PERIOD	01	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
PERIOD	02	0.000	0.000	42.667	0.000
PERIOD	03	0.000	0.000	7.333	0.000
TOTAL		0.000	0.000	50.000	12.000

Fig. A - 9(a) REPCEN Output For Sample Problem

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

STORED RESOURCES

		* * MEDIUM*	* * LIGHT	* * MEDIUM	* * TRAILER
*****					
PERIOD	01	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000
PERIOD	02	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 2.793
PERIOD	03	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

TOTAL RESOURCES USED

		* * MEDIUM*	* * LIGHT	* * MEDIUM	* * TRAILER
*****					
PERIOD	01	* 0.000	* 67.000	* 0.000	* 16.000
PERIOD	02	* 0.000	* 3.578	* 42.667	* 13.207
PERIOD	03	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 50.000	* 16.000

Fig. A - 2(b) REGEN Output For Sample Problem

(perhaps a surprising result but, under the circumstances, a reasonable one since buying medium trucks or retaining a larger number of small trucks for this sub-period are very costly alternatives). Finally, one can observe the relatively high start-up costs due to the purchase of the entire trailer fleet in 1972, and then most of the medium truck fleet in 1973. Nevertheless, these high start-up costs yield the least total cost over the planning period.

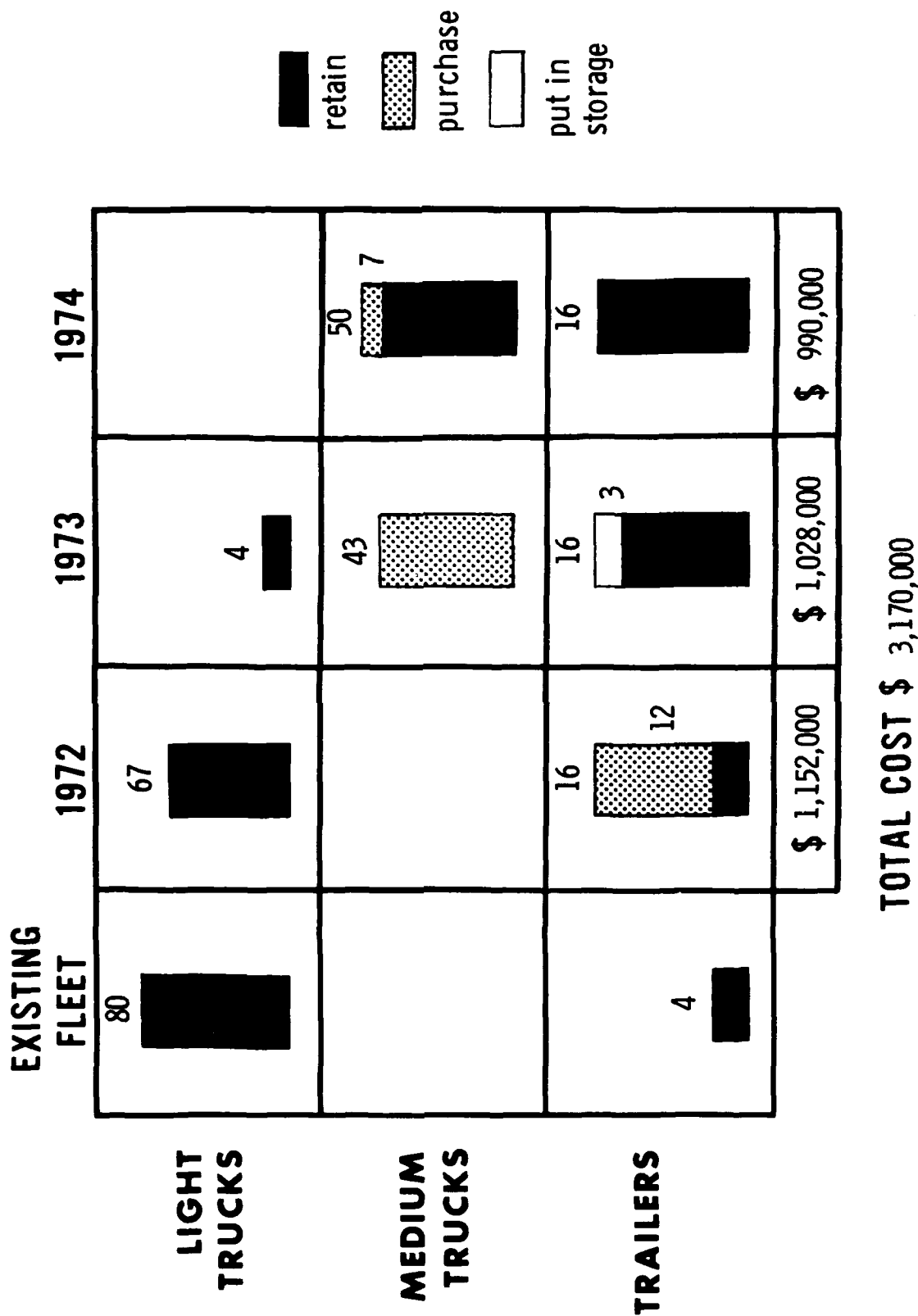
The COST INFORMATION summary indicates a total real cost (that which must be allocated) of 3.17 million dollars. This differs from the branch-and-bound solution value of 2.82 million dollars by the truncation value; i.e., it is deemed proper to include the truncation credit for purposes of optimization, but this dollar credit (unlike salvage) is not considered to be available for other purposes. From the procurement cost summary, it would appear that none of the procurement cost constraints were binding; however, the reader should recall from p. 4-36 that these data were calculated from the linear procurement estimates and, upon close inspection of the BBCAV2 print-out, one could observe a binding cost constraint in the second period. As previously intimated on page A-7, this relatively poor correlation between linear estimate and actual value (in this case in the medium vehicles) can give erroneous results.\* For cases in which the discrepancy is excessively large (judged not so in this sample problem) the programs should be reprocessed with a better linear estimate. The restriction of available funds in period two is probably the cause of the retention of the light vehicles, in lieu of the purchase of the full complement of medium vehicles for that period. Finally, one should observe that the RESOURCE summaries in general contain non-integer values — a consequence of the continuum of solutions to linear programming problems. It is incumbent upon the user to provide a physically meaningful interpretation to such results — as we have done for this sample problem in figure A-10.

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\* The difficulties introduced here due to a poor linear estimate can be avoided in the future by employing a recently developed modification to the current algorithm.<sup>5</sup>

Figure A-10

# A Sample Optimal Plan for the Ace Trucking Company



APPENDIX B  
SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

## APPENDIX B

### MATRIX GENERATOR ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

GENLCP - reads and analyzes input data, creates column names and row names, determines non-zero values of the matrix of coefficients, creates the MPS360 file, and outputs the documentation listing.

YRCOST (J) - has parameter J, which is vehicle number, and determines for this vehicle all cost information (see Chapter 4 for detailed description).

YINTERP (NVR, NTR, NRY) - determines for all tasks (NTR) which of the NVR vehicles will not have been developed by the year NYR, and eliminates from those tasks all alternatives in which the "non-existent" vehicles are accomplishing something which could be done by an existing vehicle.

MATFILL (N, M) - creates from the MPS360 file the file for BBCAV2 which is an N-row by M-column matrix of coefficients, and also creates the reference list for matching column numbers and names.

### MAIN PROGRAM ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

BBCAV2 - is the programmed implementation of the main logic structure of the branch and bound algorithm; selects node from branching tree, branches on it defining two new nodes, and determines when optimality has been achieved.

BCX1 - defines the initial node of the branching tree and establishes the problem framework in which the main program will iterate.

INITA (NCF, N, M) - reads the matrix file from tape and stores it on disk in the form acceptable to the LP; the parameters N and M define the number of columns and rows in the matrix, and the parameter NCF is the number of columns having nonlinear cost functions.

GETPHI (KFX, XPHI, PHI, SUMPHI) - evaluates the nonlinear cost functions (see Chapter 4 for a detailed description).

TABOUT (IRT) - outputs the general information concerning the node being evaluated, and if IRT = 1, also prints the nodes on the branching list.

READIN - transfers the input basis to the file which the LP uses for storing its current basis on.

NXB RN (XT, SIGMAT, NXB) - determines the best branching candidate, NXB, given the present X-vector, XT, and the node information, SIGMAT.

TIMEC - determines how long the program has been running, prints the time or interrupts depending on whether or not this time is less than the input maximum.

GETASQ (NOES, ELM, JSQ) - orders the elements of the vector ELM, of length NOES, in ascending sequence, keeping the index variable, JSQ, associated with the vector in the corresponding sequence.

GETC (KCX, BLT, ULT, CT) - determines the slope of a straight line on the cost function from the lower bound, BLT, to the upper bound, ULT, for the KCX variable and stores this in the cost vector, CT.

PRESET - initializes core storage at beginning of the algorithm.

SET (TMMAX) - initializes the time limit which is used by the routine TIMEC by adding the limit, TMMAX, to the clock time.

PARAMS - reads and stores the information on the parameter and bound cards of the input deck.



## LP

LP is the linear programming system driving subroutine which directs the overall solution stages through:

SETUP - which initializes all data for the A matrix files and the solution bookkeeping.

MAPIN - which introduces any prior solution known for the problem.

INVERT - which solves the problem equations to generate the current solution represented by the basis inverse and the values of the basic and key variables in the current solution, or an artificial solution.

PRIMAL - which solves the linear programming problem.

MAPOUT - which stores the solution found and loads it into the output vectors IX and X.

LP begins with the overall common definitions for the LP system, and must be loaded first since the common statements /A/, /B/, /CORE/, /ROWTYP/, /TXX/, /XX/, /NAMES/ overwrite the smaller dimensions specified in later subroutines which can remain unchanged regardless of problem size.

AJ contains the operating core columns and the complete basis inverse B at  $AJ(IORG) = B(IORG)$ , see below.

The first stage is to specify the A matrix files IA1 - used for the A matrix less GUB rows, INPUT - used as the source of the unpacked A matrix by columns, written in binary, one column per record, and IMAP - used by MAPOUT, MAPIN and INMAP as a file for the BCD MAP cards defining the basis, initial and/or final.

Files IA1 and IA2 are specified as blocked. Meaning that each physical disc write or read is of as many columns as the buffer sizes for IA1 and IA2 will allow, and not just one column, as actual written in FORTRAN. This considerably reduces the disc access time denoted as PP time on the CDC 6400.

NWAJ, the number of words in AJ is used to compute the number of columns available in core.

The second step is to initialize the LP calling parameters with the LP calling arguments. The matrix generator locates the cost row

ICOST as the last row MROWS which is INPUTM for the linear program common/INPUT/. The right hand side is JRHS, placed as the last column NCOLS which is INPUTN for the common/INPUT/. The number of bounds NBDS is the number of changes NCHGS, the calling parameter, and the first NCHGS columns are bounded by BBICAV convention. The values of the bounds are in UBS.

The second stage ends with specification of LP system print and termination controls.

#### LP Cut-Off

STATUS terminates the program if any linear program takes longer than TMAX seconds or K5 iterations ITRN. The termination causes a MAPOUT allowing restart of the linear programming system but not necessarily BBICAV.

#### Diagnostic Snapshots

A snapshot of the current solution and column format can be had from XCHECK by setting K4 to

$$K4 = 1000 \times N1 + N2$$

giving a snapshot of iterations N1 through N2 inclusively. K4 = 0 suppresses XCHECK. The format is explained in the XCHECK subroutine writeup.

#### Print Control

This is achieved by K3.

K3 = 0 prints everything

K3 = 1 prints no LP system output except error messages.

Other values of K3 give a selective print of all or some of the respective outputs according to the prime factors of K3.

Specifically K3 should be a product of primes and

$$K3 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$$

gives all print options. To obtain selective control:

1. To print the MAPIN cards as read K3 has factor 3.
2. Inversion diagnostic data from INVERT on infeasibilities of the current solution as found, the columns rejected during

an inversion or reinversion and the final infeasibility if any, K3 has factor 13.

3. MESSG prints linear programming system verb entry names and entry times and several messages if K3 has factor 7.
4. STATUS prints the status of the PRIMAL iterations at beginning and end of K3 has factor 11.
5. MAPOUT places a basis inverse B, IBASIS, KEYS and BETA representing Restart data sufficient to avoid an initial invert on file INPUT if K3 has factor 2.
6. MAPOUT prints the solution status in packed format when called if K3 has factor 5.

Thus to obtain printouts of inversion diagnostics, a mapout, verb entry times and status data set  $K3 = 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$ .

The third stage of the program LP calls the system verbs listed earlier.

The basis inverse is at B(IORG) where IORG is  $M^2$  words down from the end of AJ, i.e. NWAJ. The remaining space in AJ is allocated to columns of which NCRMAX can be fitted in. There must be at least 5 columns slots available, three for CHECK to retain columns and two for work space. Fifty columns are recommended

Finally MAPOUT moves the current variable state to file IMAP, the solution to INPUT, the packed variable values to IXX and XX. IXX has the indices in ascending order of non-zero variables, and XX has the corresponding values. There will be between INPUTM and INPUTM + NBDS non-zero values followed by zeros.

#### Variable Lengths

In /IXX/, /XX/ IXX, XX should be set to 100 or INPUTM + NBDS if larger.

In /CORE/ AJ should be big enough to take the basis inverse  $(\text{INPUTM}+1-L)^2$  words plus 10 to 100 columns at  $(\text{INPUTM}+1-L)$  words each where L is the number of GUB rows.

In /ROWTYP/ IROWTP should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger than 100.

In / NAMES/ NAME should be 100 or INPUTM+1+S if larger, where  $S \leq \text{INPUTM}$  is the number of inequalities and free rows.

In /A/ ALPHA should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger.

In /B/ BETA should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger.

All other commons are correctly sized in LP.

#### EXISTS

All exists from primal are via the subroutine EXISTS for the purpose of user parameter settings.

#### SETUP

This subroutine is the system verb which has the task of initiating the LP system when starting from scratch.

SETUP first of all initializes all LP system parameters, then examines the row types constructing a logical or slack column for each nonequality row and writes these to disc using calls to OUT of IO. An extra free row is incorporated for the phase 1 cost row and the logical columns for free rows are marked basic.

SETUP then reads the A matrix columns from the binary INPUT file and writes then out to disc using calls to OUT of IO. For each column the NAME vector is set to record the column type (free/null), the column GUB packet number or zero and the column bound index or zero. The right hand side vector is recorded in core in RHS.

Finally, SETUP rewrites IBASIS and the RHS vector to place the GUB row elements at the end. The count of GUB rows is recorded in L and the actual row count is reduced by L. The cost row marker ICOST is reset to its new position in the rearranged rows.

## IO

This subroutine handles all disc to core transactions and keeps track of column bookkeeping.

OUT writes two files of columns of the A matrix writing one column in each file per call. The first file IA1 contains columns less their GUB elements. The second file IA2 contains columns less their GUB elements and any zero elements and is written in a packed format.

IN reads file IA1 cyclically up to NT times, in search of a particular column rewinding when appropriate. It is normally accessed for sequential columns by CHECK but INVERT uses it to locate basis, at-bound and key columns marked in the NAME vector.

INPCKD reads file IA2 cyclically up to NT times in search of a column rewinding when appropriate. It is only accessed in random forward increments searching for key columns and thus uses a packed file.

After NT reads, sufficient to locate any column, both entries cause an error message and dump.

Once IN or INPCKD have located the required column and read it to a slot in AJ( ), the column index is loaded to the corresponding position in JA, its reject memory in JAREJ is cleared and its mnemonic (unused) is placed in JAK.

Thus it is not possible to read a column into core without adjusting the bookkeeping of what is in core.

### MAPIN

This subroutine is the system verb which sets the bookkeeping of the column status and allows a restart from a previous status. It is designed to read a file IMAP generated by MAPOUT and loaded by INMAP to file IMAP.

MAPIN reads settings of NULL, BASIC, KEY and ATBND designated at random one type per card up to 4 columns per card for each type. Each type sets the column status marker in NAME appropriately.

### Restarts

MAPOUT writes the LP system status onto the end of the INPUT tape file when MAPOUT is called, and provides an INVERSE card for MAPIN use. The INVERSE card causes MAPIN to check for an inverse plus bookkeeping data and the solution status on the INPUT tape, and read it if present.

### INMAP

Is the entry designed to read the input card stream for MAPIN cards and load them onto file IMAP. It is terminated either by an end of file or end EMD card.

Manual preparation of MAP cards is possible and extensive checks in MAPIN will detect and avoid most errors.

### INVERT

This is the system verb which inverts or reinverts the current basis as defined in NAME records and completes the basis with artificials.

When INVERT is called, an inversion occurs only if the current iteration exceeds ITNINV. When it does ITNINV is increased by INVF, and an "INVERT" message is printed.

INVERT first clears the basis records and the GUB packet basis column count, sets up a unit basis and for each GUB row without a key chooses the first valid GUB packet column as key. It then cycles the column status records in NAME until it locates a basic, key or at-bound column, which is retrieved by IN. Key and at-bound columns are accumulated in GAMMA, scaled by their packet righthand sides (if keys) or their bounds. If basic columns are in a GUB packet, the key is located by INPCKD, subtracted from the column and the result transformed and pivoted into the basis in a row determined by PIVOT.

When all NAME records have been checked and the columns incorporated or rejected by PIVOT, the basis record is completed with logicals or if necessary with artificials. The artificials are then constructed in DELTA transformed and pivoted into the basis. Finally, FEASCH is called to construct and check the solution feasibility.

NB. The MAPIN used can be partial, complete, redundant or nonsense.

### FEASCH

FEASCH is called by INVENT to compute  $\beta = B^{-1}\gamma$  given  $\gamma$  in GAMTA and  $B^{-1}$  in B. The resulting  $\beta$  elements in BETA are checked for feasibility and the basis is adjusted if infeasible until the resulting BETA is feasible and the phase IPHASE is 1 or 2.

The method is to cycle each element of BETA from 1 to M, compute it, check if it exceeds a bound then check if it is positive. If it exceeds a bound, the basic column is set "at-bound," and the bound is subtracted from that BETA(I) which then becomes negative and infeasible. If it is negative i.e., infeasible, its sign is reversed and the column is replaced by its negative artificial\*, to pick up the infeasibility directly, (the artificial need not be transformed) and pivoted into the basis in place of the old basic column. Finally, if GUB rows are present the last L entries in BETA are filled with the values of the key variables.

Feasibility of the keys is maintained by calling KEYCH to move the infeasible key (essential packet) to a basic position in a non GUB row and processing it as above as an infeasible variable.

If any infeasibilities have been encountered, or the resulting Phase 1 cost is larger than CTOL, Phase 1 initiates otherwise Phase 2.

---

\* The negative artificial of a column  $A_i$  is  $-A_i + e_m$  is the mth column of the identity matrix. The negative artificial of an artificial  $e_i + e_m$ , is  $-e_i + e_m$ .



## PRIMAL

This subroutine is the main LP verb which solves the LP problem phases 1 and 2.

PRIMAL notes its entry and time using MESSG, then picks up the cost row for its current phase 1 or 2, the appropriate  $\pi$  row in the inverse and sets the phase 1 row to free in phase 1 or equality in phase 2.

The basic solution cycle is counted by ITRN. If ITRN exceeds K5 or if CP time exceeds TMAX a MAPOUT is called by STATUS followed by EXIT.

The solution cycle proceeds with COLUMN to find an in-core column JCOL. If JCOL = 0 no column is found and the phase terminates. If the cost is zero in phase 1 this is the feasible solution termination, if phase 2 this is the optimal solution, if non-zero in phase 1 there is no feasible solution.

Next ROW is called for a pivotal row IROW. If IROW = 0 no row is found and the problem is unbounded.

Next the pivotal element is checked for size and degeneracy. If it is too small NREJ is indexed. If 5 bad columns have occurred an INVERT is called to check the inverse. If more than 100 bad columns have occurred the problem terminates either in phase 2 as optimal, or with a dump. If the pivotal element is okay, the cost change  $\text{THETA} * \text{DJ}(\text{JCOL})$  is checked. If this is smaller than CTOL, NDEG is indexed. If more than NDEGLM degenerate columns have occurred and there are no more good columns the column is accepted. Otherwise in either case the old column is rejected and a new column is selected by COLUMN ignoring the previous selections.

Next the step is saturated to the bound on the column. If it exceeds the bound and the column is not at bound, the column is set ATBND. If the column is ATBND, the column is set free. In either case there is no pivot and the solution is corrected for the bound change but there is no basis change correction and NREJ = 1 to suppress pricing in the next iteration.

If the step is within the bounds, a basis change will be made. The rejected column is located first in the basis of  $\text{IROW} \leq M$ , then in the keys of  $\text{IROW} > M$ . If  $\text{IROW} \leq M$  there is no key change, the new

column is pivoted in by PIVOT at IROW. If the new column is AT BND the step is off the bound and the new column value EPSI is corrected to the bound value less the step. Then the new column is made basic, the rejected column is made free, and the solution step made and the new basic column value set to EPSI.

If  $IROW > M$  there is to be a key change. If the GUB packet is essential, it has other basic columns and the key is changed for one of these using KEYCH, then  $IROW \leq M$  and the previous case follows.

If the GUB packet is not essential it has no basic columns, so the key is changed to the new column and the old key is dropped. The new key value  $EPSI = THETA$  and a normal step is made as before without a pivot and pricing in the next iteration is suppressed.

After every pivot the rejected columns are cleared.

At the end of the iteration cycle STATUS reports the solution change.

After every row and column selection, or at any optimality stage, XCHECK is called for a debug which occurs if  $K4$  is set  $> 0$ . See LP for details.

## STATUS

STATUS prints out the status of PRIMAL iterations every cycle under the headings.

PHASE = (IPHASE) - the LP phase 1 or 2.

ITER = (ITRN) - the LP iterations count.

TRY = (NTRY) - the number of iterations with the same set of columns  
in core + 100 x maximum number of tries.

VAL OBJECTIVE = (BETA(IC)) - the solution value of the current cost  
row.

NDJS = (NDJS) - current count of negative DJ's an estimate of non-  
optimality of the current core columns.

NARTS - the current number of artificial vectors present.

VALUE DJ IN = (DJ(JCOL)) - the value of the DJ for the column chosen  
to enter.

COL IN = (JPØS) - the internal number of the column chosen to enter.

CODE = (NAME(JPØS)) - the status of this column.

COL OUT = (JOUT) - the column rejected.

CODE = (NAME(JOUT)) - the status of the column.

NSCAN - the current number of rewinds of file IAl the A matrix plus  
the number of columns active in core, or columns read on  
disc.

Note: If JOUT is zero, no column was rejected and its code is zero.

If JCOL is zero or IROW is zero, these are taken as termination  
markers and the NOTE obtained in the STATUS call is printed e.g.  
PRIMAL--END, etc...

If JOUT > NT artificial code is constructed equal to the  $10^9 \times$   
IROW.

## ROW

This subroutine is called by PRIMAL to locate the pivot row IROW in the selected column JCOL.

ROW first transforms the in-core column JCOL to the current basis representation in ALPHA, reconstructing the complete column including GUB elements which occupy the last L positions.

The row selection depends upon whether the column is at-bound or not, for if at bound the column represents the slack vector and the step is negative. For either case the minimum THETA is found which

(i) drives the resulting solution to zero or

(ii) drives the rejected column out at bound, depending upon the sign of the potential pivot element ALPHA(I).

These are case 2 and 3 for a normal column and cases 3 and 2 for an at bound column. Upon exit THETA is the step in row IROW, core-column JCOL, (JPDS on disc) and ITYPE is 2 or 3 for the type of step.

If no row is found IROW = 0, ITYPE = 1 indicating an unbounded step and THETA = 1.E35.

### COLUMN

This subroutine locates a potential column entry JCOL from those in-core, or calls CHECK to search all or part of the disc for more columns and uses these.

COLUMN counts NTRY selections with the current columns. If more than NCRMAX, or no columns exist in core it locates up to NCRMAX new columns with a call to DISC. If no columns are found the problem is optimal and JCOL = 0 at exit.

The in-core columns are then priced out, unless no pivot has occurred (NREJ or NDEG  $\neq$  0) because of column rejection or DISC has just been called. PIKEY is always set to the current key price for the packet recorded in JPKTO. If a column is in a packet, its price is adjusted for the key price. All columns are priced apart from rejected columns.

The best unrejected column is now found by searching the DJ values. At bound columns have DJ reversed as they correspond to the slack column, and the number of negative DJ's is counted in NDJS.

If no good column is found, i.e. the best DJ is above the DJTOL threshold, DISC is called to search for more columns unless these columns are new, denoted by NTRY = 0 (no selections with these columns).

Upon exit JCOL is the in-core location of the best column found in-core (or from disc) called JPOS, or JCOL = 0 denoting no column. If JCOL = 0, JNCORE is reset to the number of columns in core (because DISC has deleted the count of columns that were there) in order to try to save a disc read in the next phase if any.

## DISC

This subroutine checks the disc for more columns and selects those which are currently "not bad."

First DISC calls INVERT to see if the iteration count ITRN has exceed the next invert point and inverts if necessary.

DISC reads the columns in batches of NBCH columns serving 1 column/batch. If fewer than NCRMAX columns are actually used these are read directly into core where they stay, once and for all. Alternatively the current file IA1 position JNT is found by INPOS and DISC examines the columns starting at JNT + 1, proceeding cyclically, changing batch every NBCH columns. If the new packet number PKT is different and nonzero the new key is located and read over any unused old key, or into the next vacant AJ slot, by INPCKD.

The column type is found in JTYPE and null (0), basic (2) and key (4) columns are skipped. Free (1) and at-bound (3) columns are read by IN to the next location JORG. The new column is priced out correcting for its packet if  $\neq 0$ , and if the new price DJNEW is worse ( $\geq$ ) than DJOLD (the best of the current batch) the column is skipped. Otherwise this column is preserved as IORG in the batch records and the best batch column DJ as DJOLD.

Every NBCH column, column IORG is saved if it is better than DJTOL and IORG is reset to the next vacant column.

DISC will work if the packets are disjoint, (separated by zero packet columns), and also if the packets are mixed up, (alternate columns in different packets) but with much loss of efficiency due to multiple key searches and rewinds of file IA2.

DISC always pulls in the key of each packet first for each packet, using the packed file IA2 regardless of where the key is located in the packet.

#### Subroutine KEYCH

Changes the key for an essential GUB packet, to one of its basic columns in the packet, selecting the first one. The basis inverse, B, solution in BETA and current column in ALPHA are corrected for this rearrangement.

#### Subroutine SETBND, SETBNB, SETNNN, SETKEY

Sets and unsets the state of a column J in NAME (J), to either free (1), null (0), basic (2), at-bound (3) or key (4), respectively.

#### Function DOT, DOTS

Computes the inner product  $x'y$  in either double and single precision, respectively.

#### Subroutine MAPOUT

Writes the states of the null, basic, key and at-bound columns onto BCD cards, placed on file IMAP, and also places the current inverse B solution BETA and basis bookkeeping IBASIS and KEY onto the end of input tape INPUT to allow instant RESTART.

#### Function BOUND

Returns the value of a column bound, if bounded, or  $10^{70}$  if unbounded, or artificial.

### PIVOT

This subroutine pivots a new column ALPHA into the basis inverse B at row IROW. If IROW is zero the best pivotal row is found.

IROW is zero the basis is checked for empty slots or slots containing the column disc index JPOS. If the latter is found, this row is used as IROW since this is SETUP's method of fixing logicals for free rows. For null basis entries PIV and IROW track the largest ALPHA element and its row, and this is used as the pivot element unless it is less than PIVTOL where upon the column is dropped with IROW = 0 as a marker.

If IROW is non-zero, the pivot ALPHA (IROW) is checked against the PIVTOL for possible errors. If the pivot is not unity, the inverse row IROW is normalized by the pivot. Then for every non-zero ALPHA entry at I, that multiple of the inverse pivot row is subtracted from the Ith inverse row (skipping the pivot row).

### KEYFND - function

KEYFND find the location in core of the key column for the specified packet. If none is found in core it returns a value zero.

If the calling argument is zero KEYFND locates any key in core which has no associated GUB packet columns. If no key is found in-core it returns a value zero.

Otherwise the value of KEYFND is the column location 1 to NCRMAX.



### ESCAPE

ESCAPE causes termination with a snapshot of the working core followed by a call to file 0. This will generate an abort condition suitable to generate a system dump. If it is desired to do this, use:

```
DEBUG.  
IGO.  
EXIT.  
DMP (LP, ESCAPE)  
7  
8  
9
```

This will dump the core using the labelled system dump from subroutines LP to ESCAPE, which should be first and last respectively.

Consult the variable list for a definition of the global variables.

All calls to ESCAPE are preceded by an ERROR message of explanation of the fault condition.

### XCHECK

XCHECK delivers a core snapshot if ITRN lies between  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  where  $K4 = 1000 N_1 + N_2$ . ( $K4 = 0$  suppresses XCHECK.)

XCHECK prints using the following format.

- (a) Col 1 indexes the normal and GUB rows respectively.
- (b) Col 2 prints the basis IBASIS and KEYS respectively.
- (c) Col 3 is the current column representation ALPHA of JCOL.
- (d) gives the pivot position IROW.
- (e) Col 4 gives the current basic and key variables respectively.
- (f) step is THETA the proposed step, before bounding.
- (g) the column bound.
- (h) the selected column disc index.
- (i) is the list of core-column disc indices.
- (j) Col 5-14 is a list of 10 columns around the selected column in their current basis representation.
- (k) is a list of the column name codes at the XCHECK instant.

## REPORT GENERATOR ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

REPGEN - the main program acts principally as a control program calling other routines to perform specific functions; determines if all solutions have been interpreted and initializes storage for each solution.

SETUP - reads input deck and reference list file into core storage.

INSOLN - interprets the meaning of each column in the solution and stores its value in the appropriate array(s).

YRCOST (J) - same as in matrix generator.

VALUES (N, ISTART, IEND, VAL) - determines cost information associated with each "X" or "W" type column in the solution; N is the number of the vehicle type, ISTART is its first year of existence, IEND is its last year of existence, and VAL is the number of those vehicles.

CINFO - this routine organizes, tabulates and outputs the table of cost information.

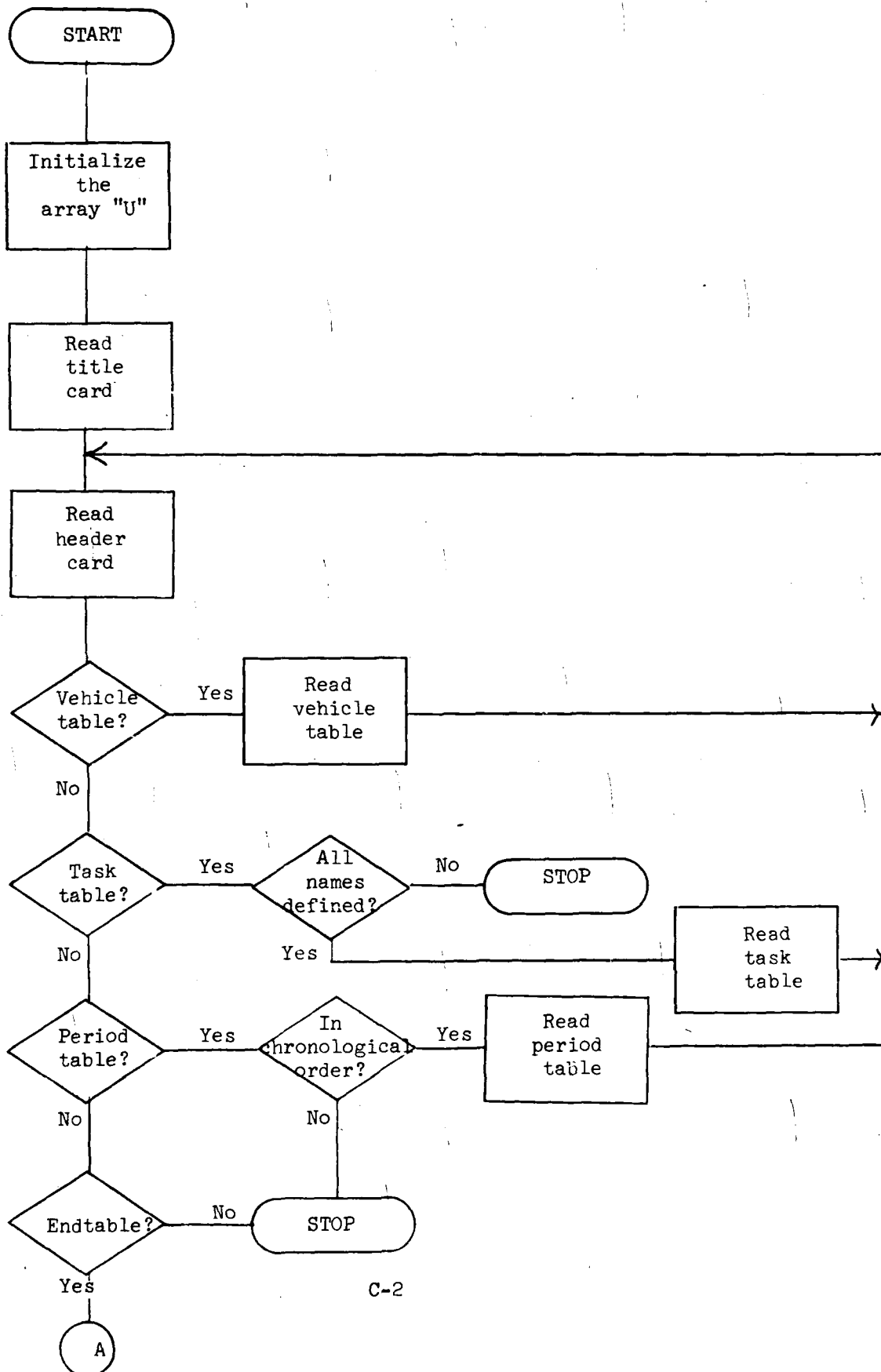
PINFO - this routine merely formats and outputs the last three tables of information; purchased resources, stored resources, and total resources used.

APPENDIX C

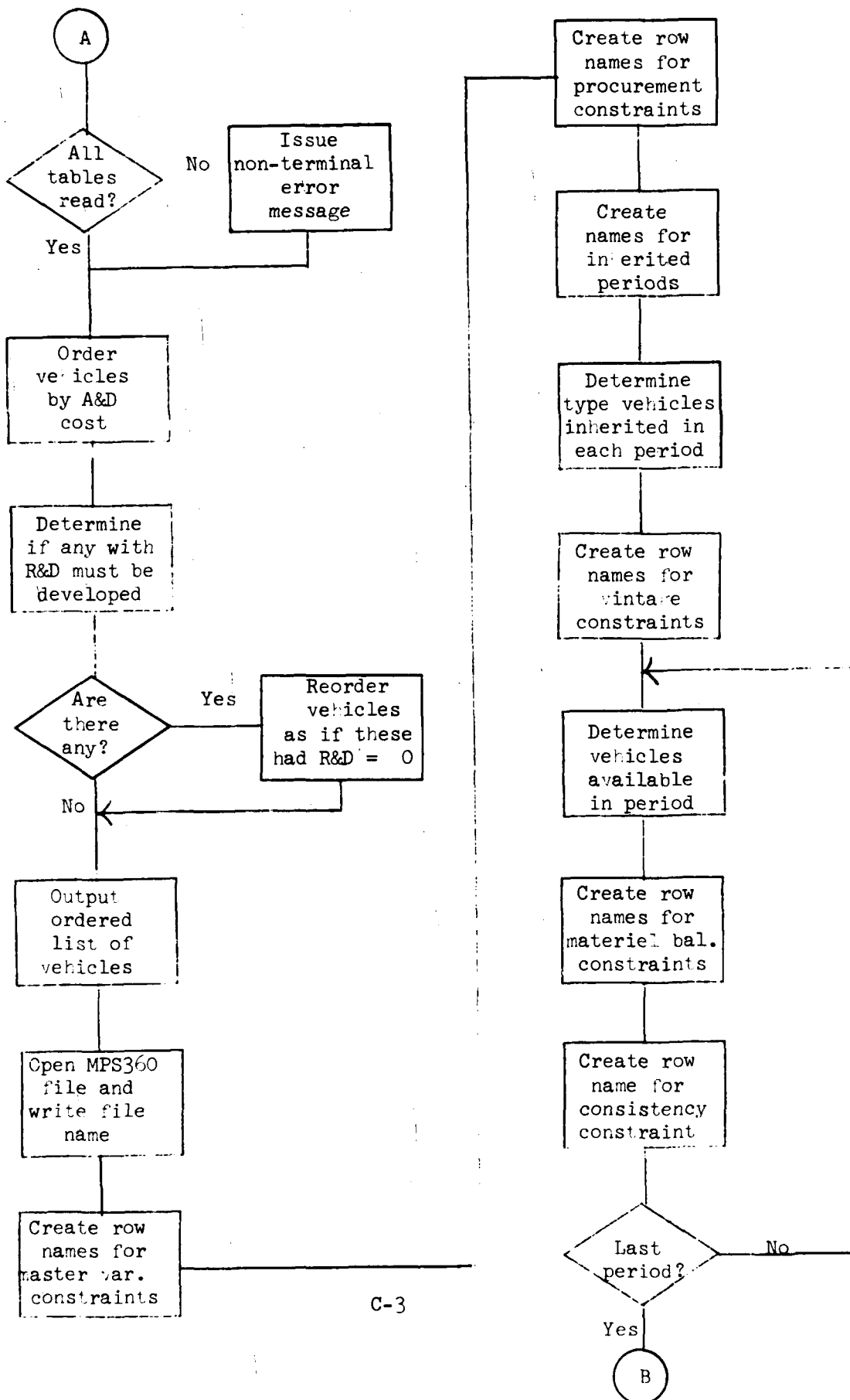
FLOWCHARTS

GENLCP.....	C-2
BBCAV2.....	C-12
REPGEN.....	C-82

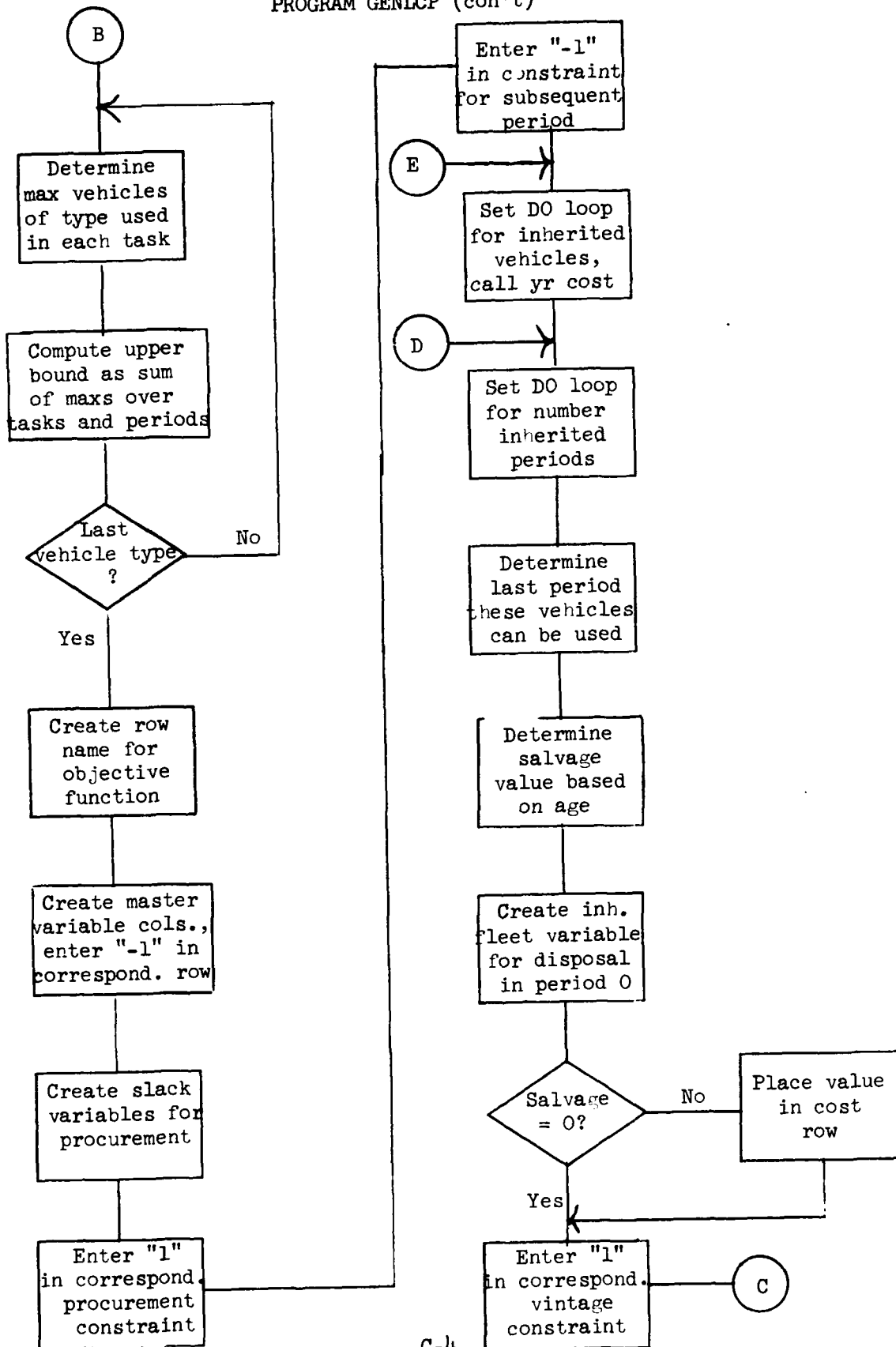
PROGRAM GENLCP



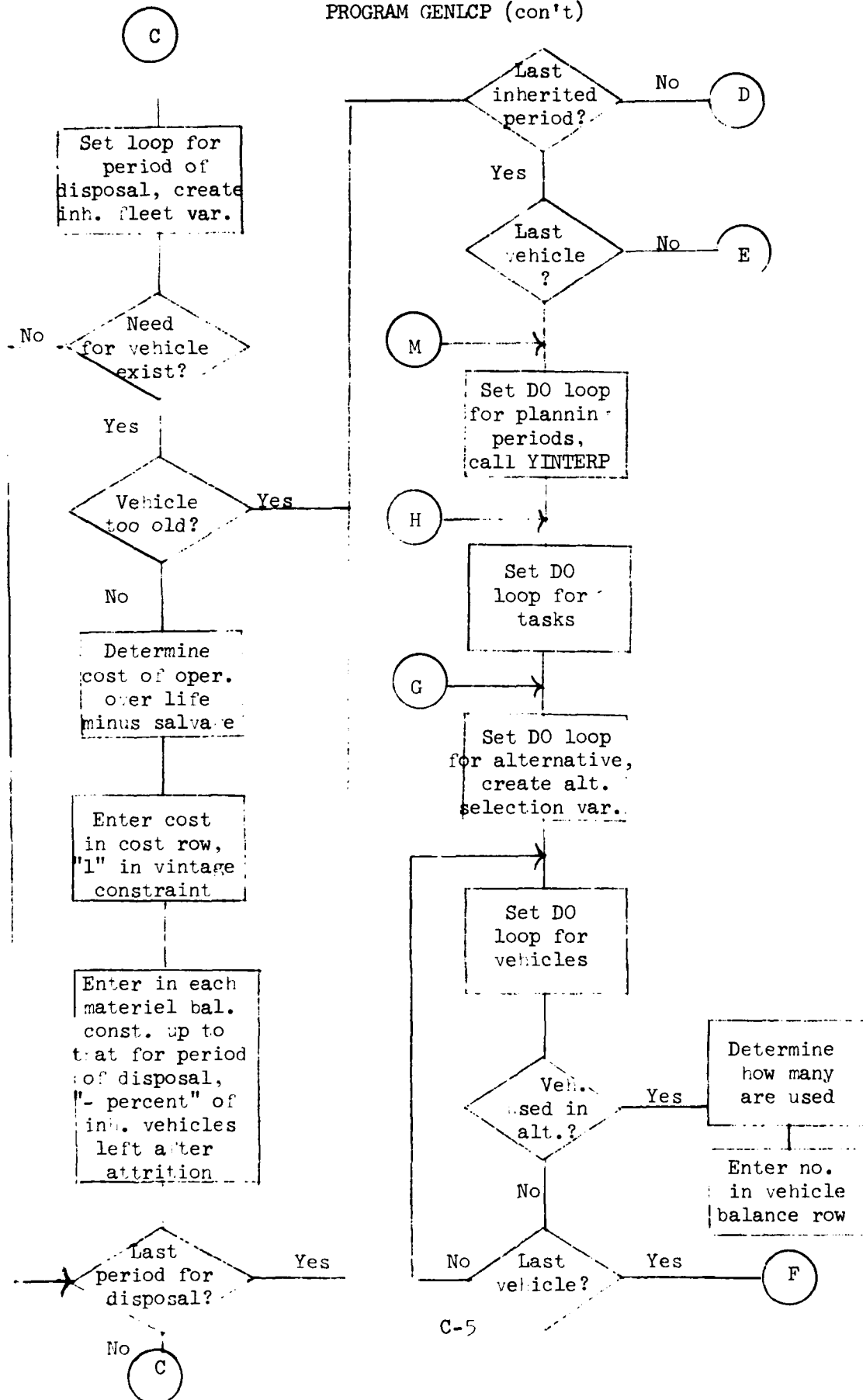
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



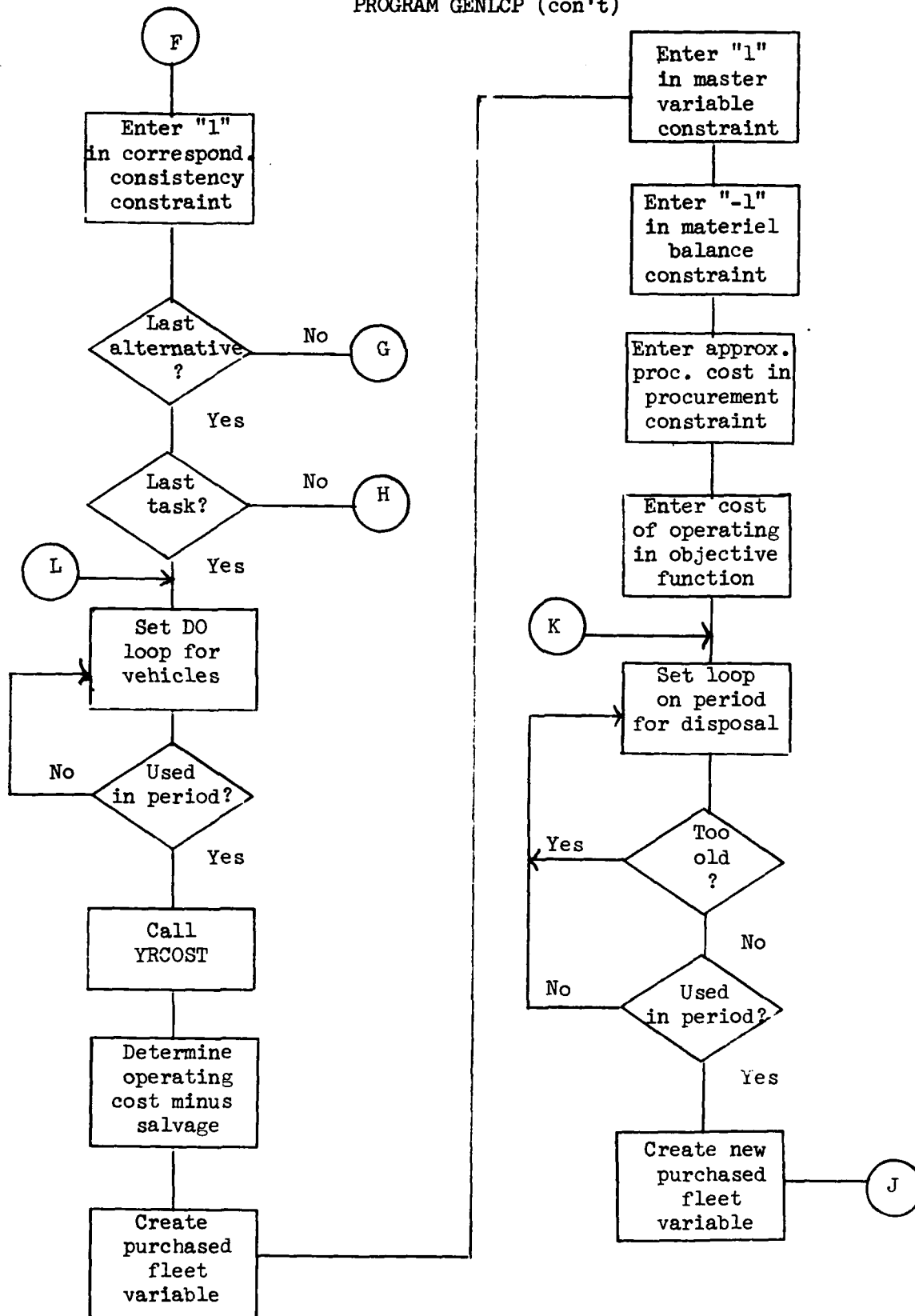
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)

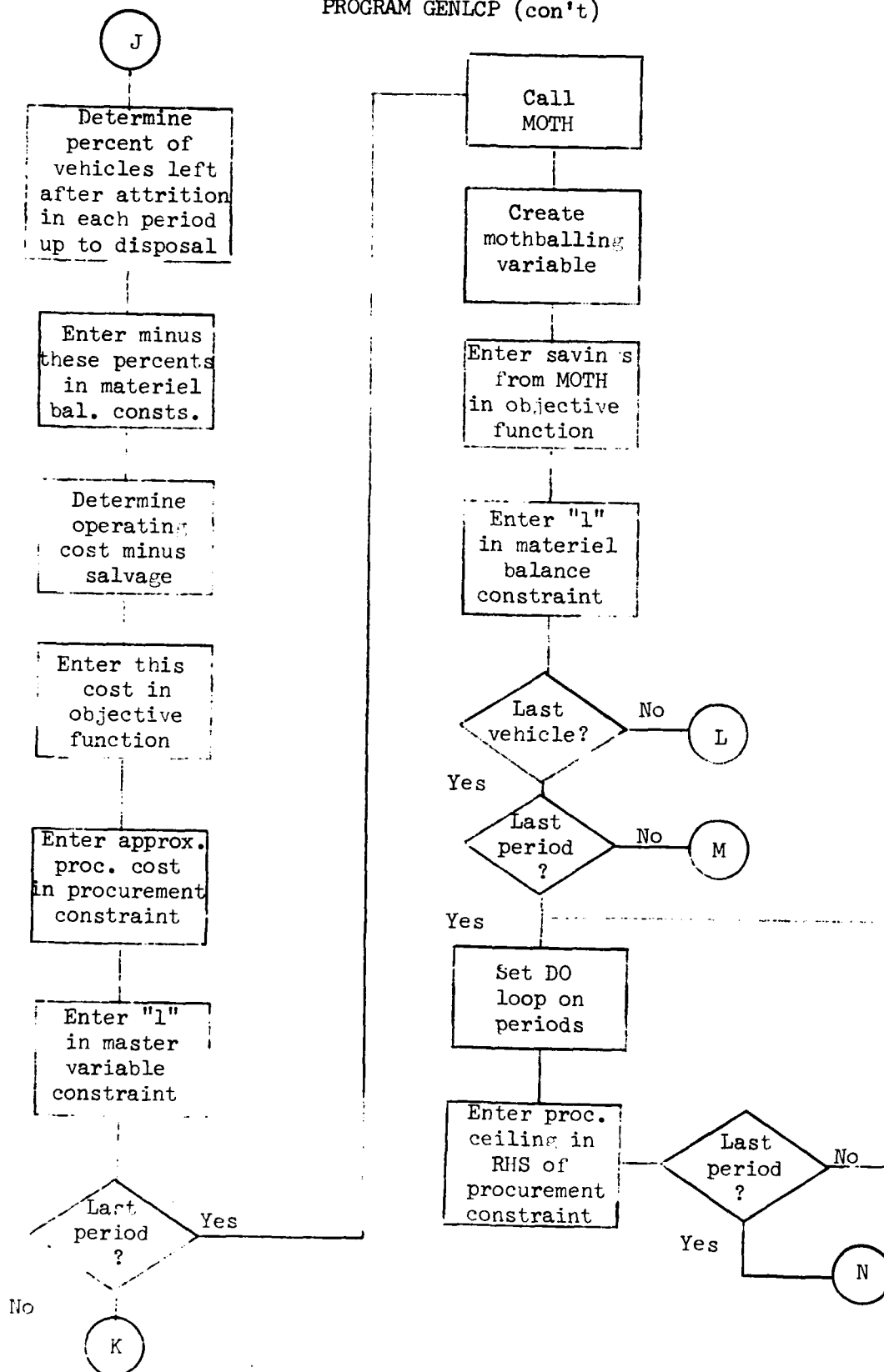


PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)

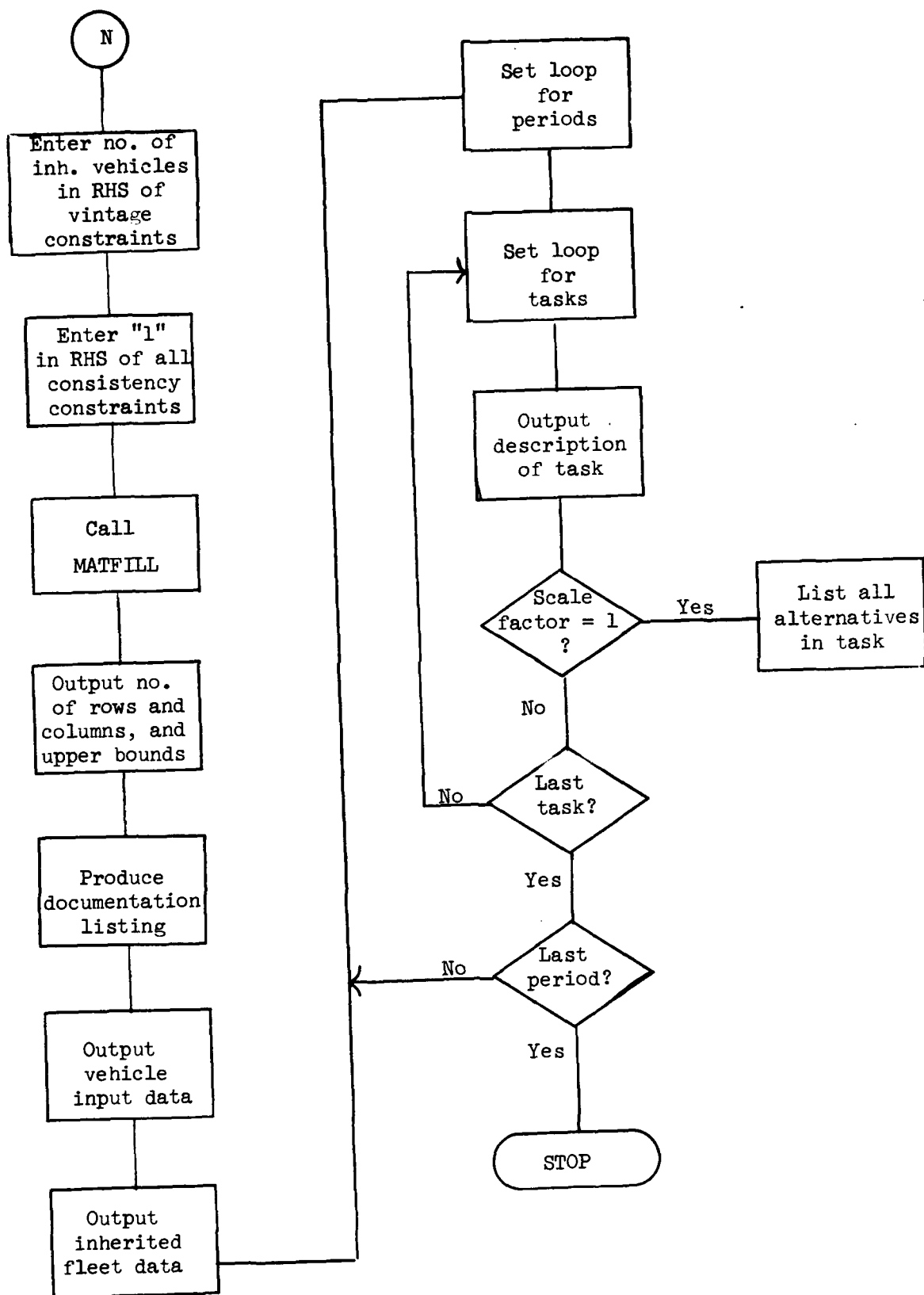




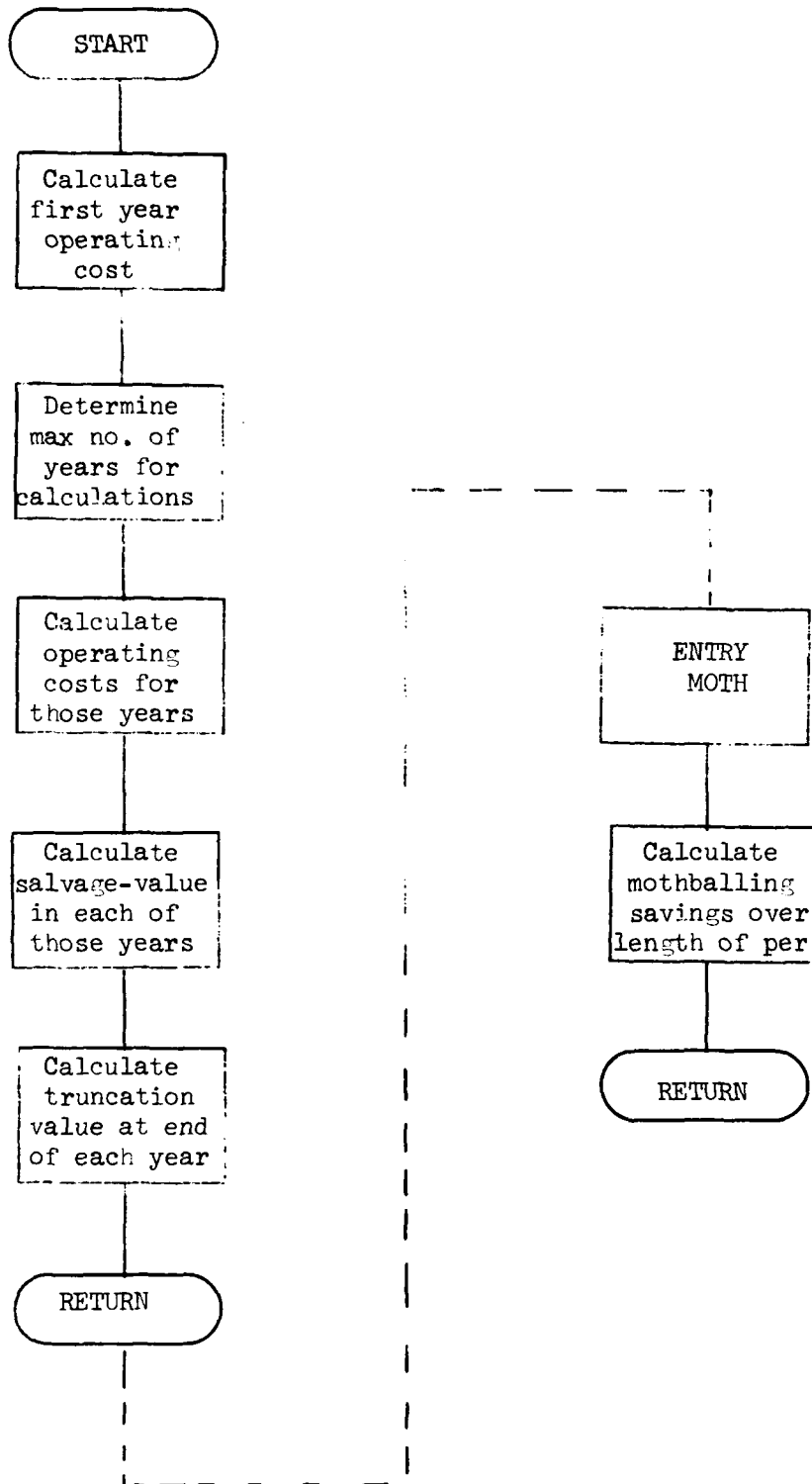
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



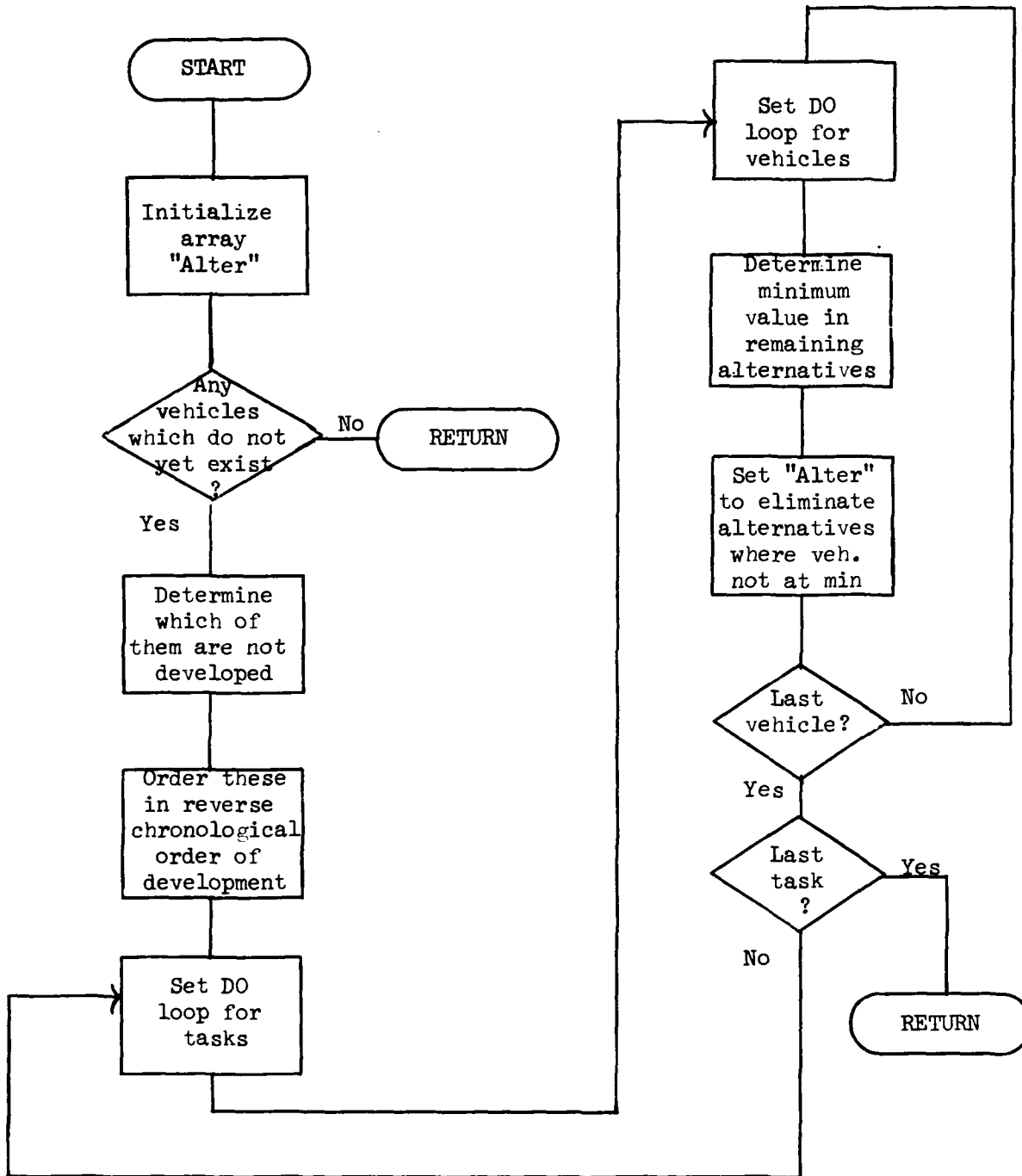
PROGRAM GENLCP



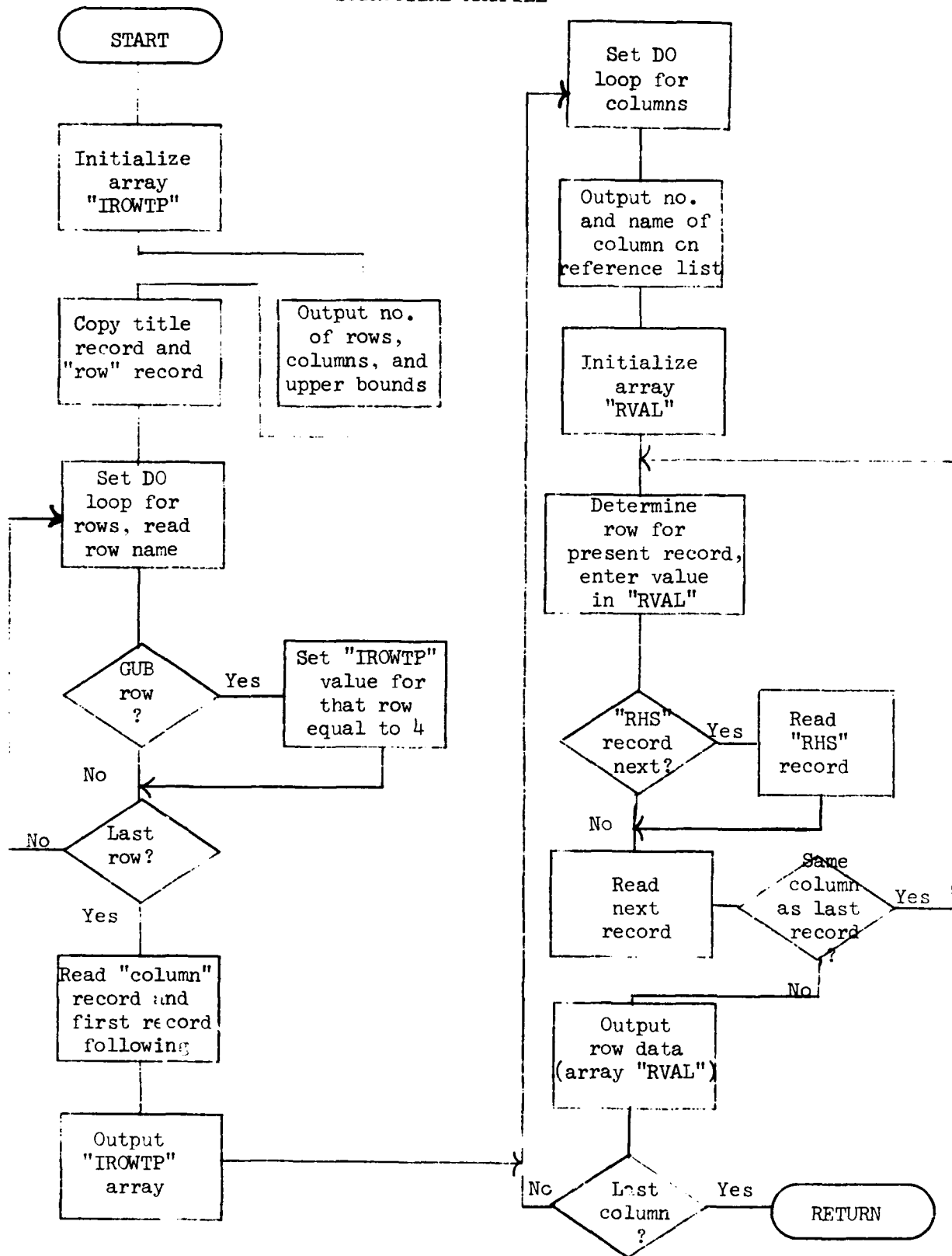
SUBROUTINE YRCOST



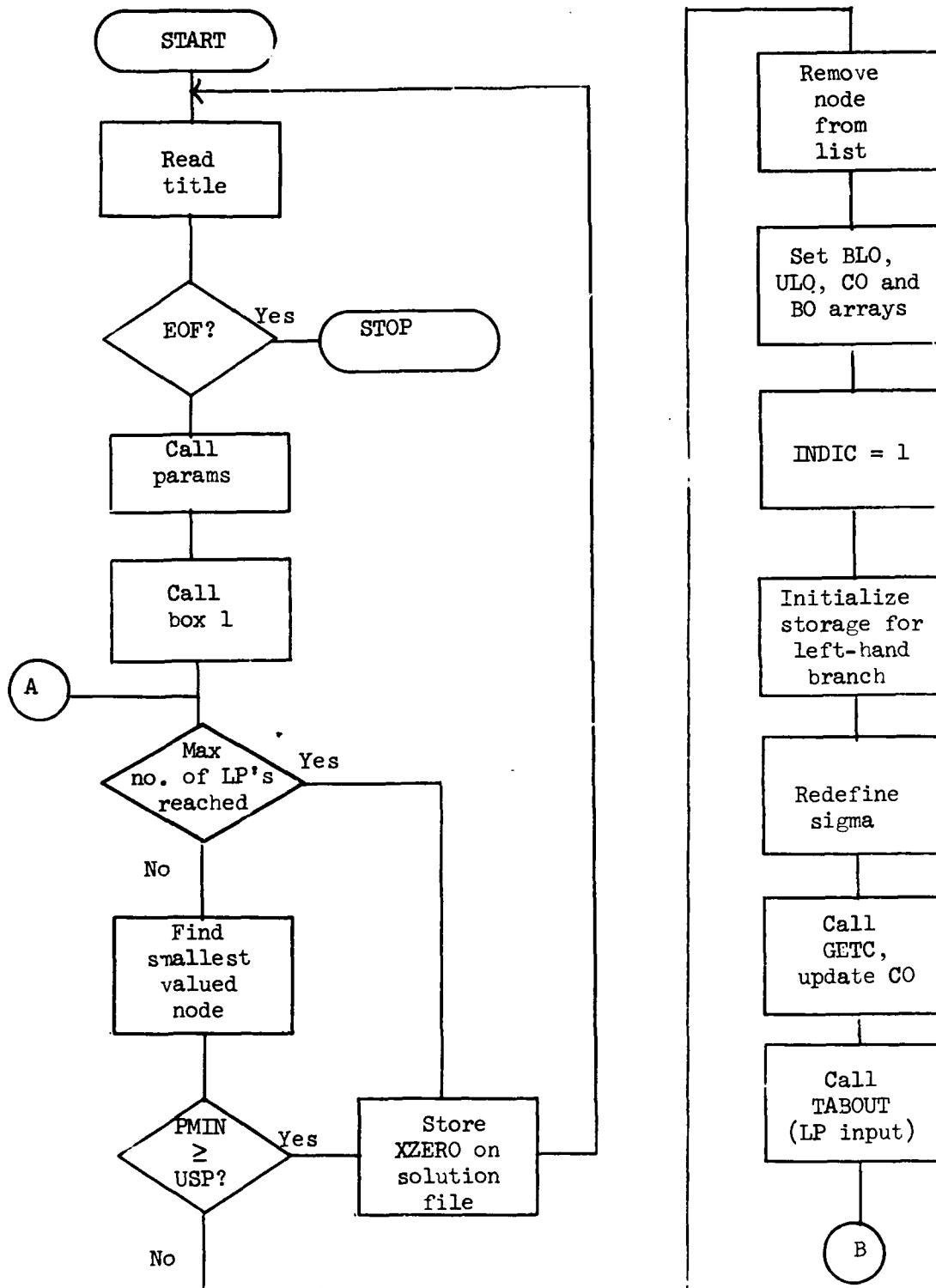
SUBROUTINE YINTERP



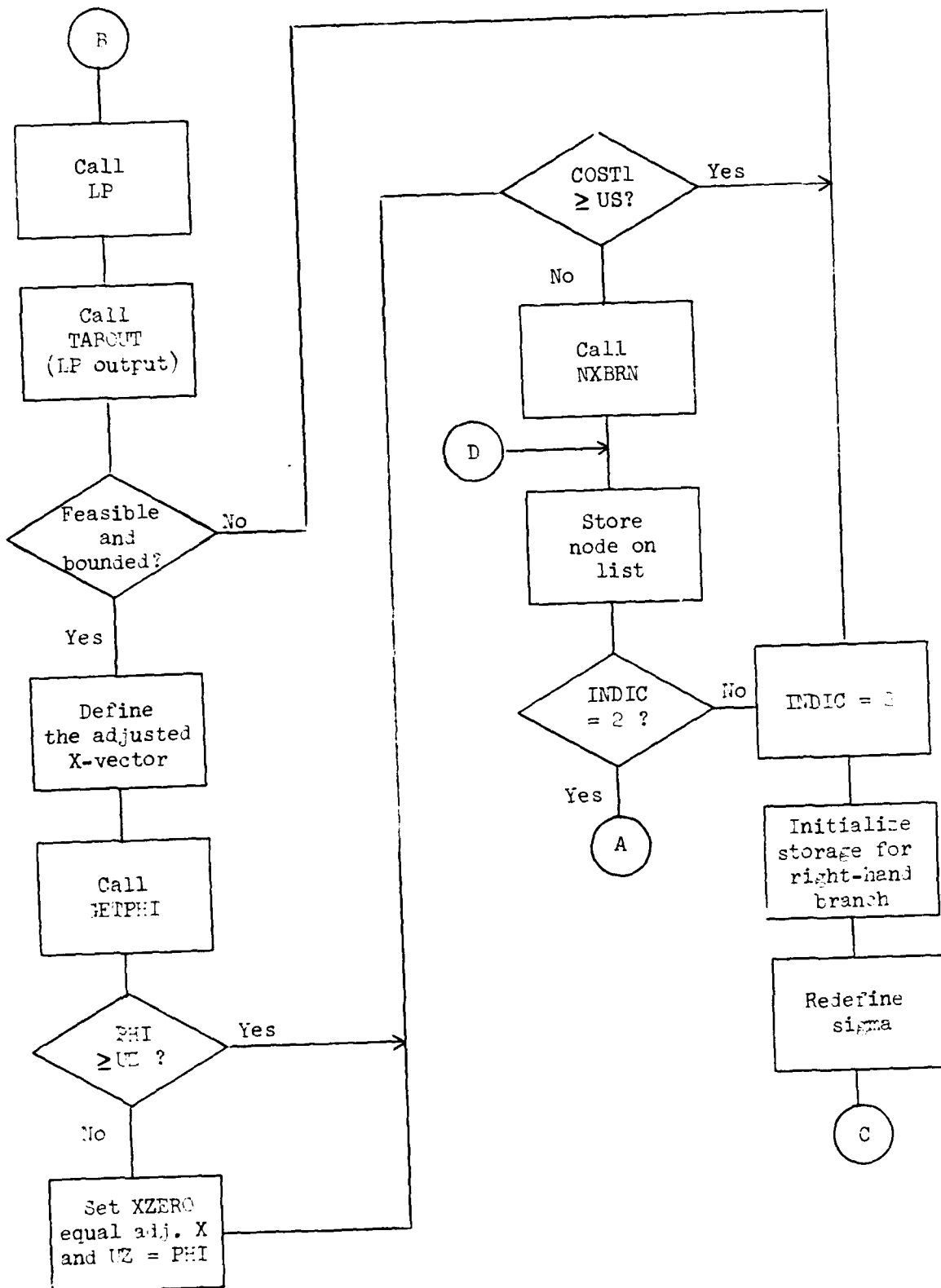
# SUBROUTINE MATFILL



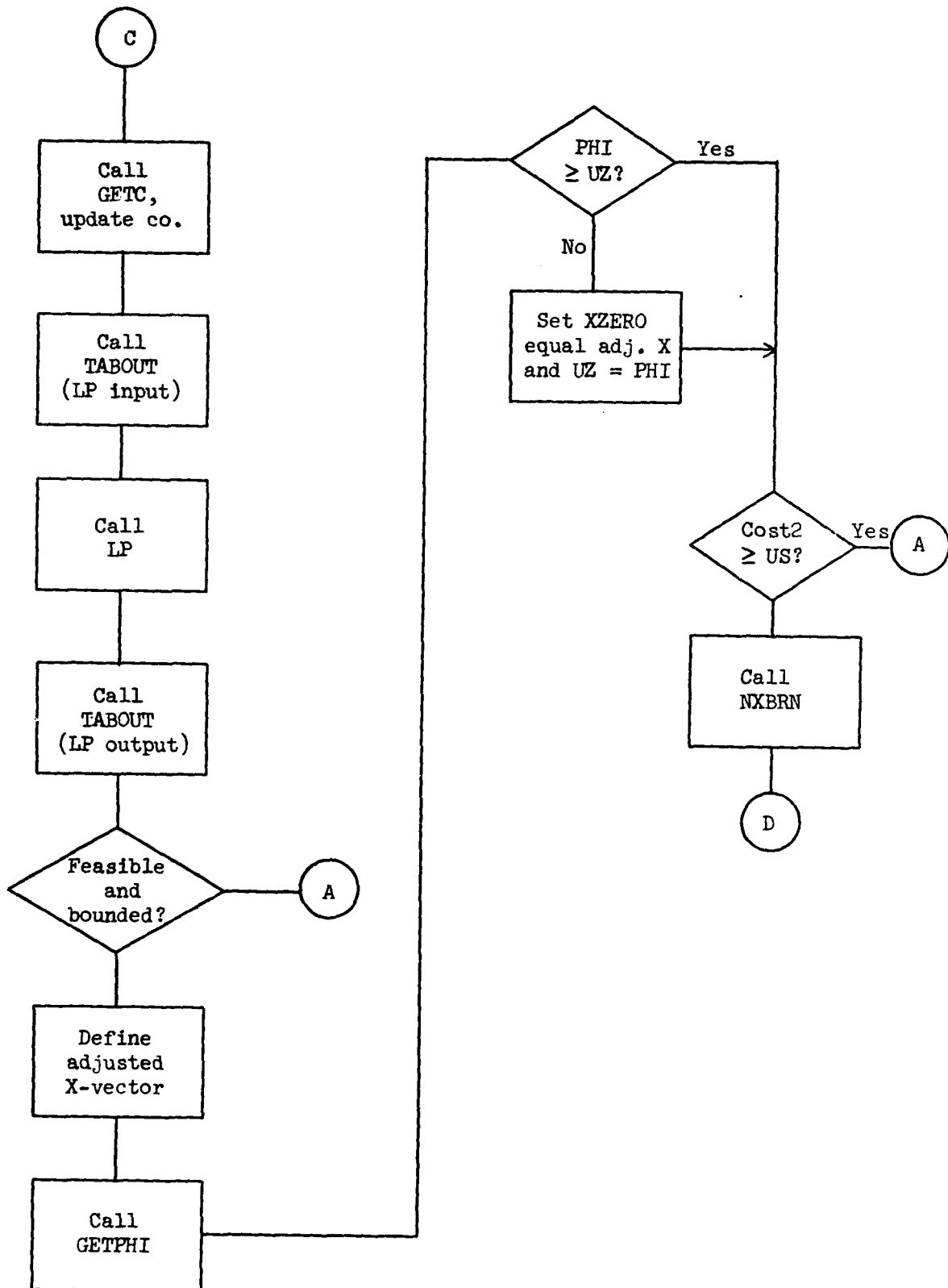
PROGRAM BBHAV2



PROGRAM BBHAV2 (con't)

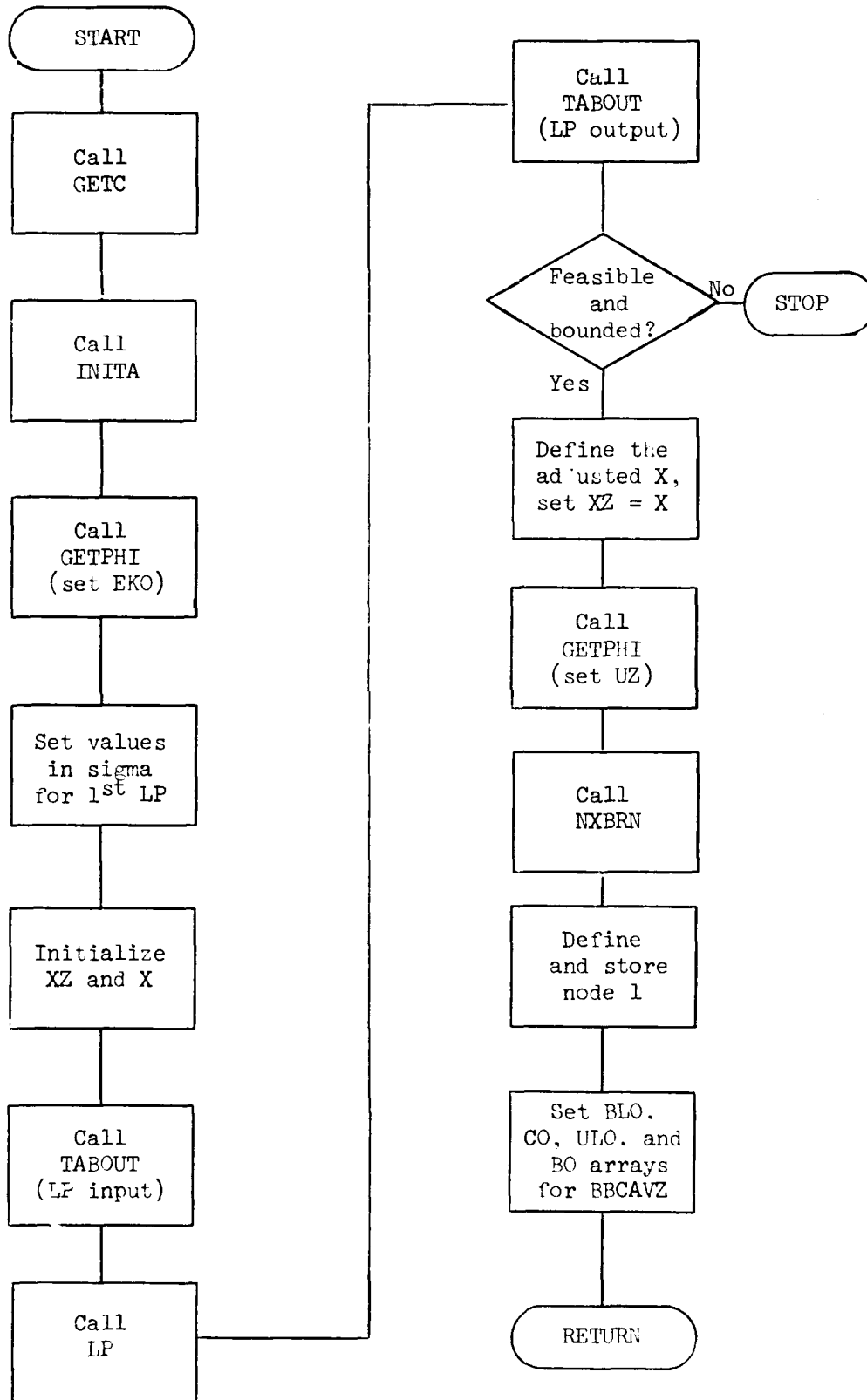


PROGRAM BBHAV2 (con't)

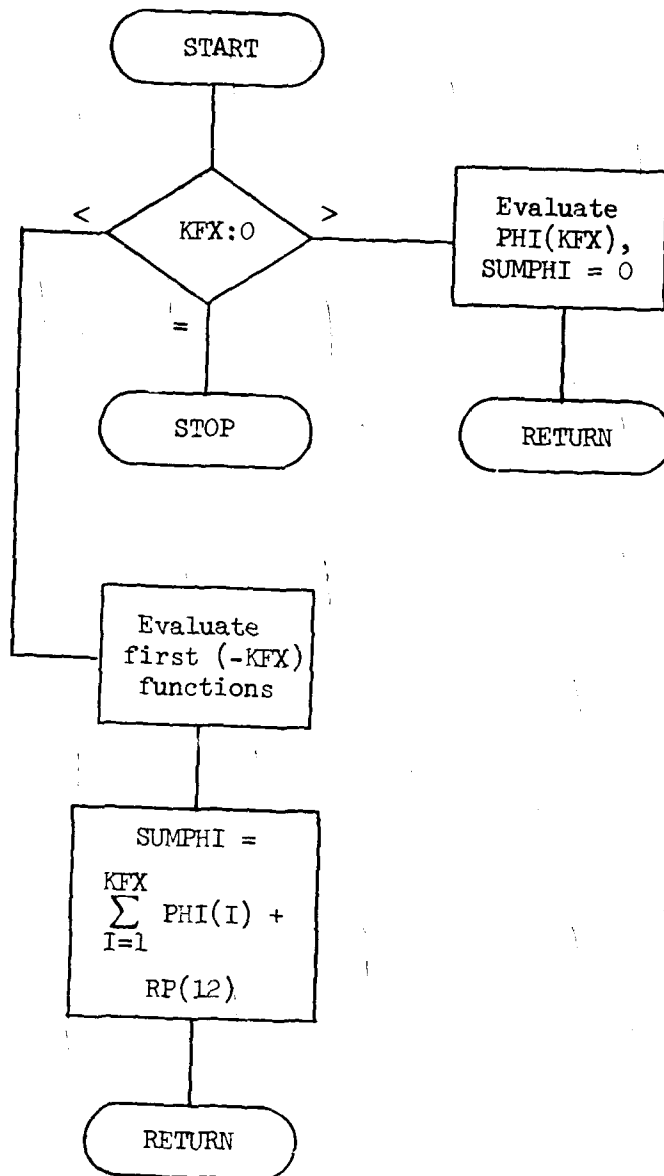




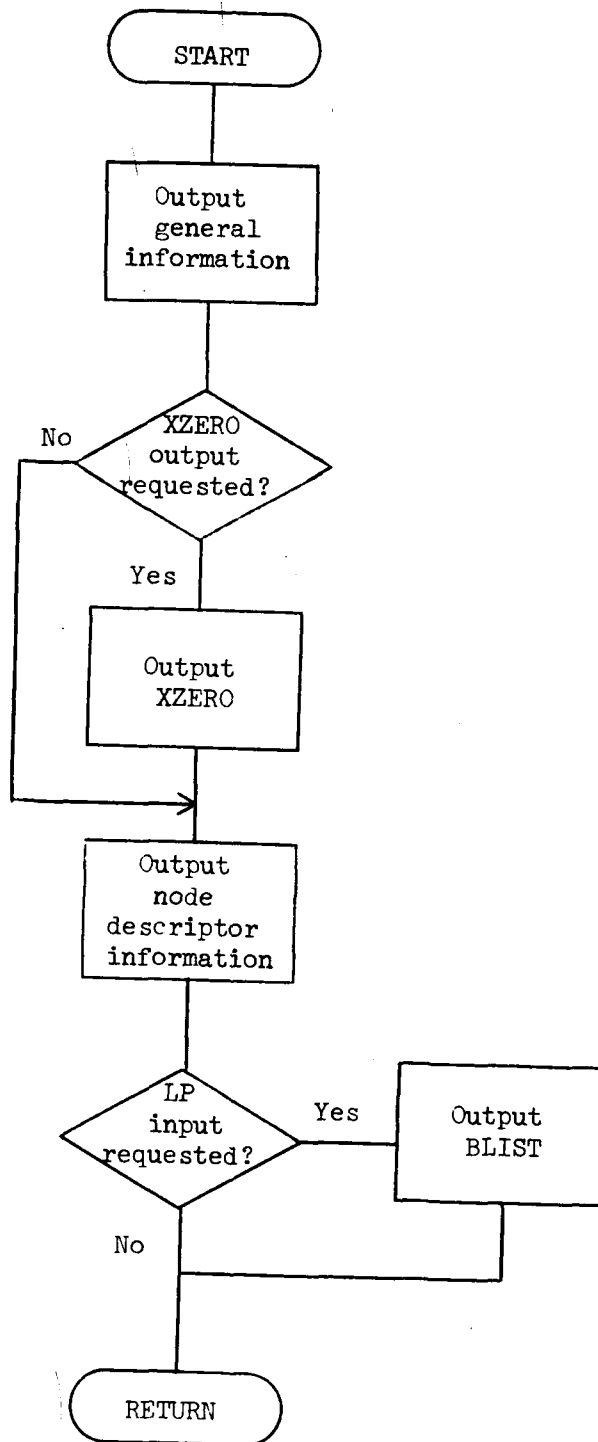
# SUBROUTINE BOX1



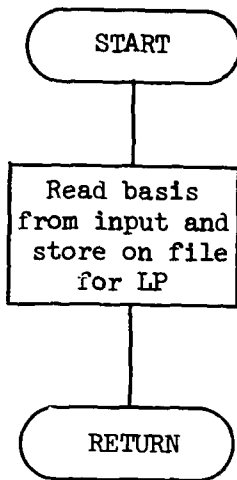
# SUBROUTINE GETPHI



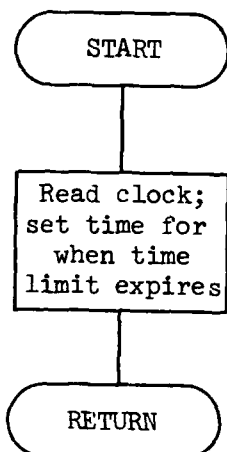
SUBROUTINE TABOUT



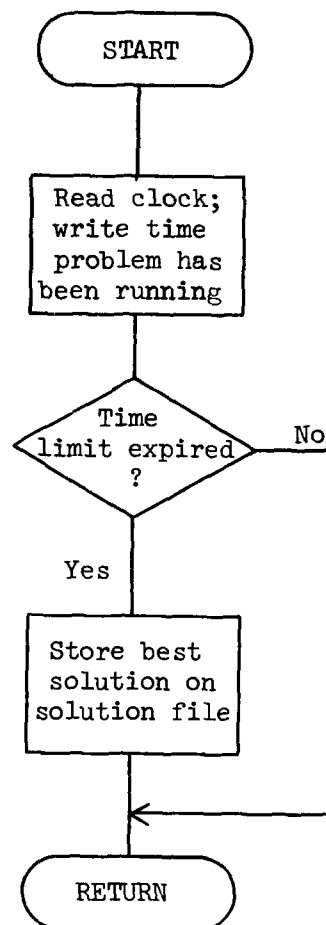
SUBROUTINE READIN



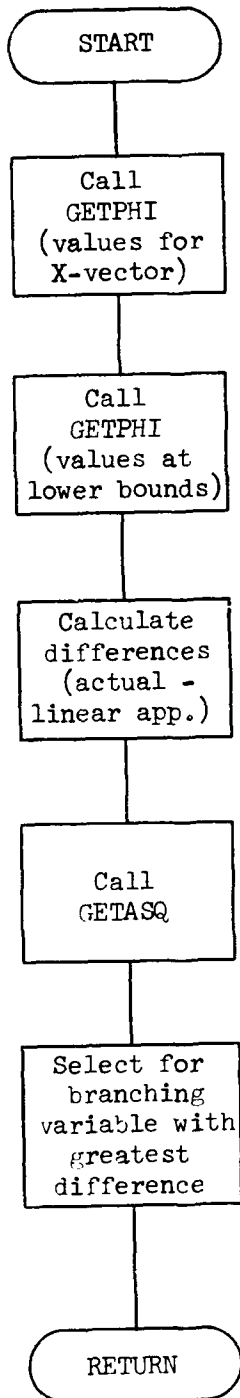
SUBROUTINE SET



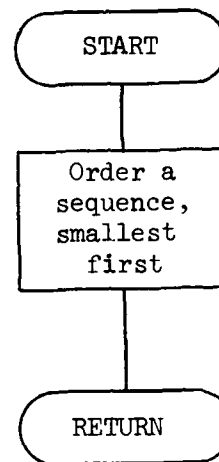
SUBROUTINE TIMEC



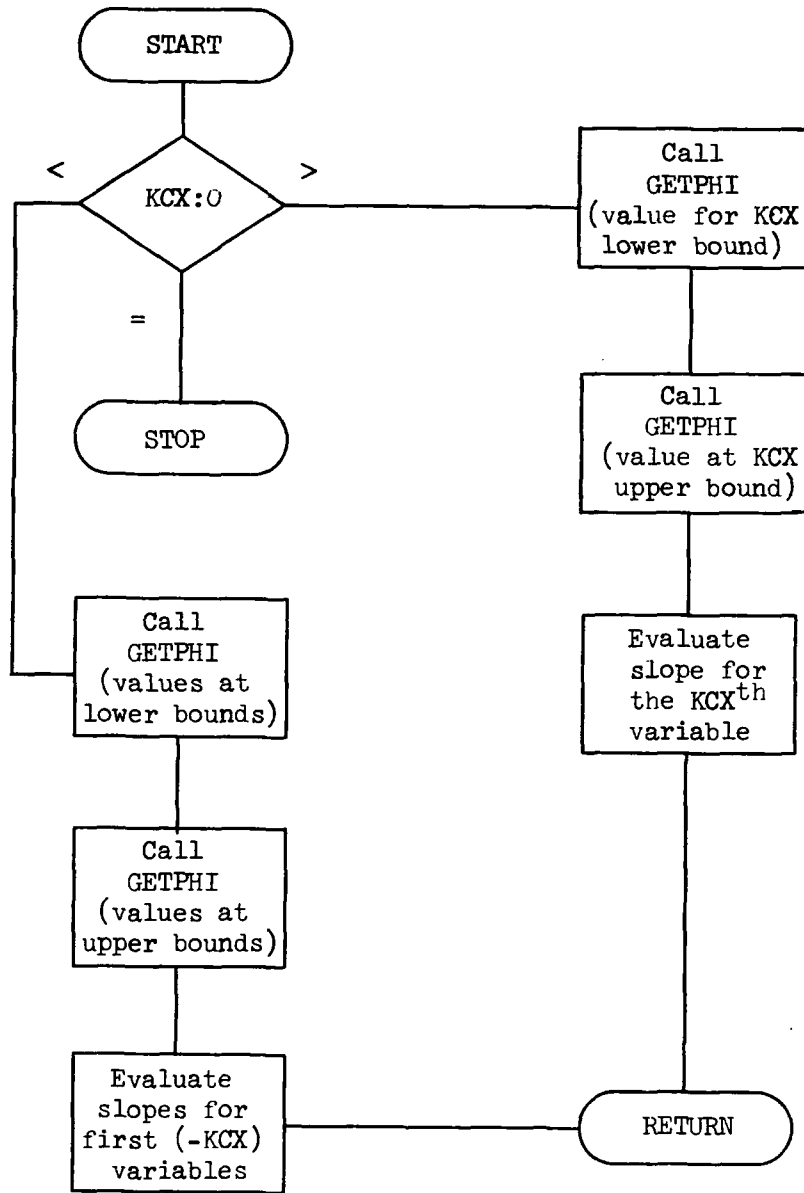
SUBROUTINE NXBRN



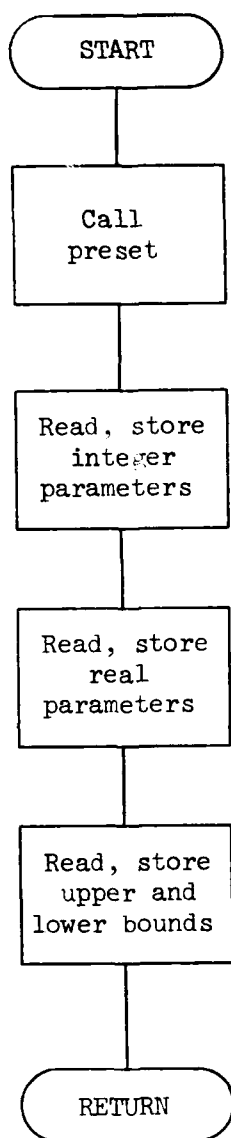
SUBROUTINE GETASQ



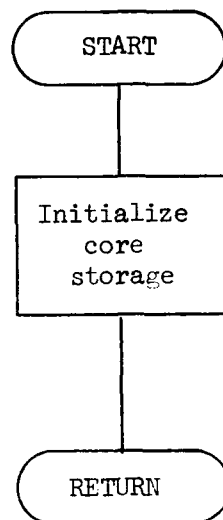
SUBROUTINE GETC



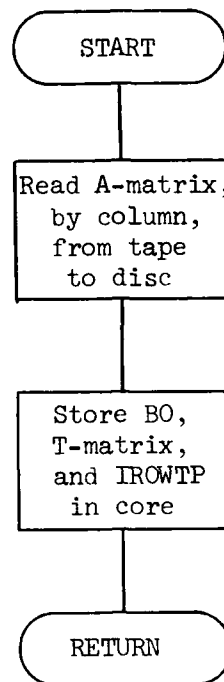
# SUBROUTINE PARAMS



# SUBROUTINE PRESET

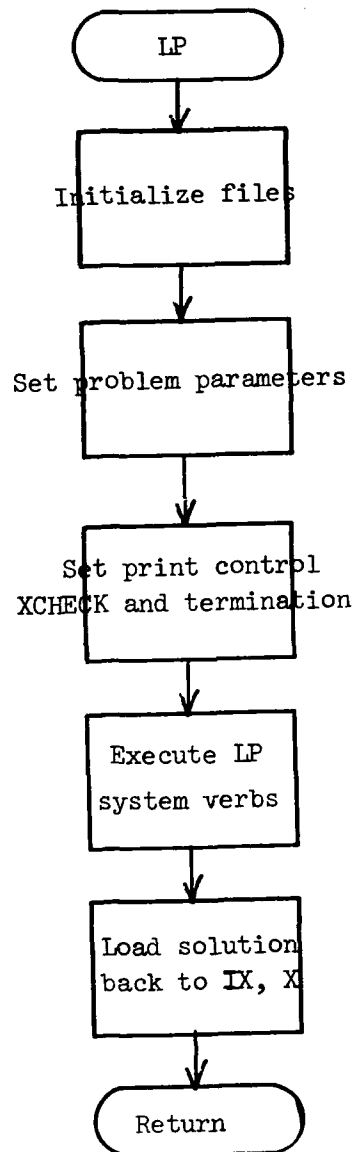


# SUBROUTINE INITA



Subroutine LP

LP



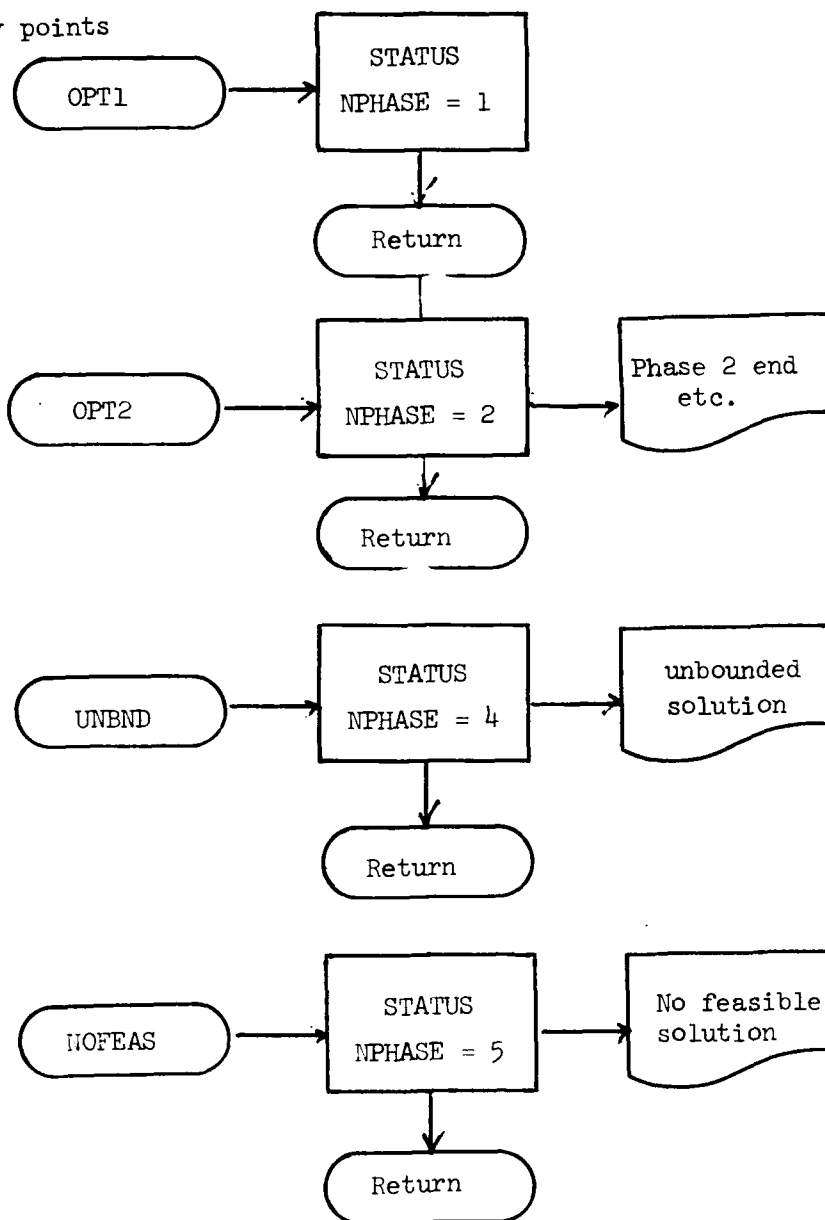


Subroutine EXITS

EXITS

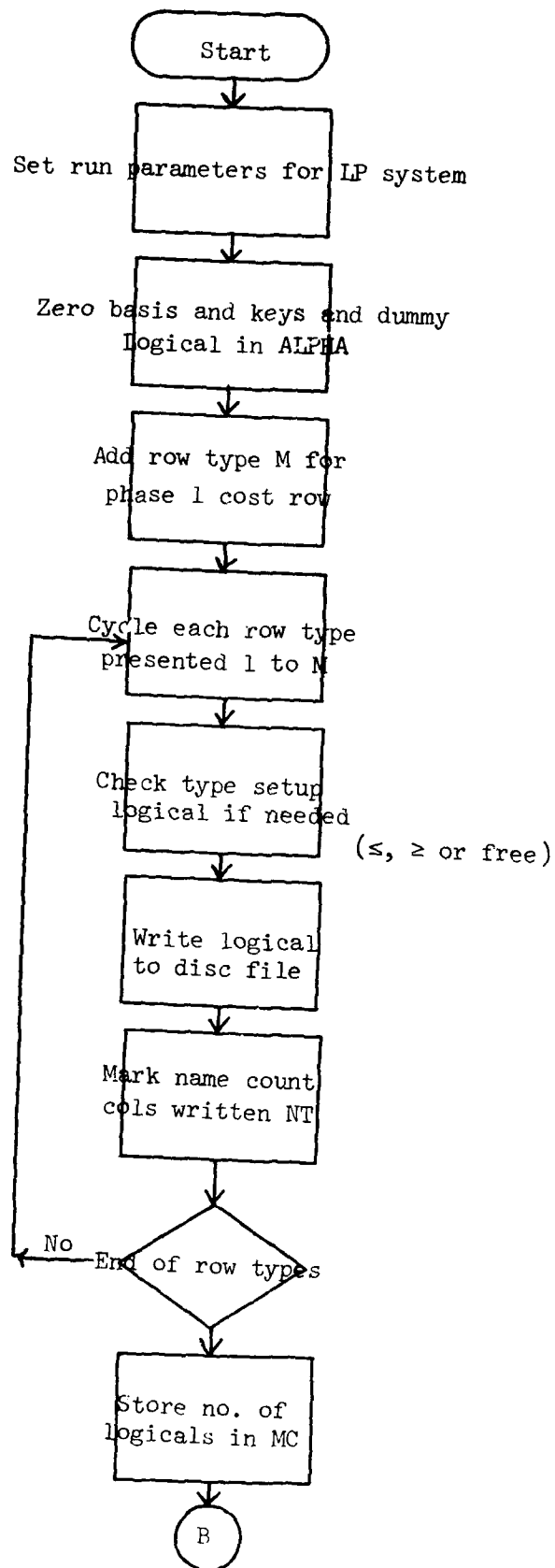
User changable EXITS program called after all control points in PRIMAL.

entry points

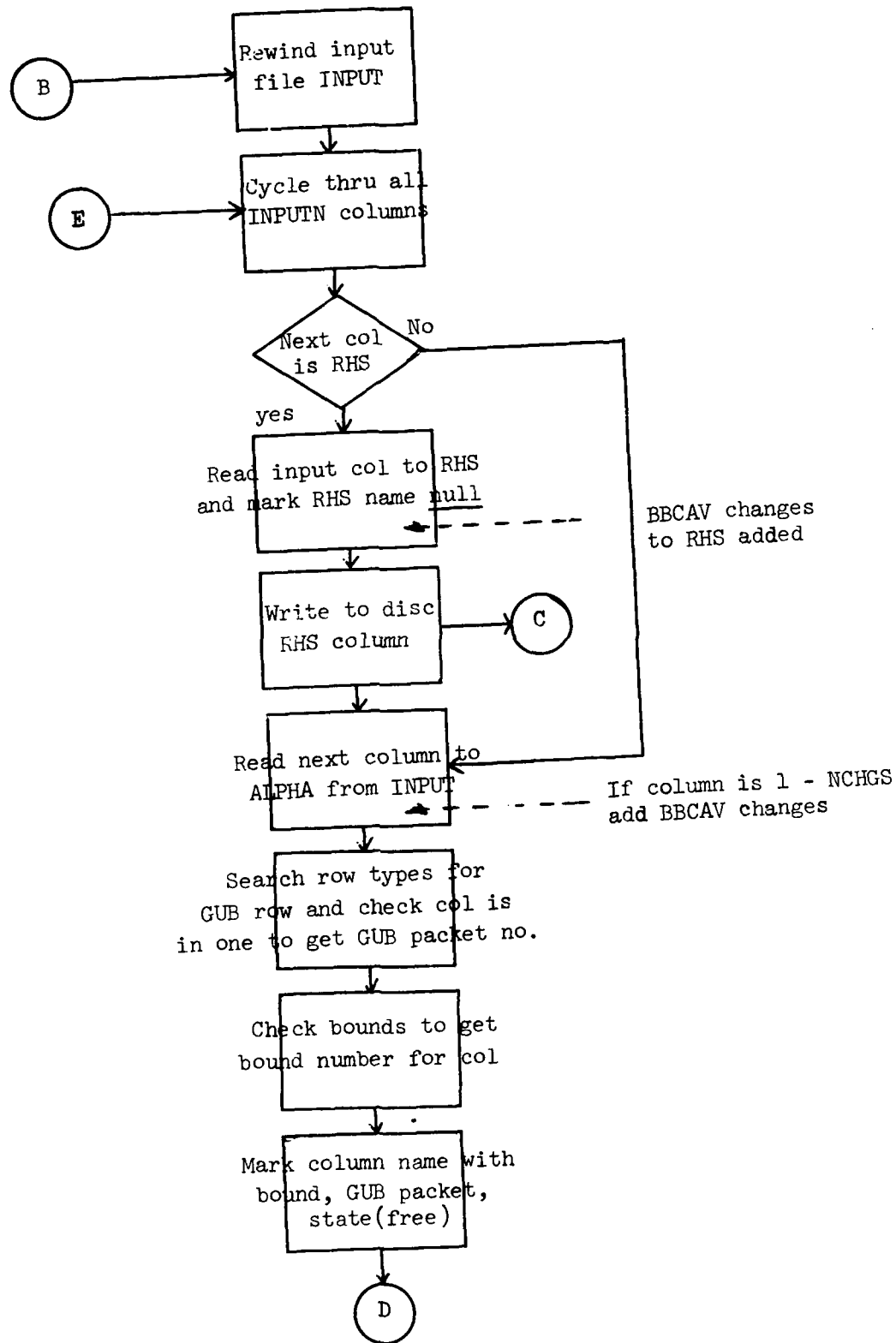


Subroutine SETUP

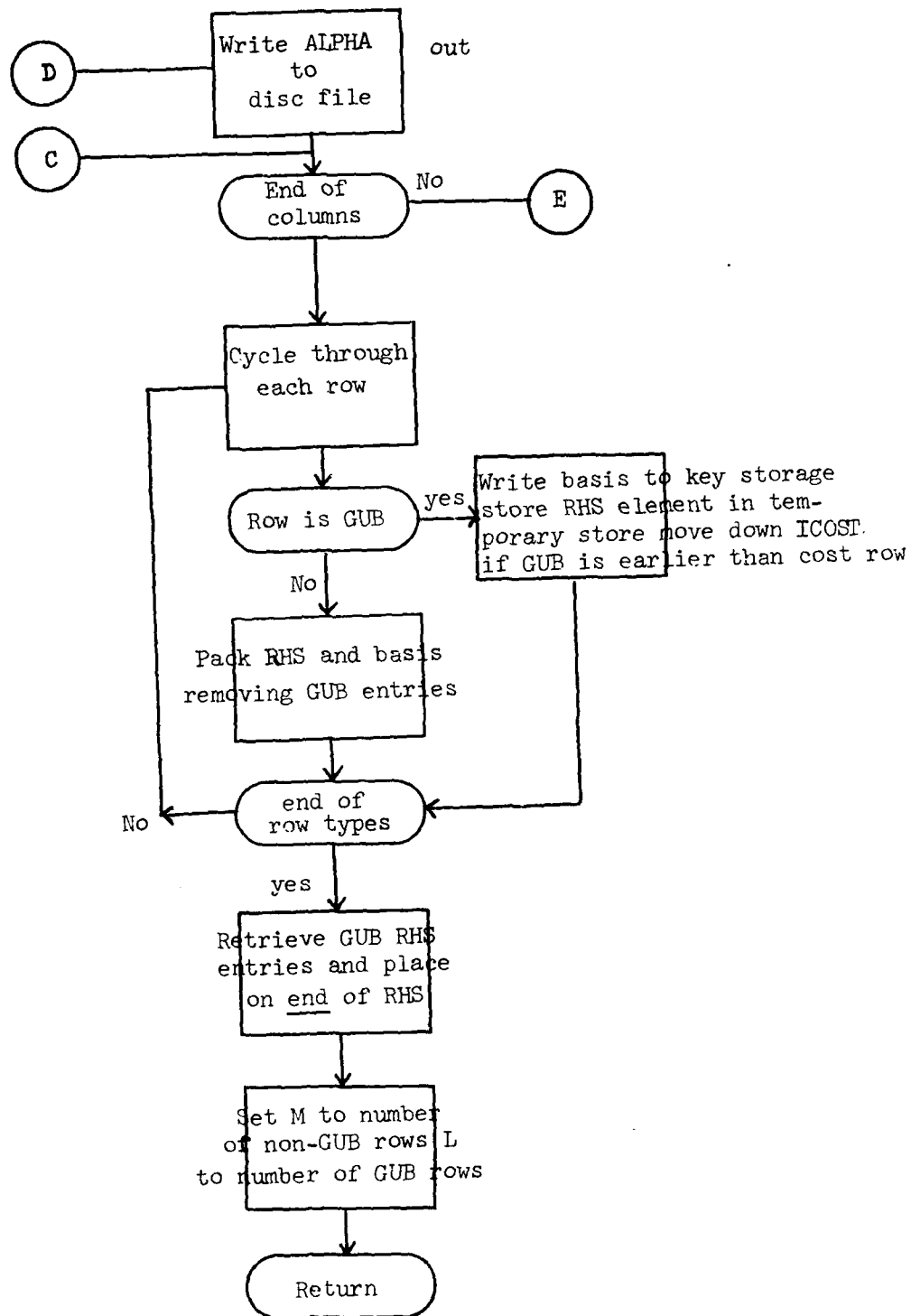
SETUP 1.



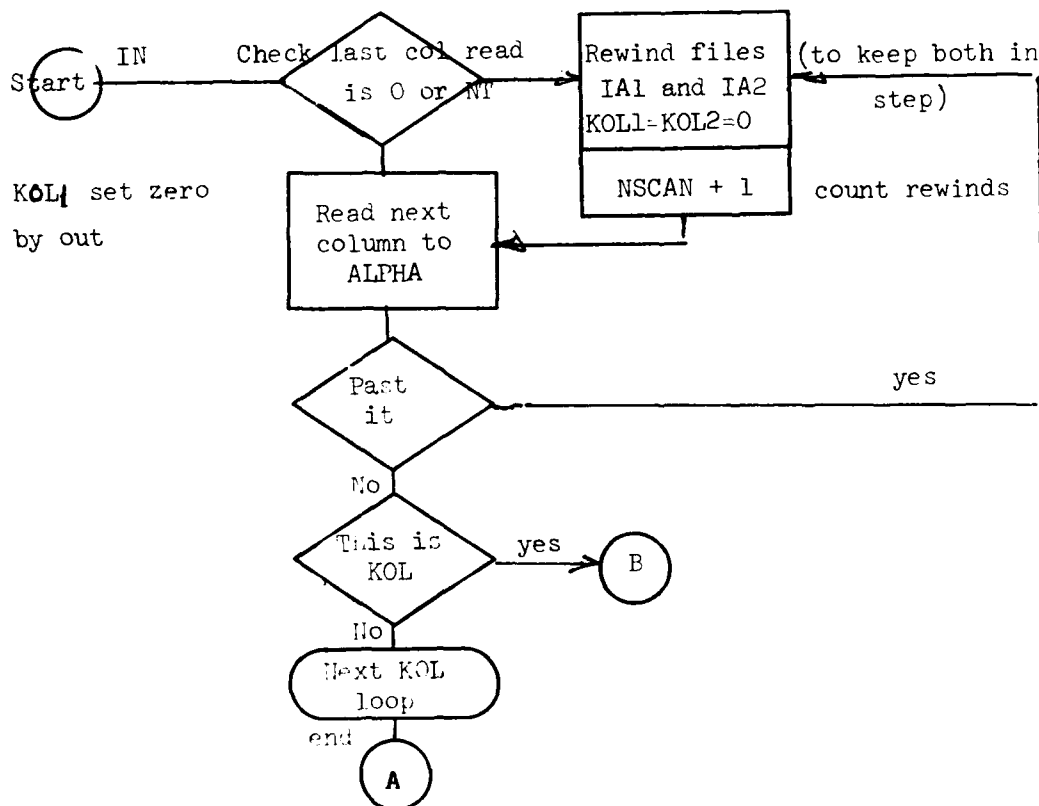
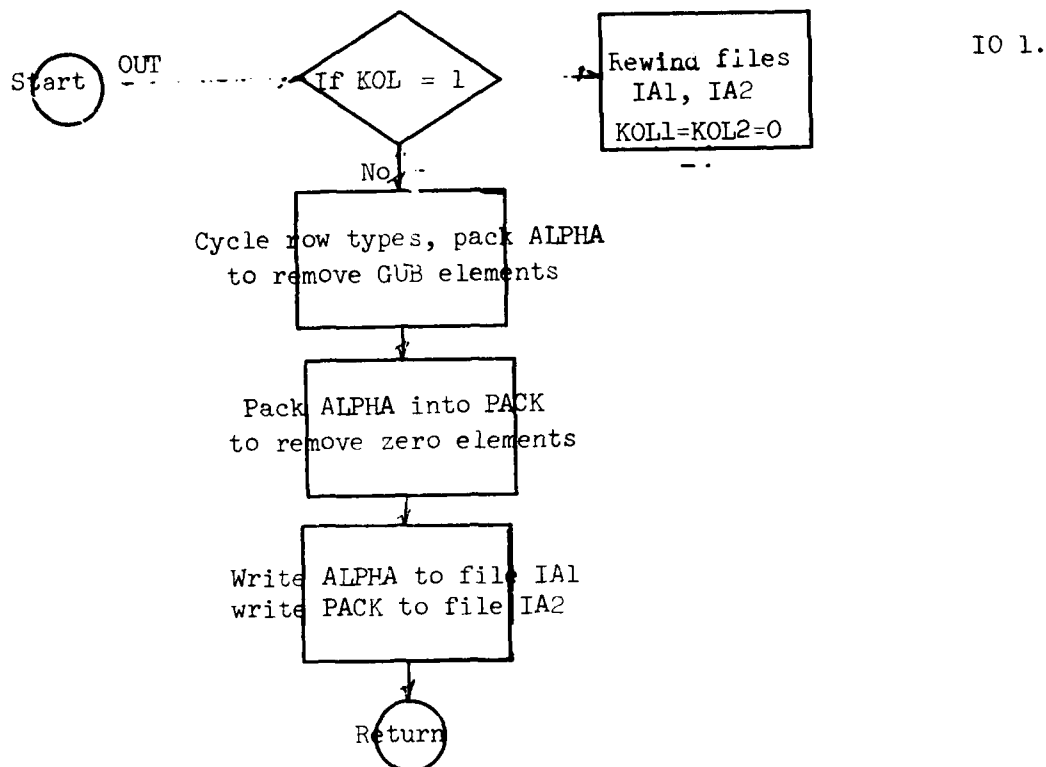
SETUP 2.

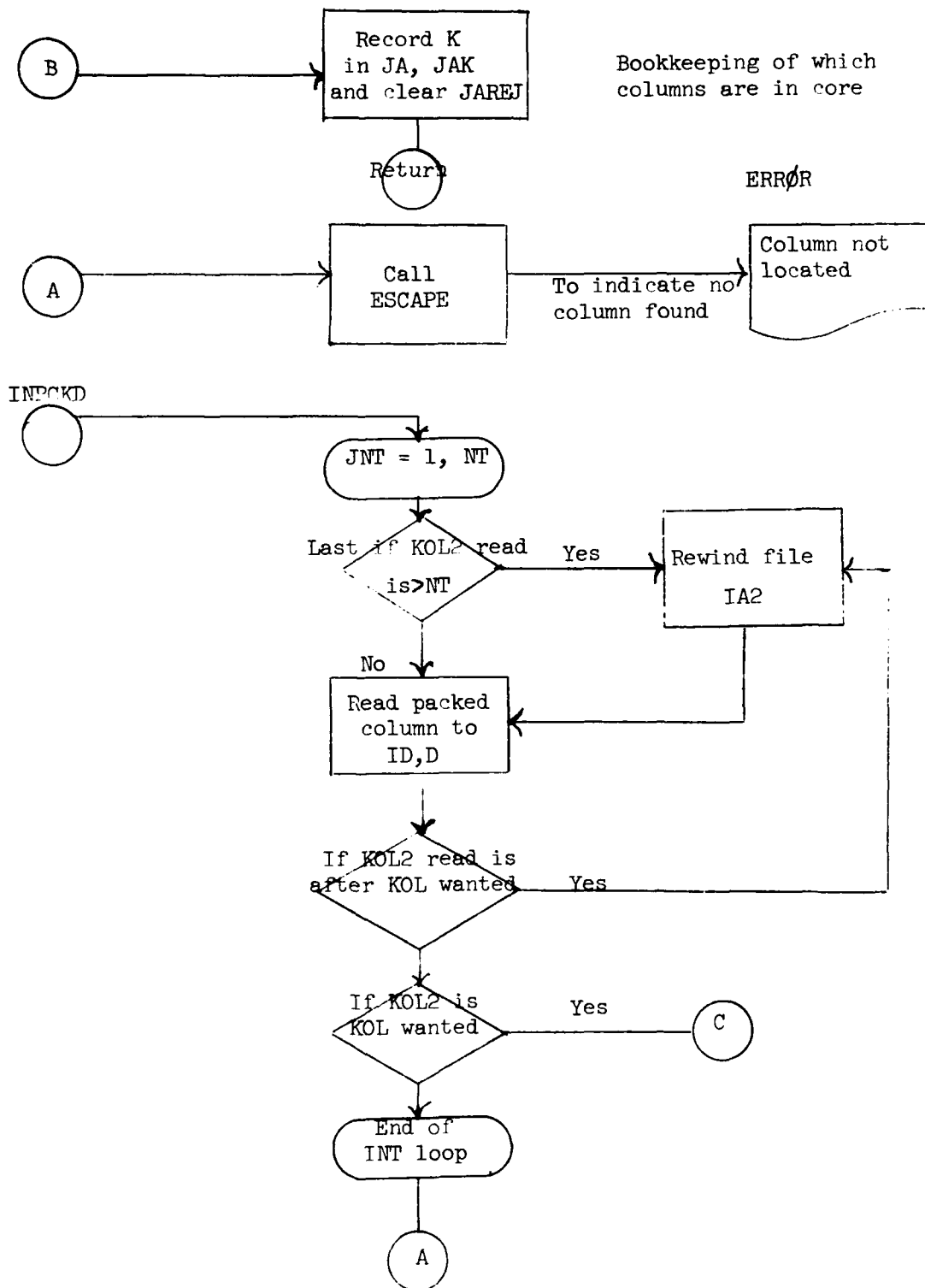


SETUP 3.

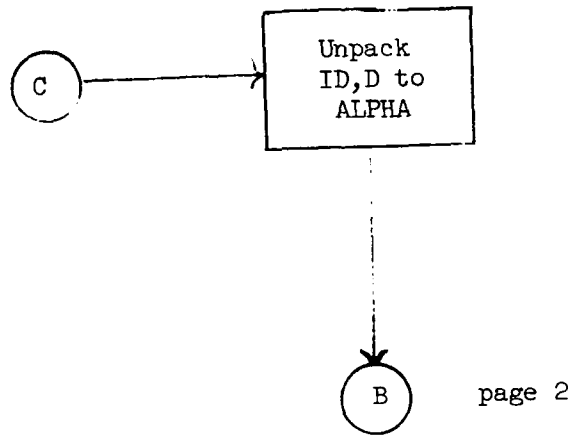


# Subroutine IO





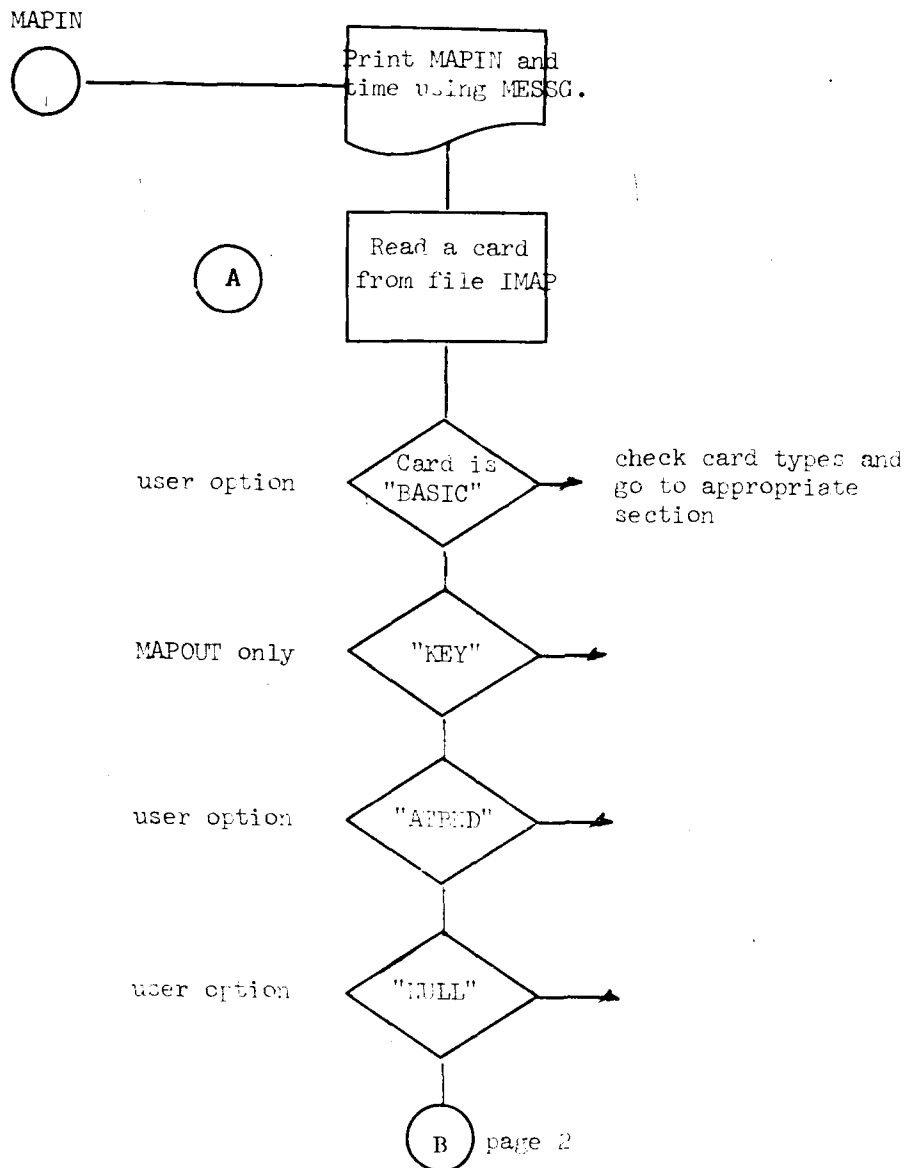
IO 3.



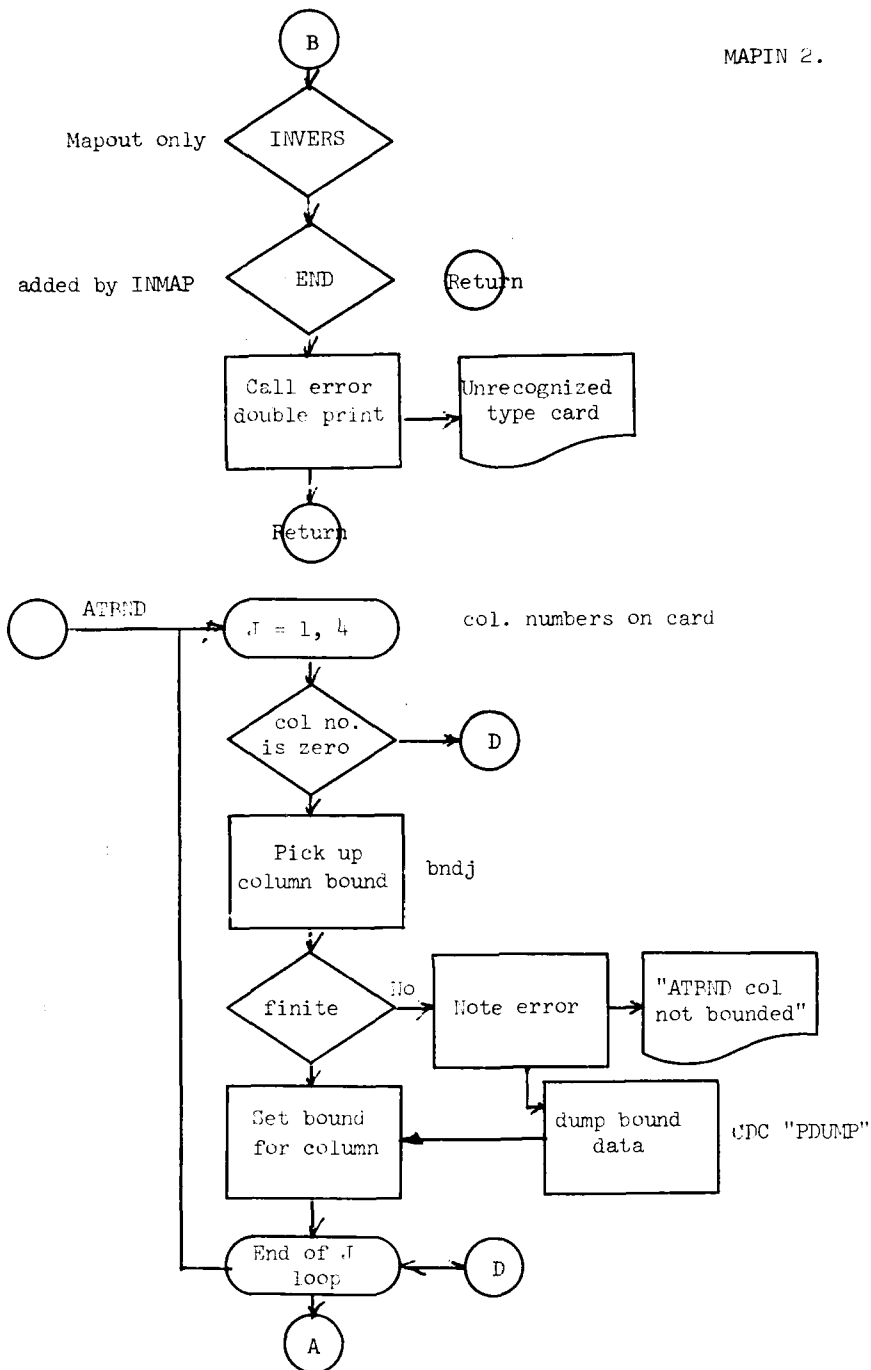
Subroutine MAPIN  
Two entry points

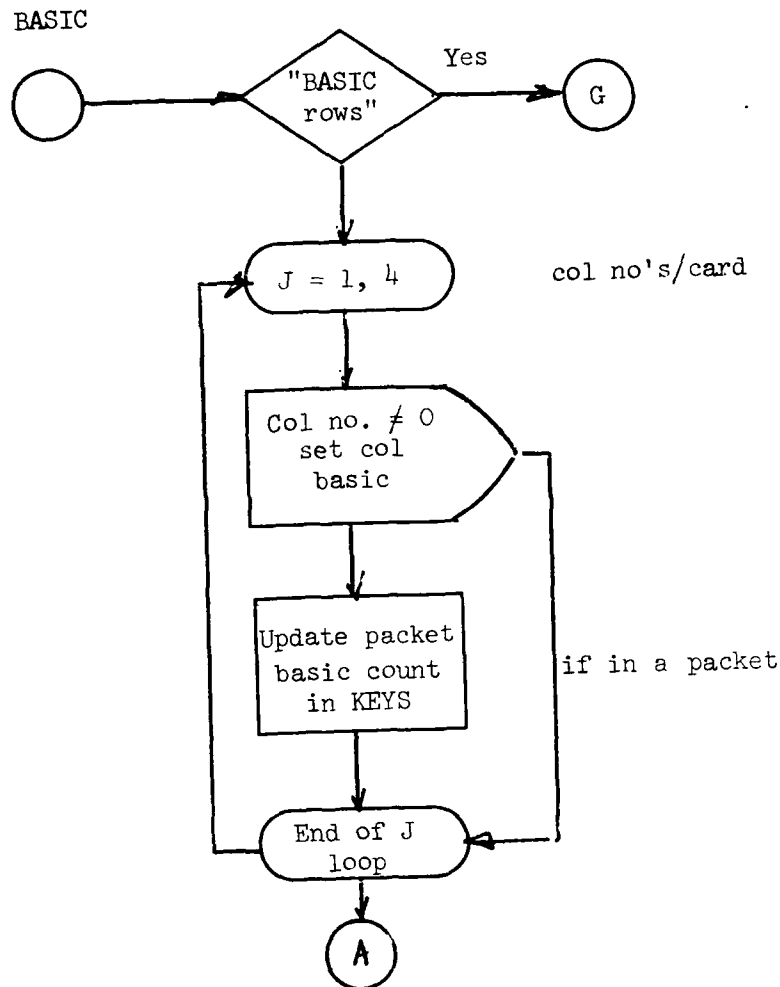
MAPIN 1.

- (1) MAPIN - Reads MAPIN cards from file IMAI and sets NAME record  
reads inverse from file INPUT to B.
- (2) INMAP - Loads file IMAP from input card stream.

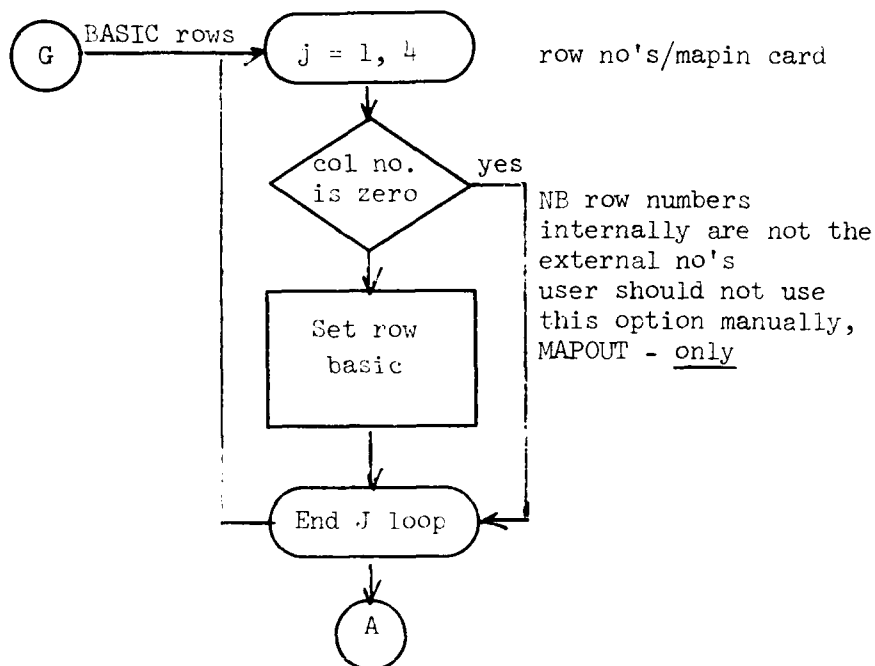
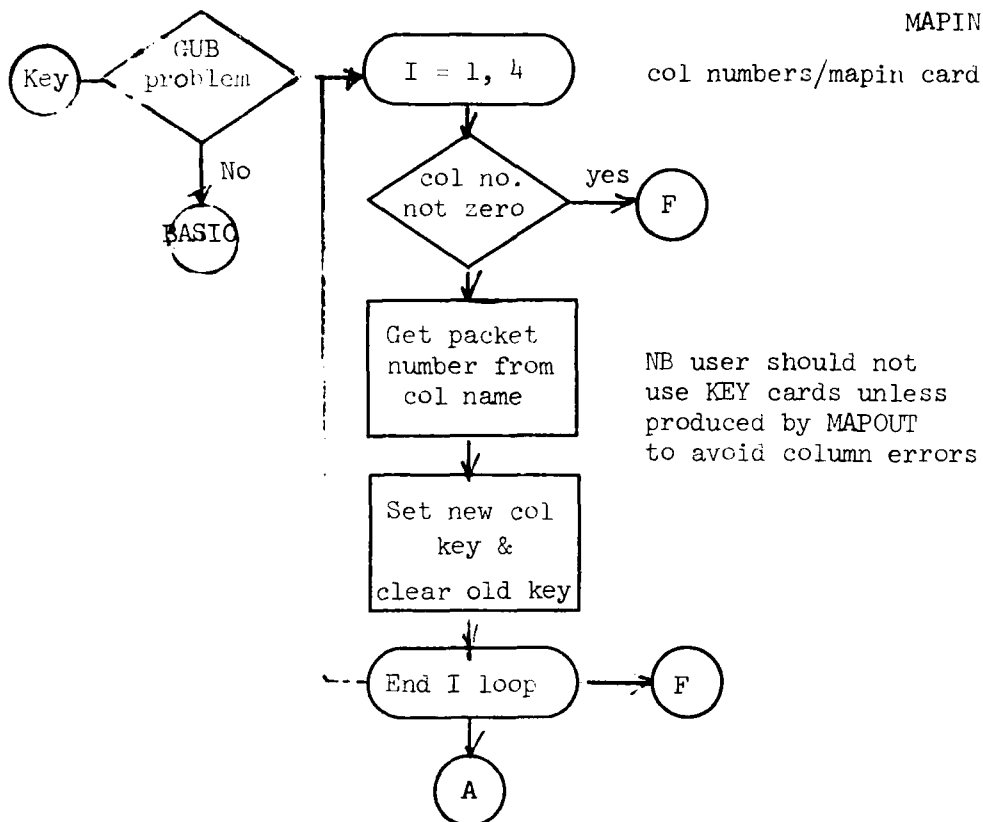




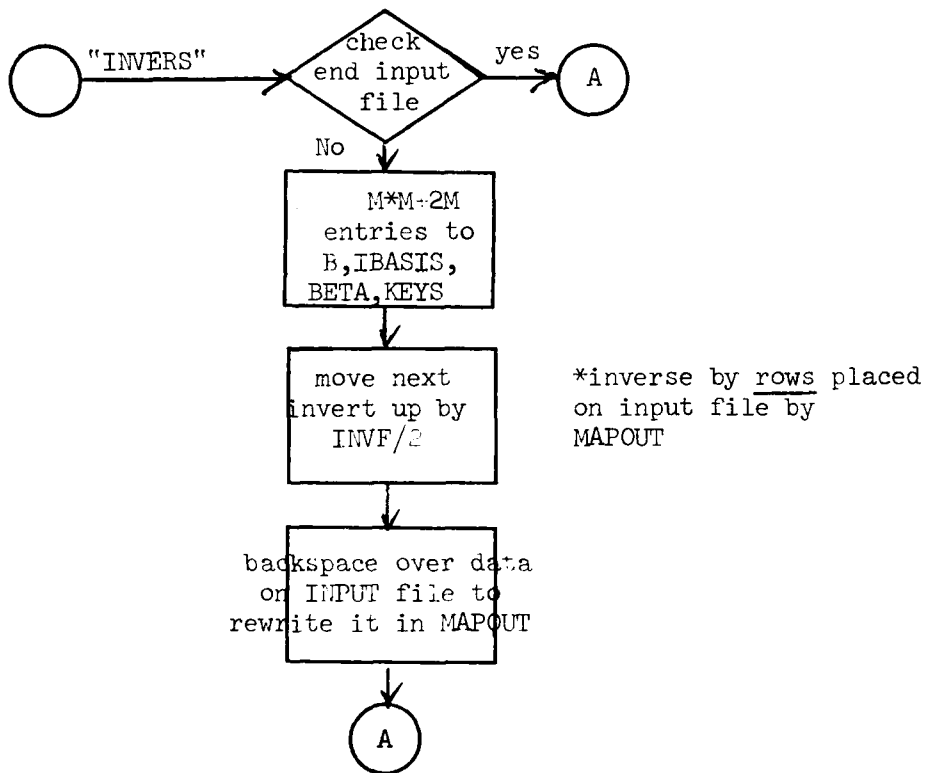
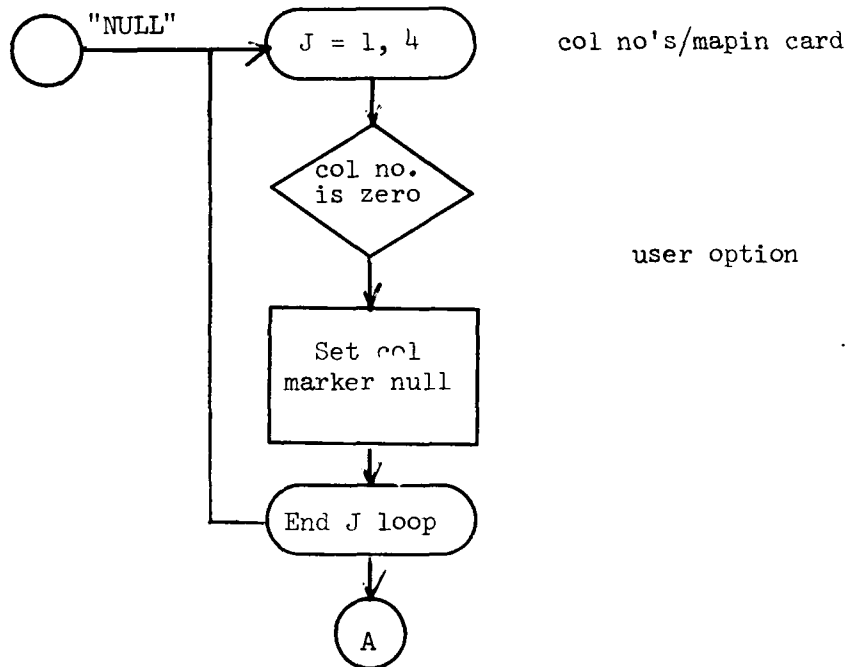




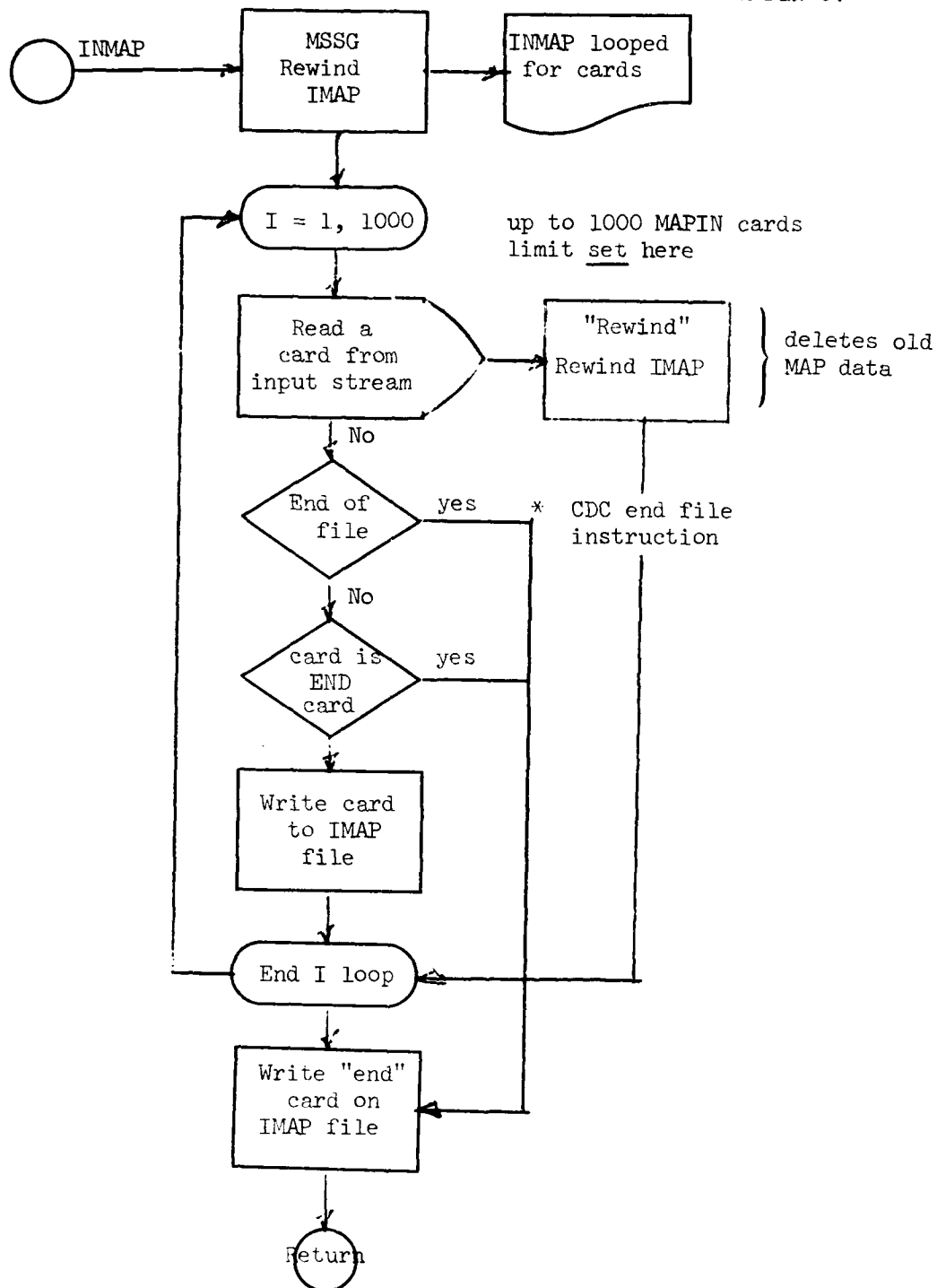
# MAPIN 4.



MAPIN 5.



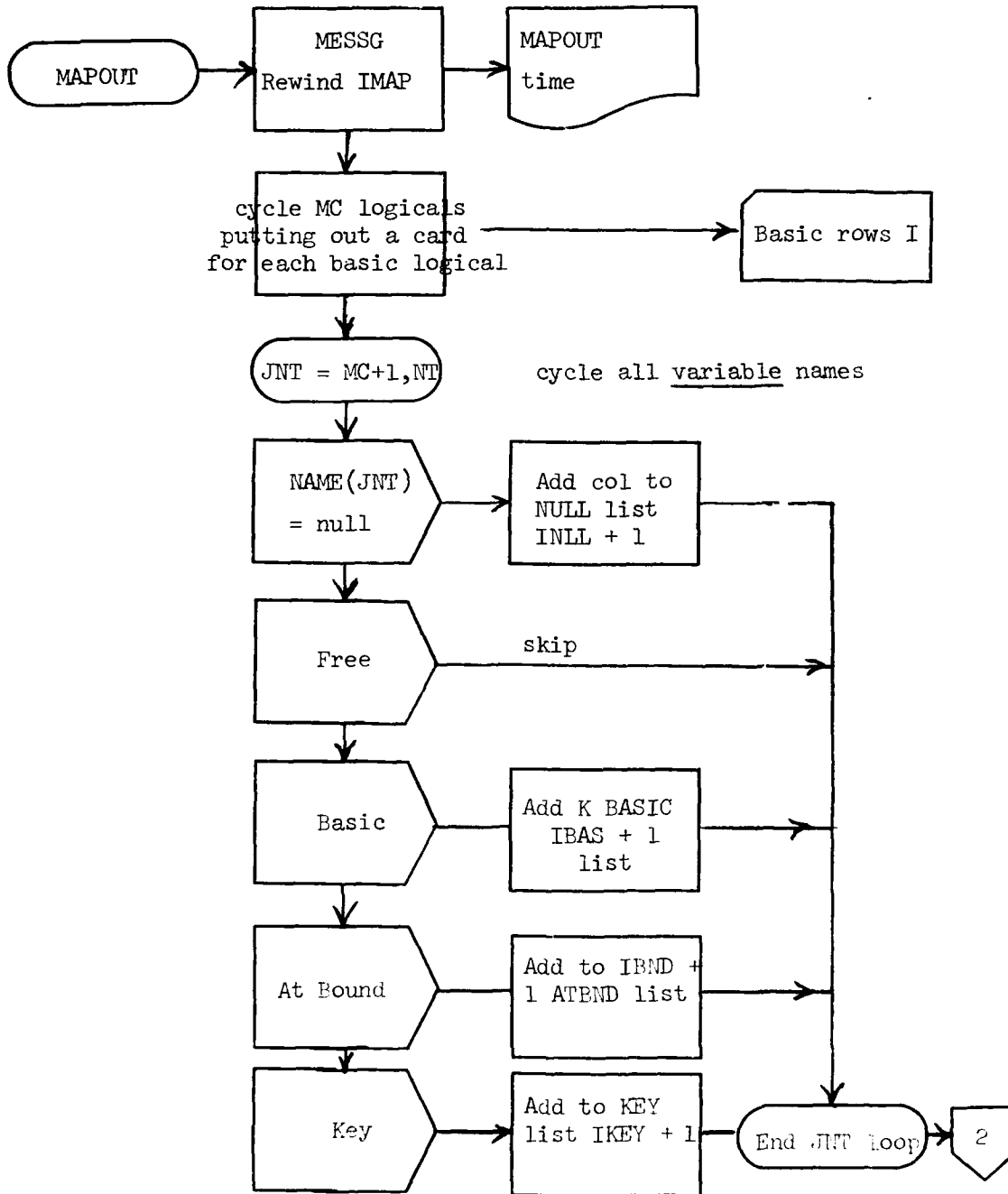
MAPIN 6.



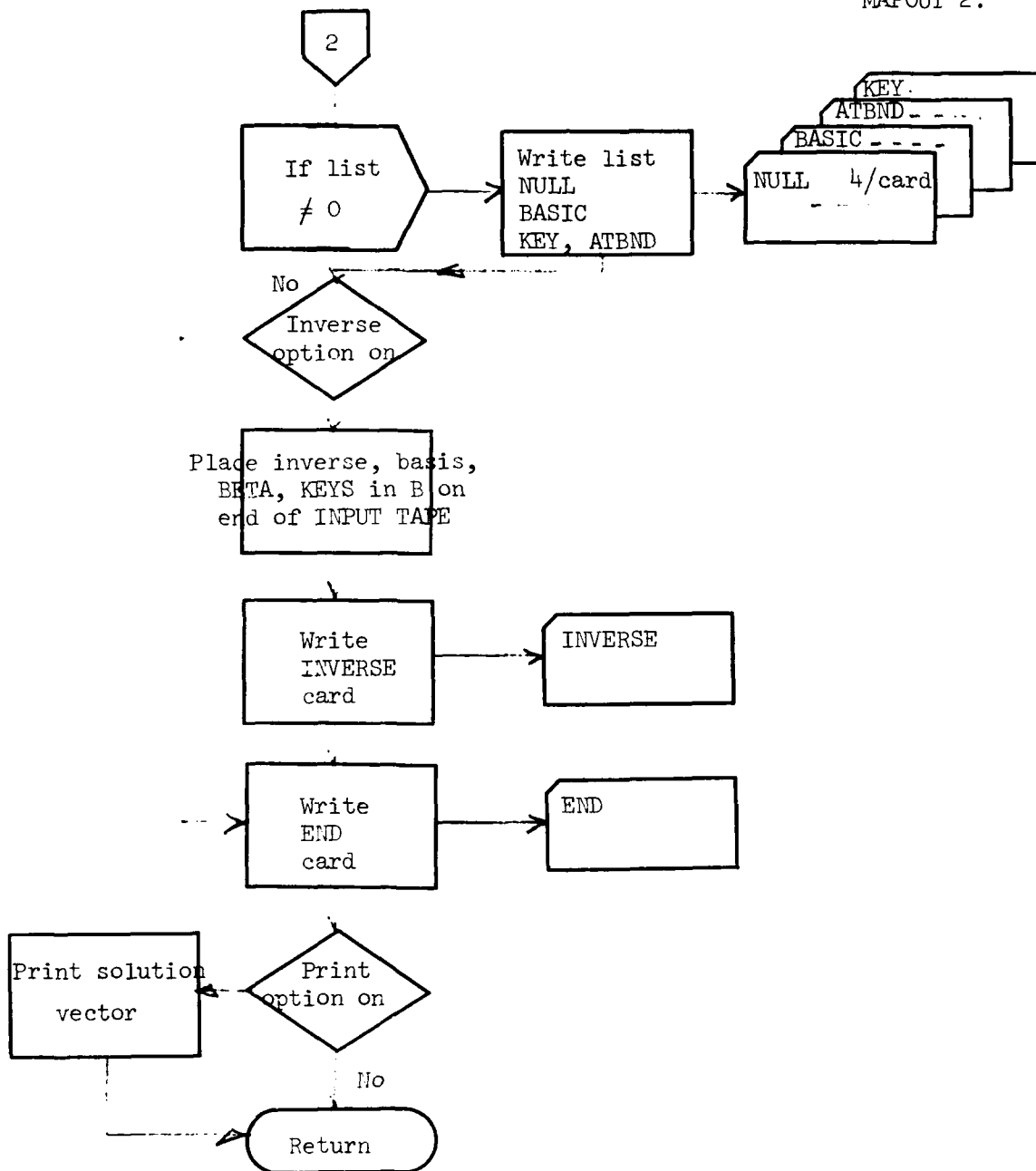
Subroutine MAPOUT

MAPOUT 1.

MAPOUT outputs on file IMAP a BCD card image definition of variables and inverse states compatible with MAPIN, whenever called and prints the current solution.



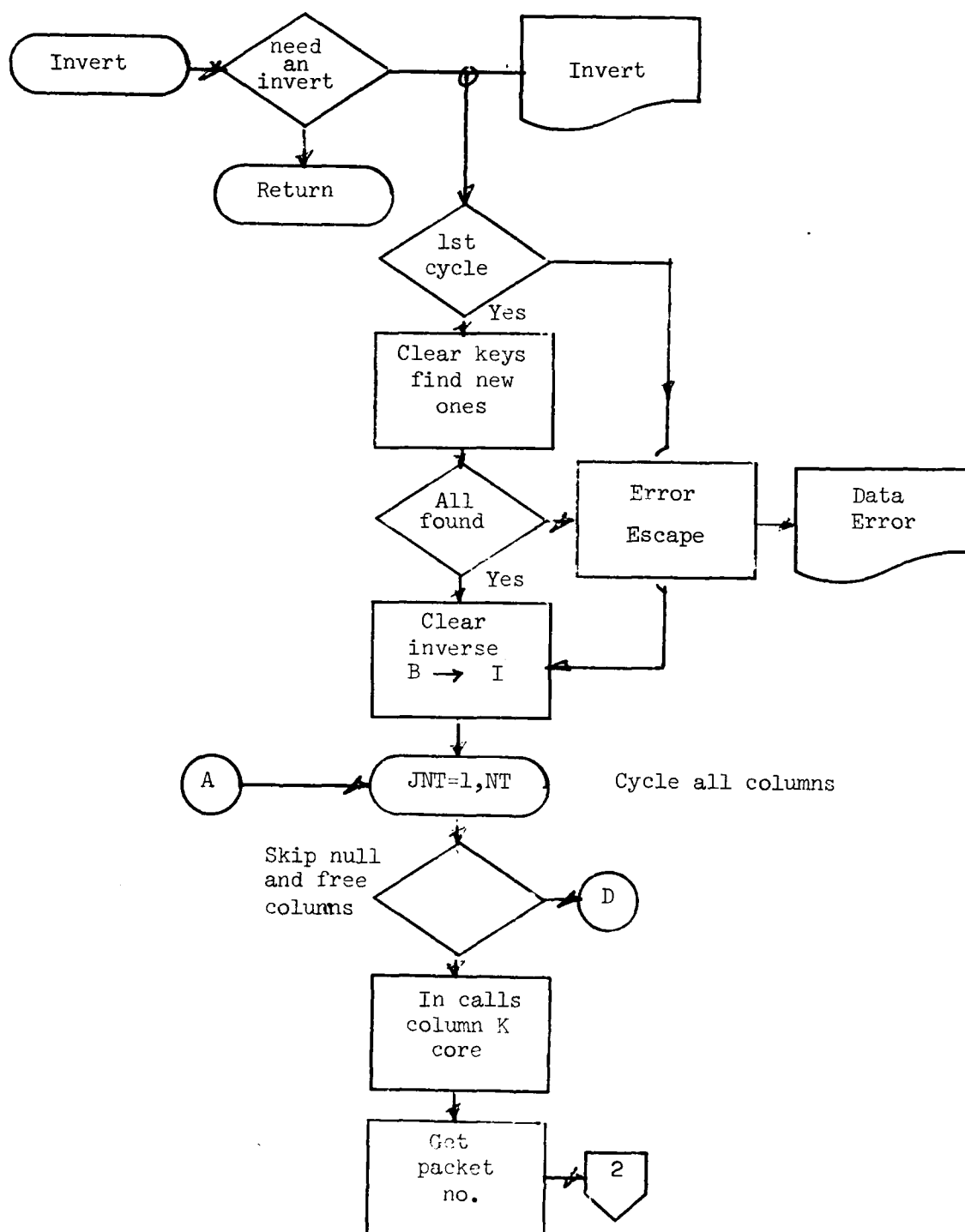
MAPOUT 2.



N.B. All MAPOUT cards can be generated manually. If they are inconsistent MAPIN uses the last setting of any column.

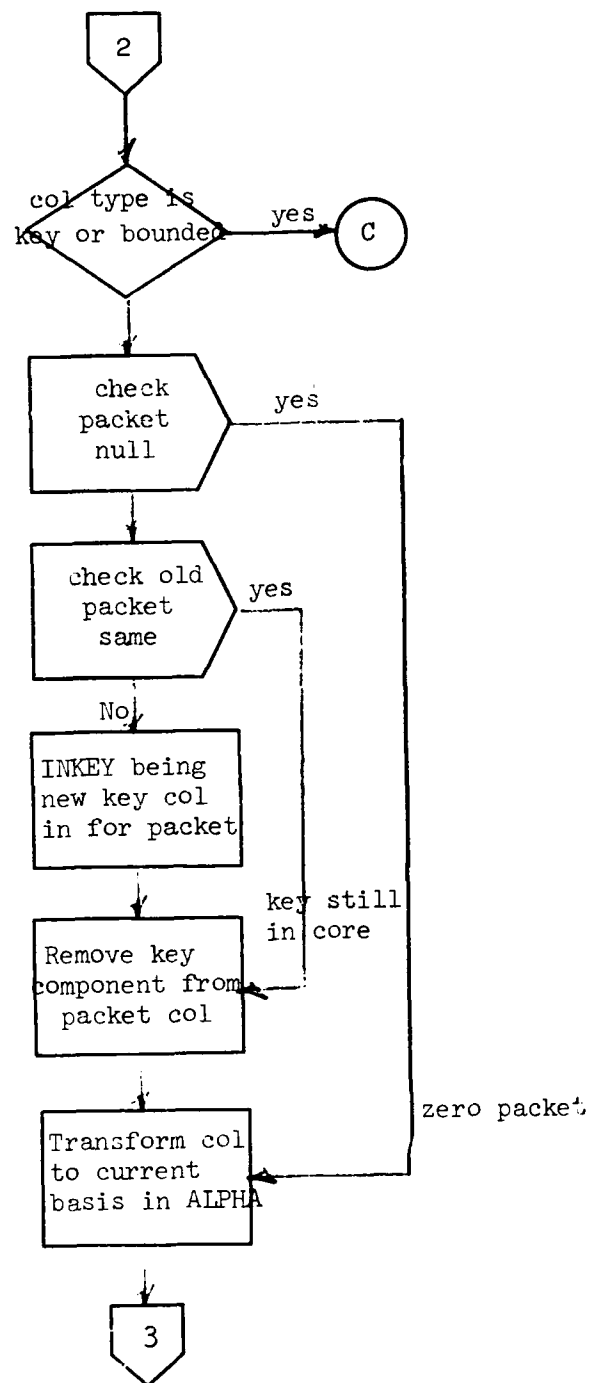
Subroutine INVERT

INVERT 1

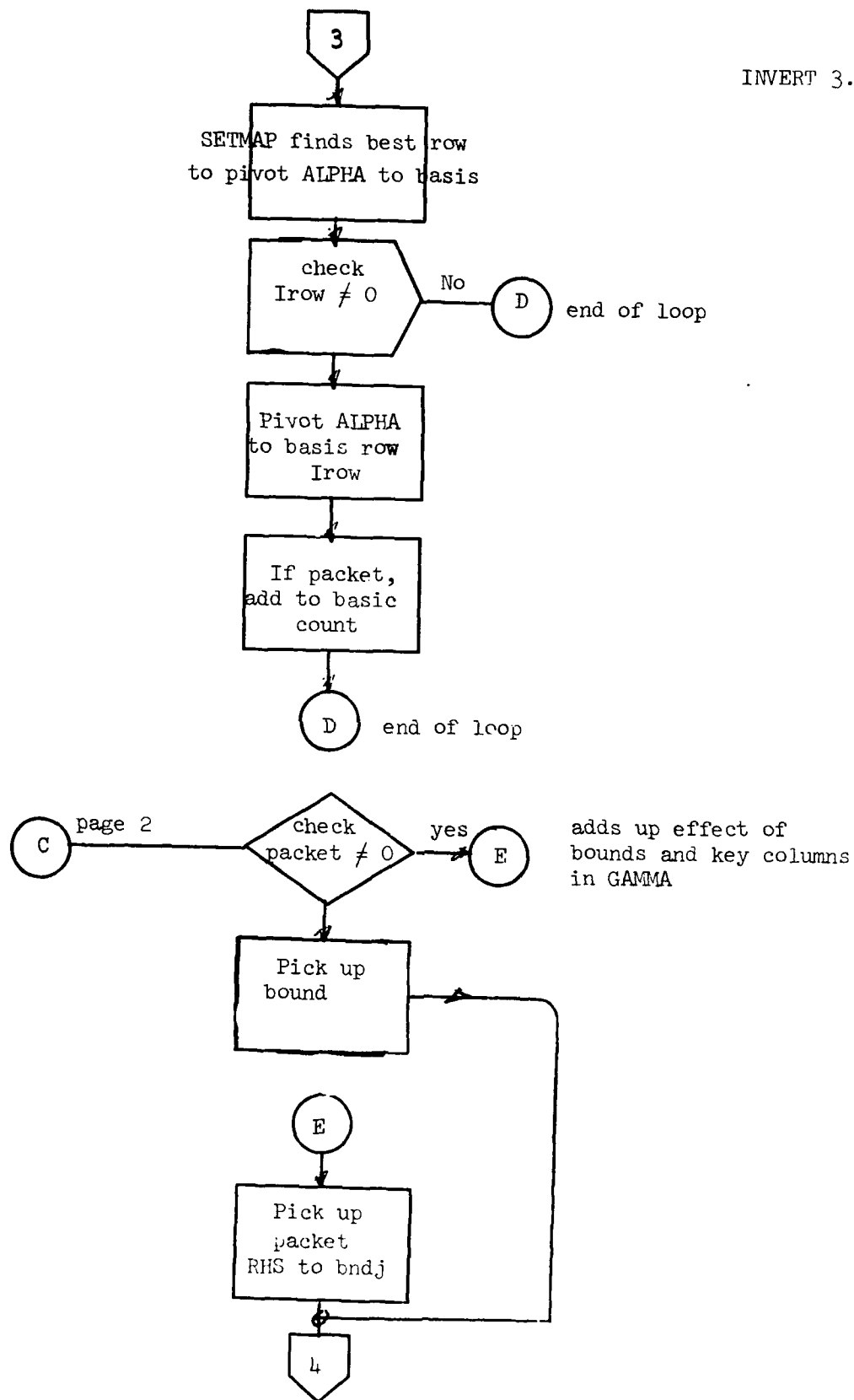




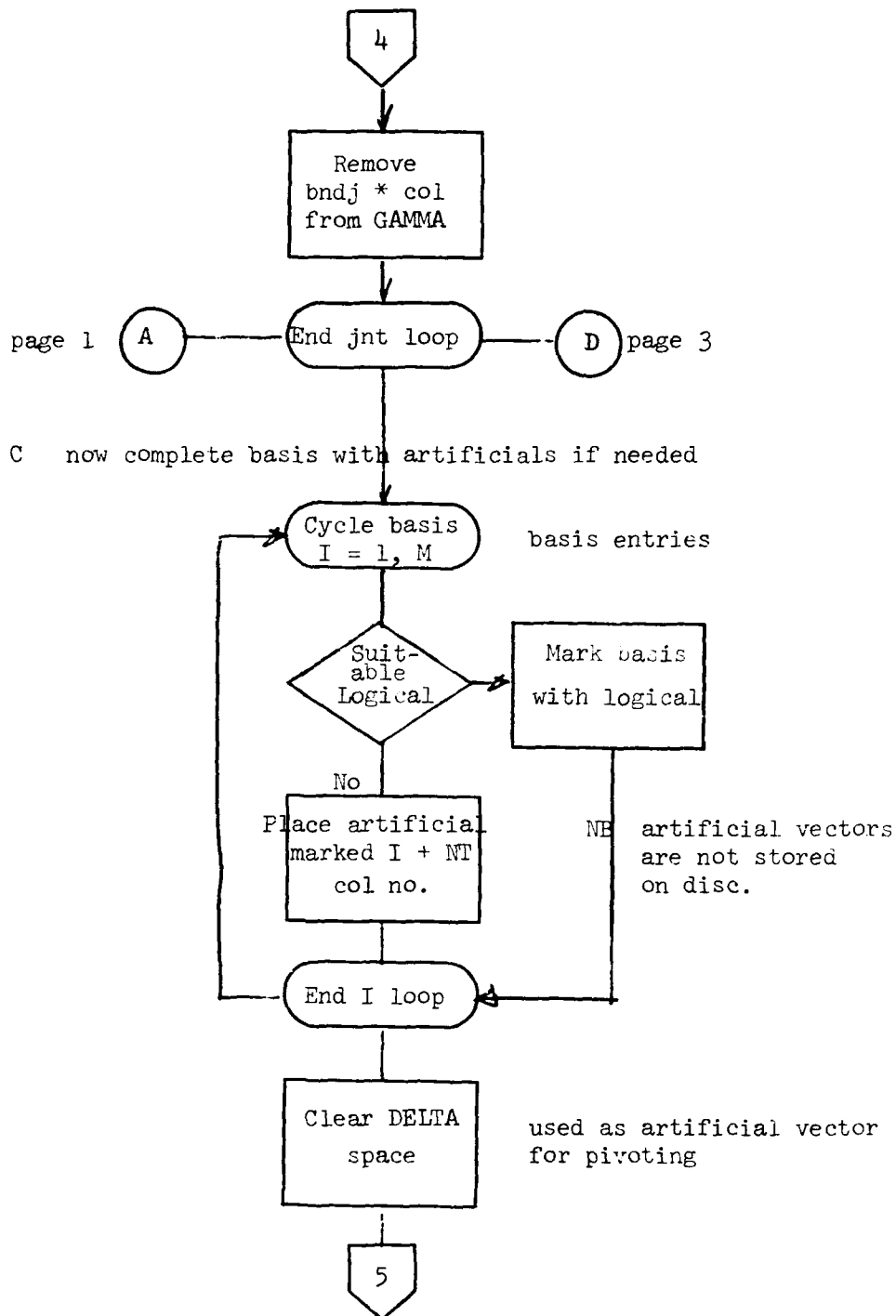
INVERT 2.



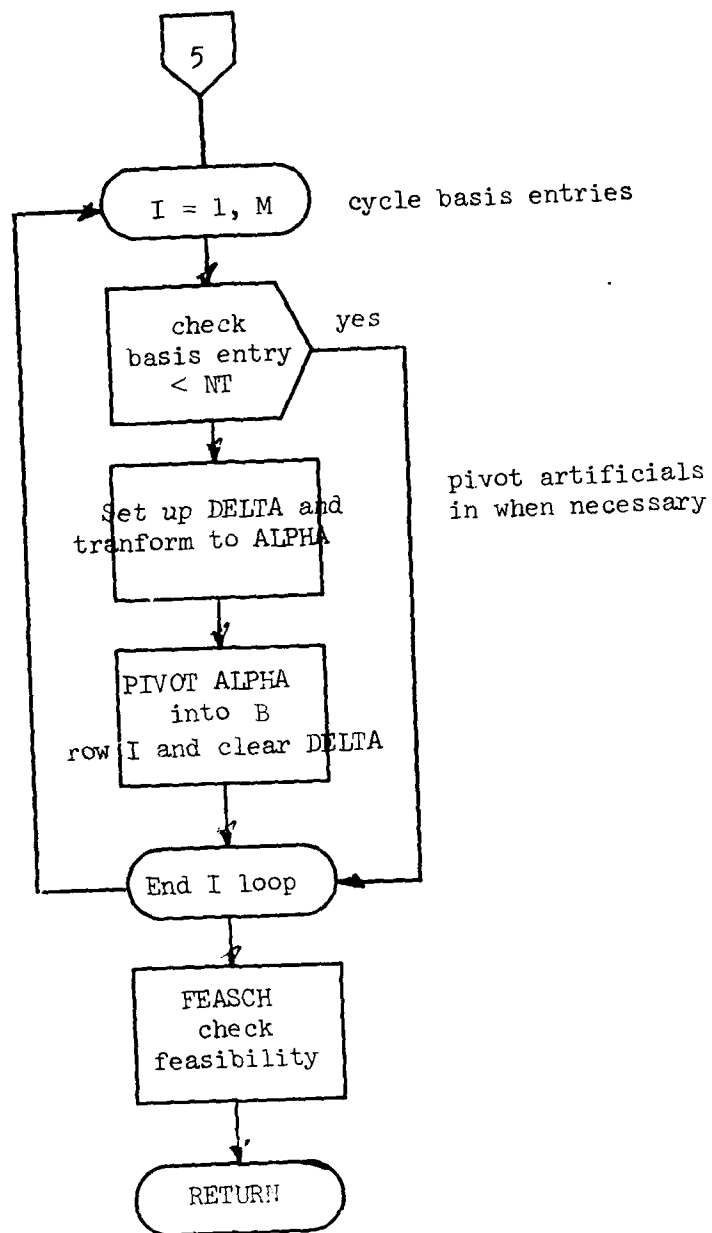
INVERT 3.



INVERT 4.



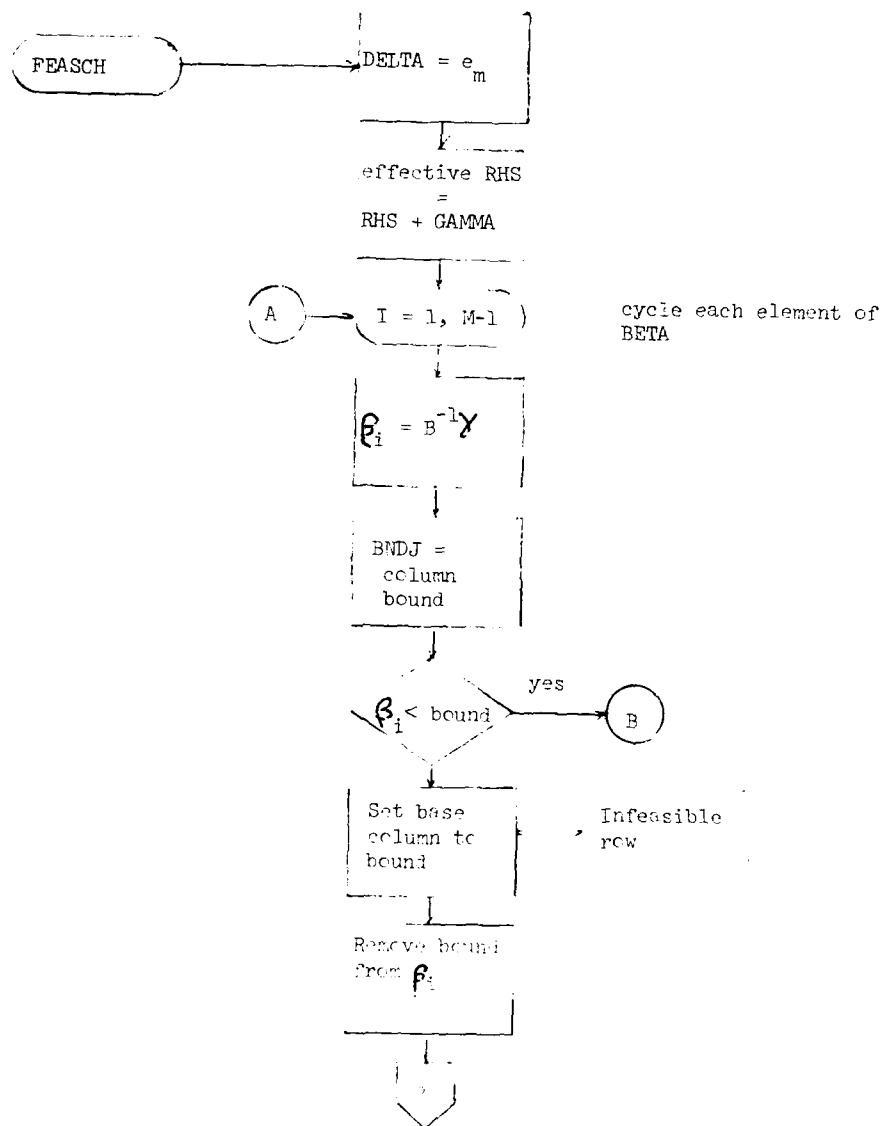
INVERT 5.

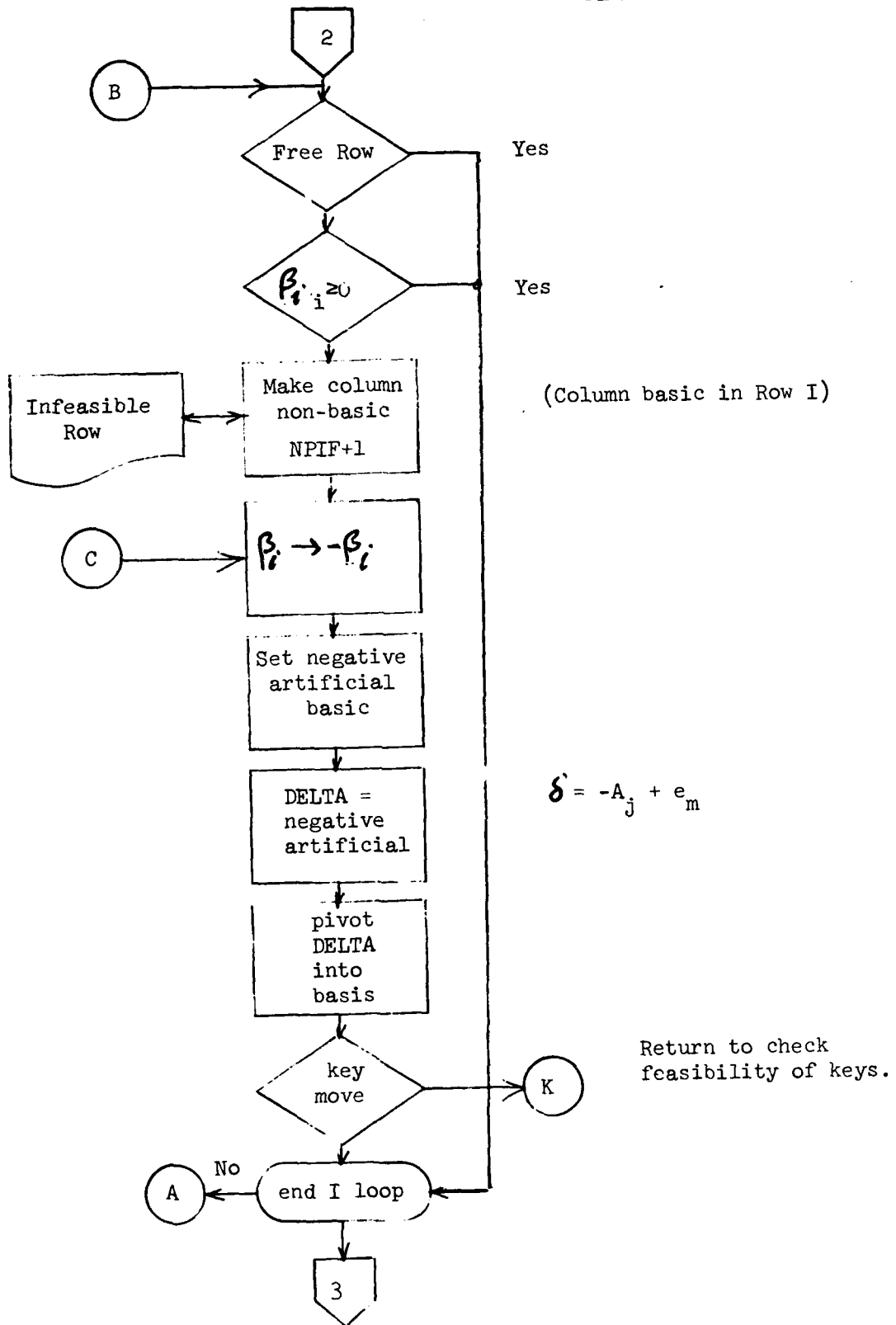


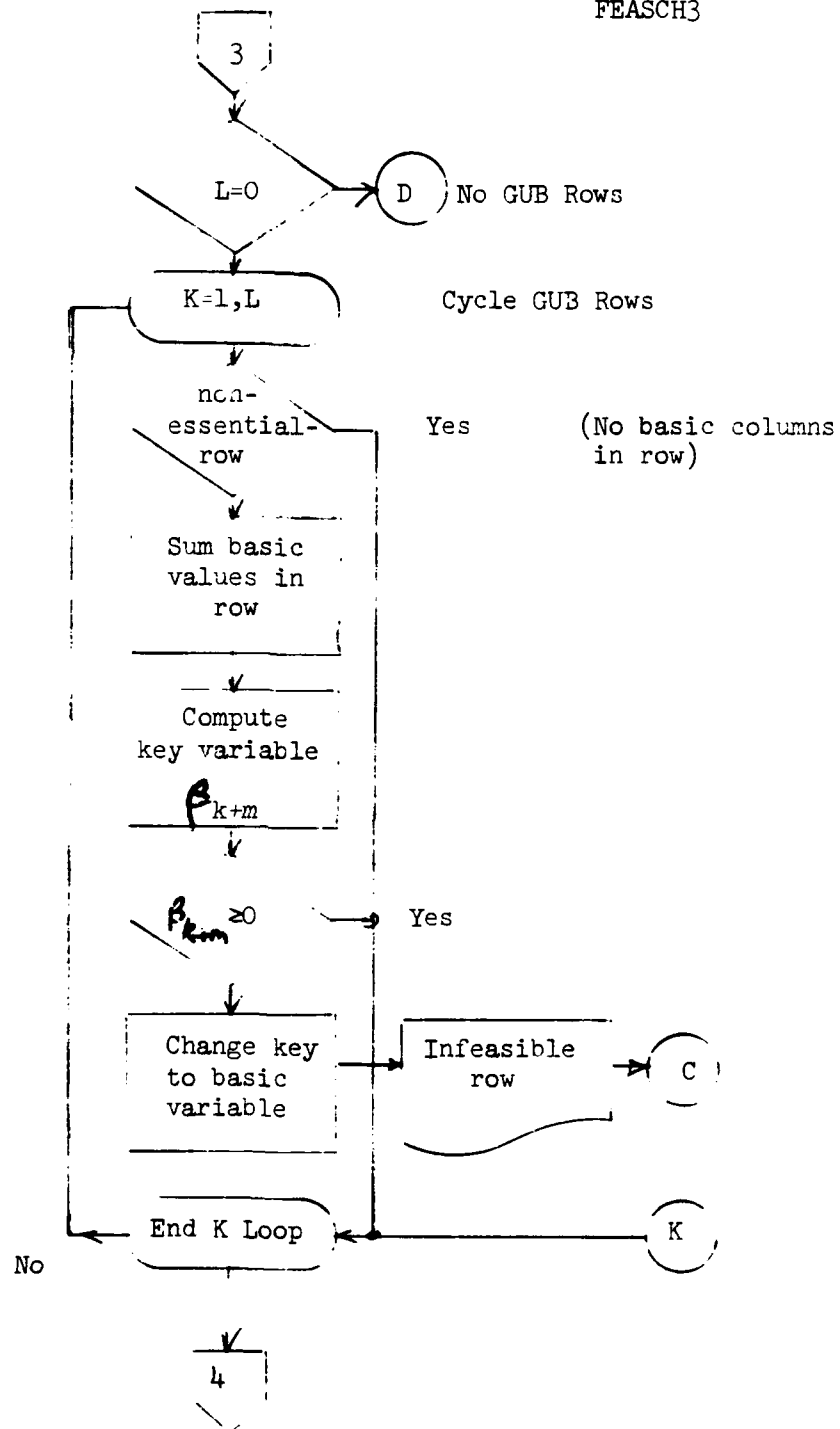
Subroutine FEASCH

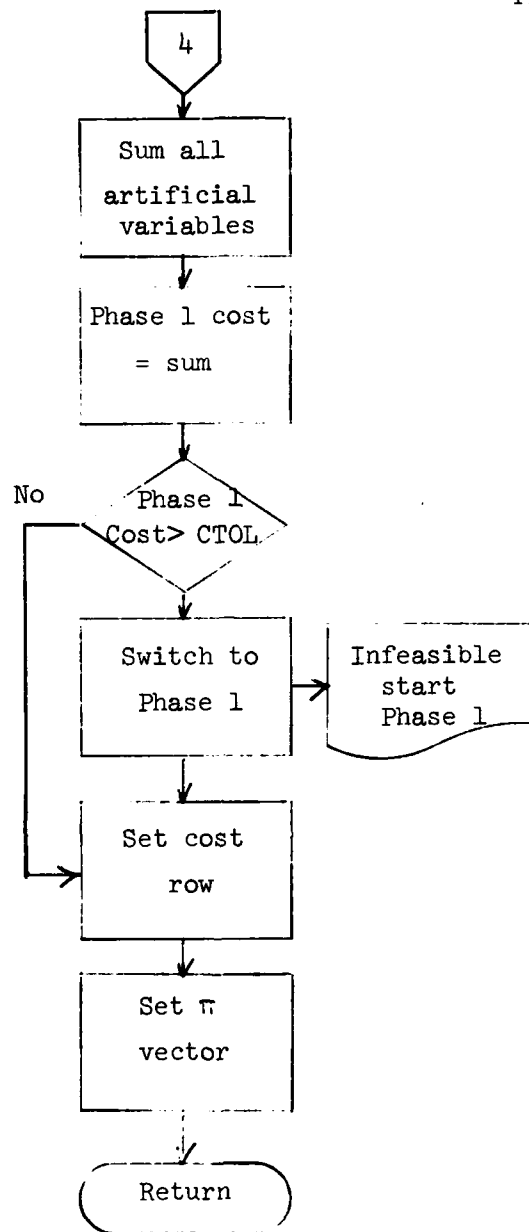
FEASCH 1

This routine computes the solution and checks feasibility.







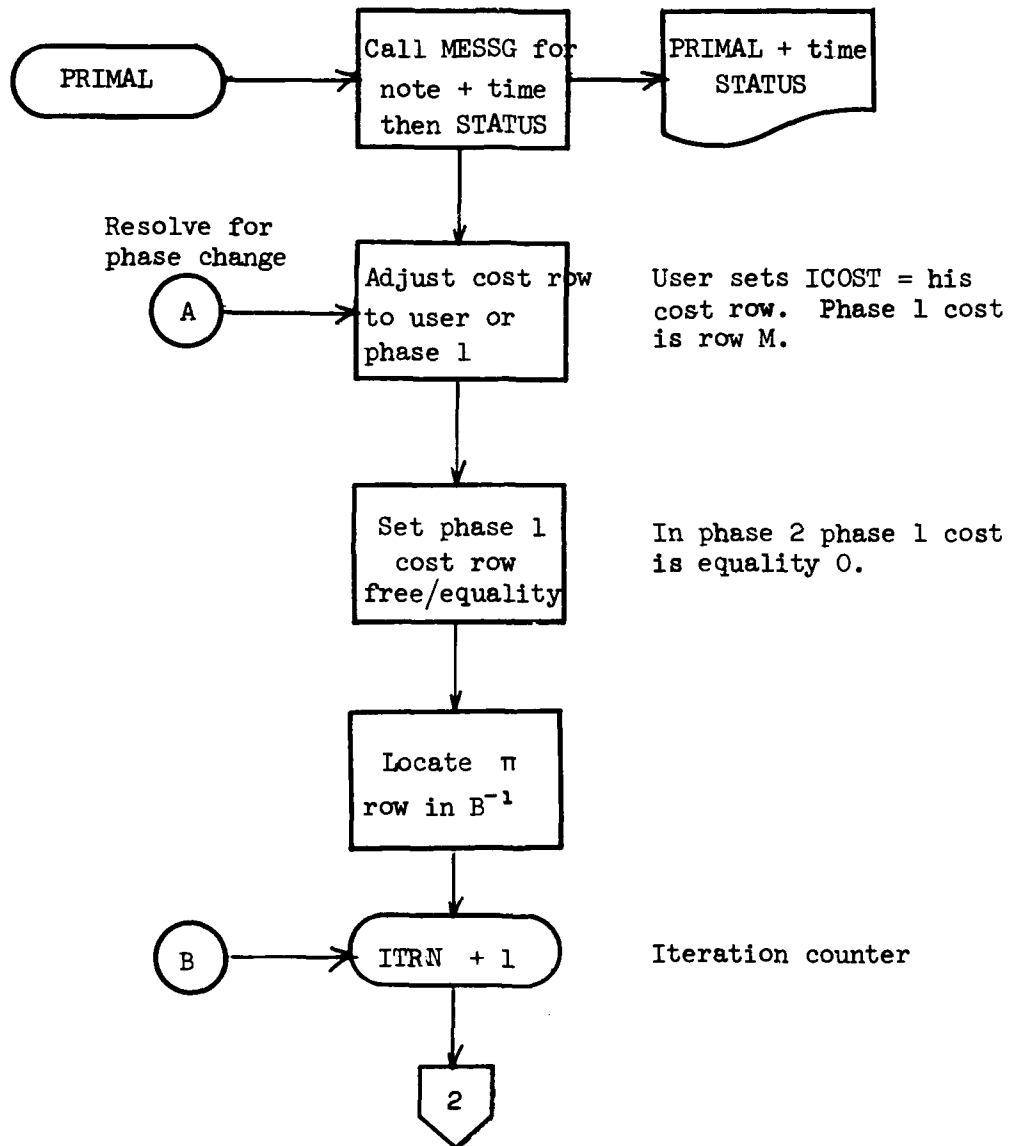




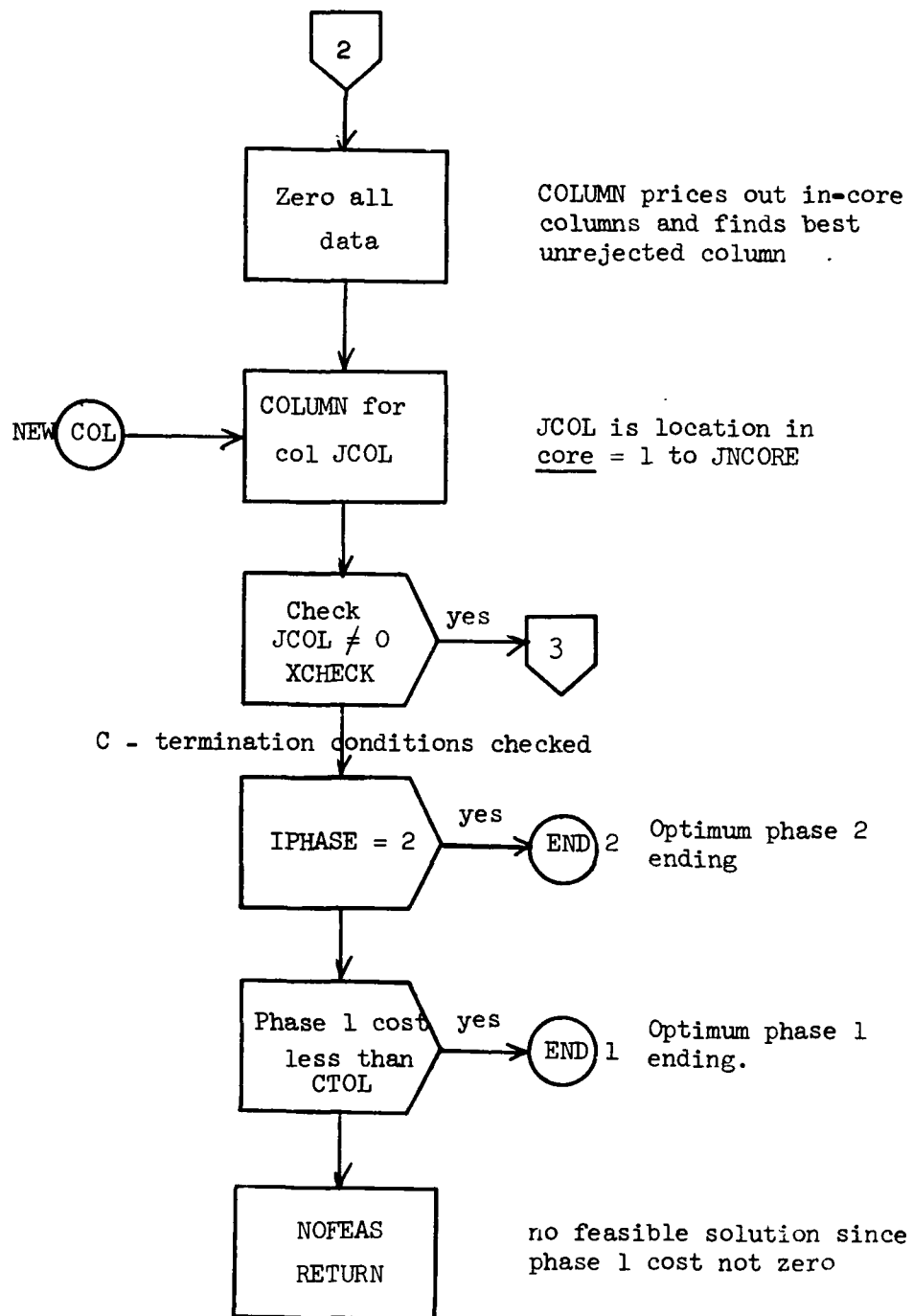
Subroutine PRIMAL

PRIMAL 1.

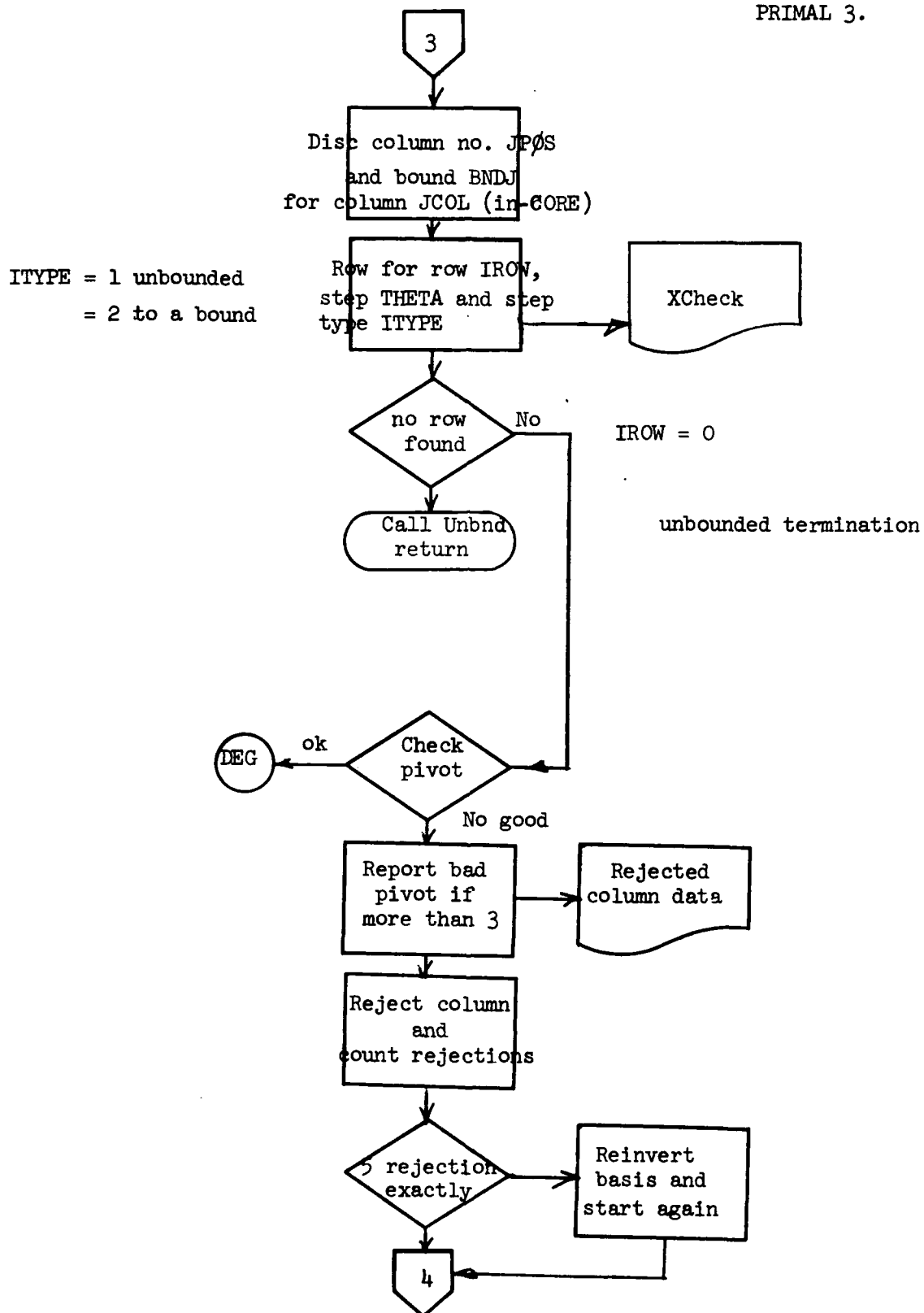
PRIMAL runs the 2 phase revised simplex algorithm from both phases and exits via EXIT.



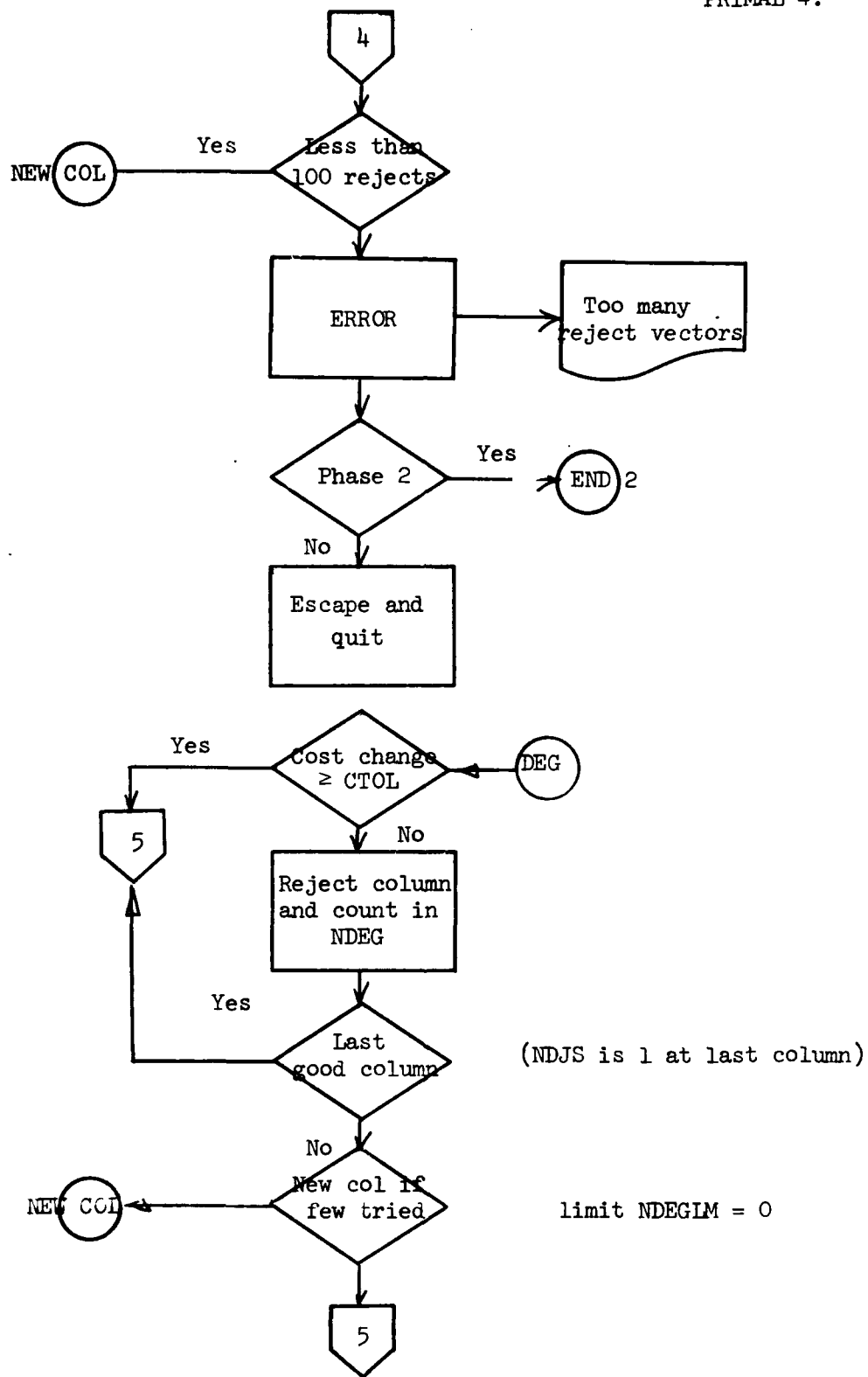
PRIMAL 2.



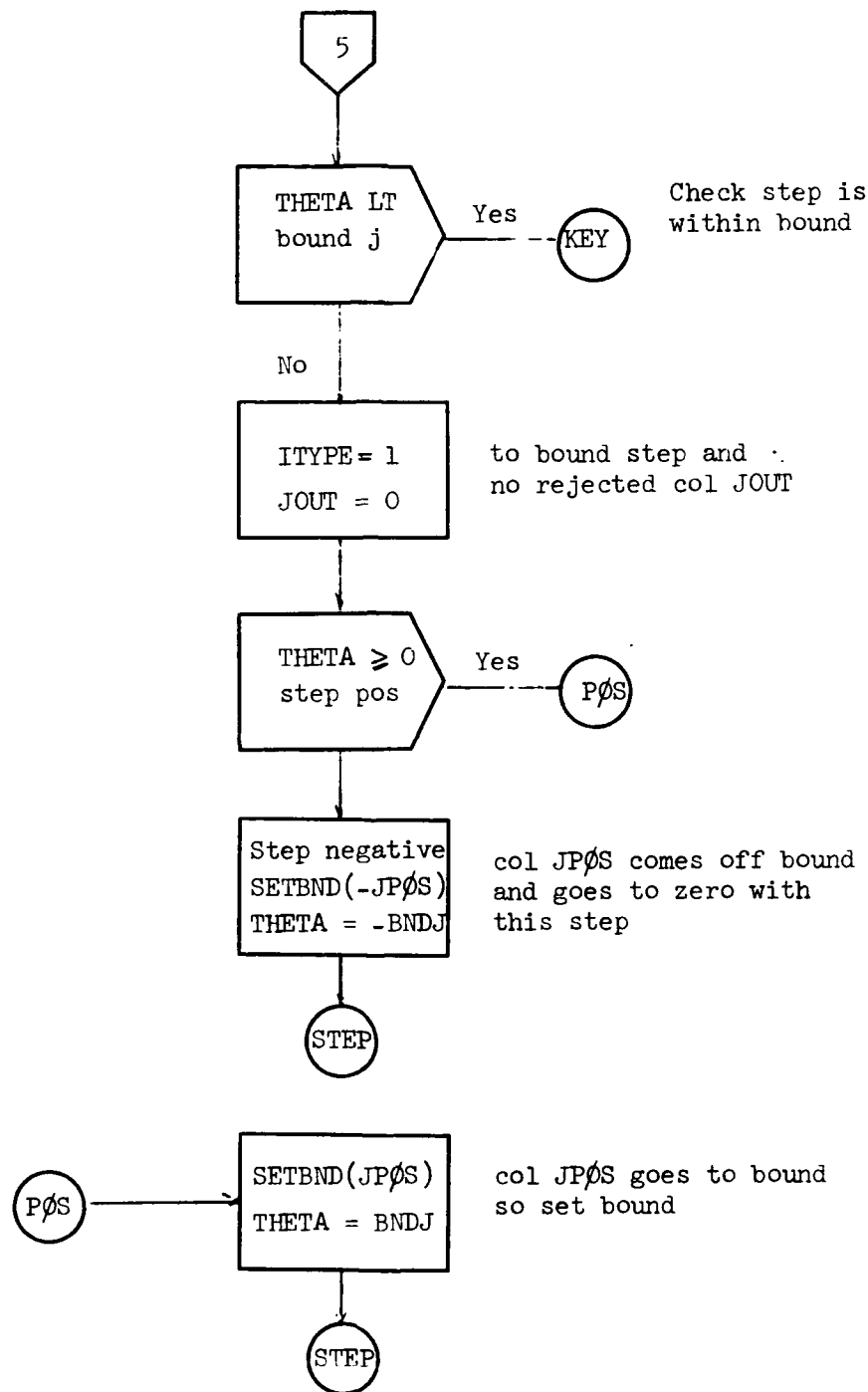
PRIMAL 3.



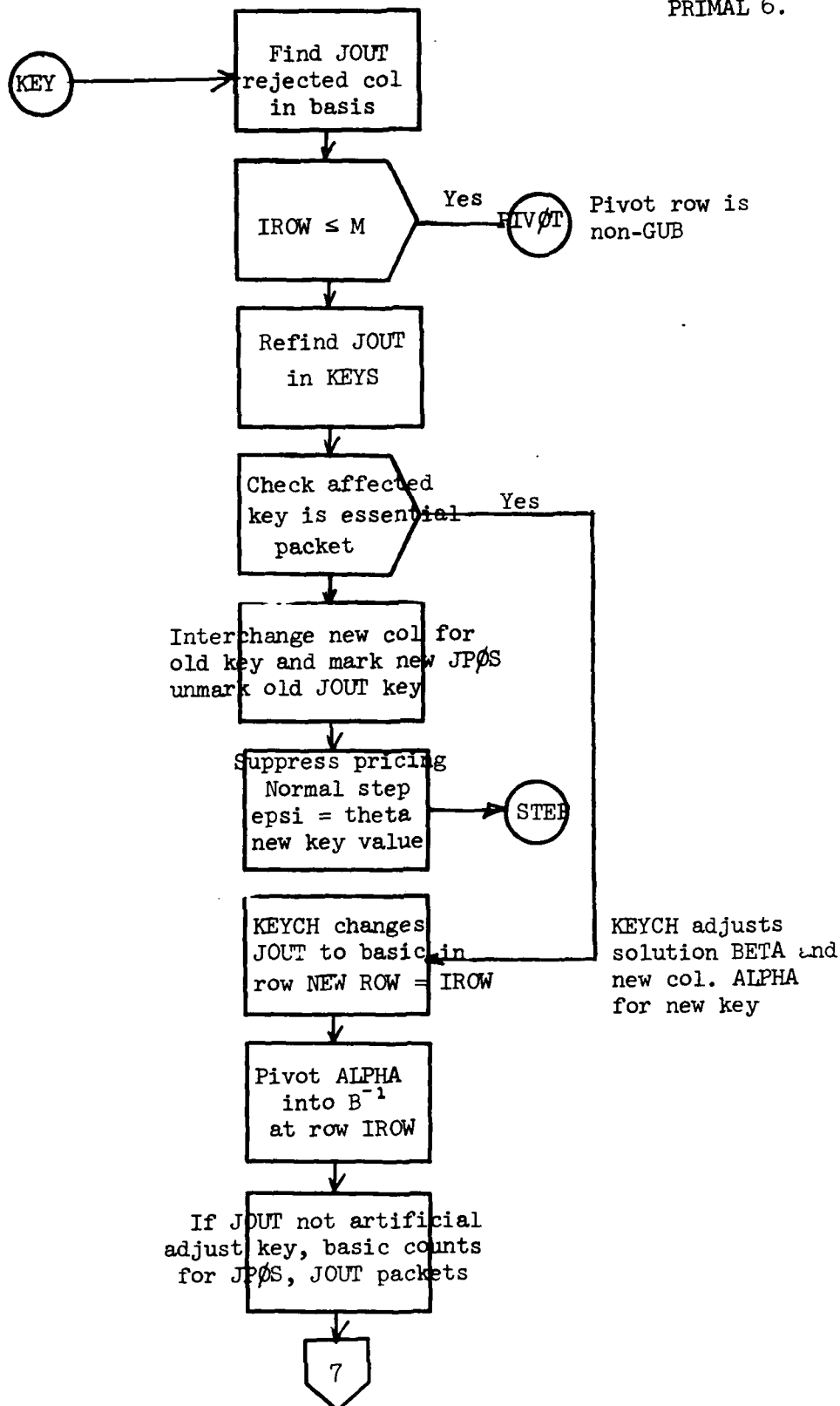
PRIMAL 4.



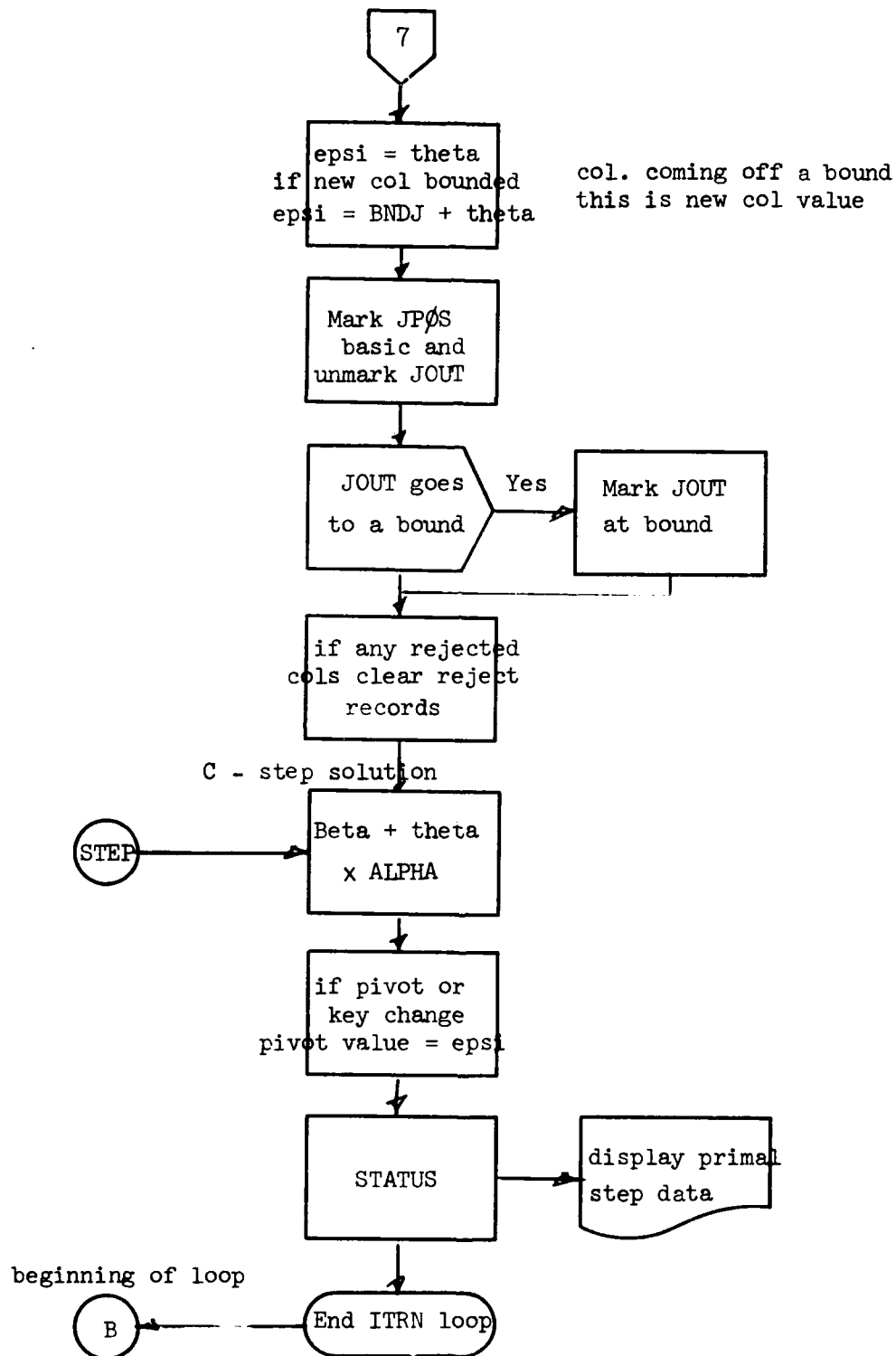
PRIMAL 5.



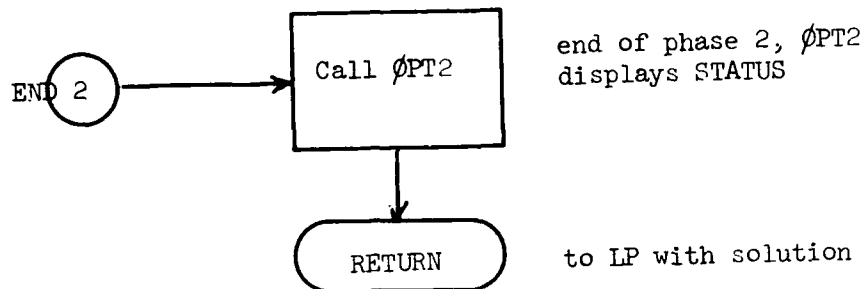
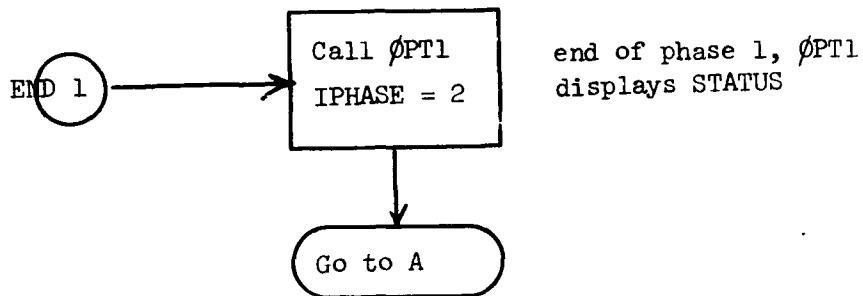
PRIMAL 6.



PRIMAL 7.



PRIMAL 8.

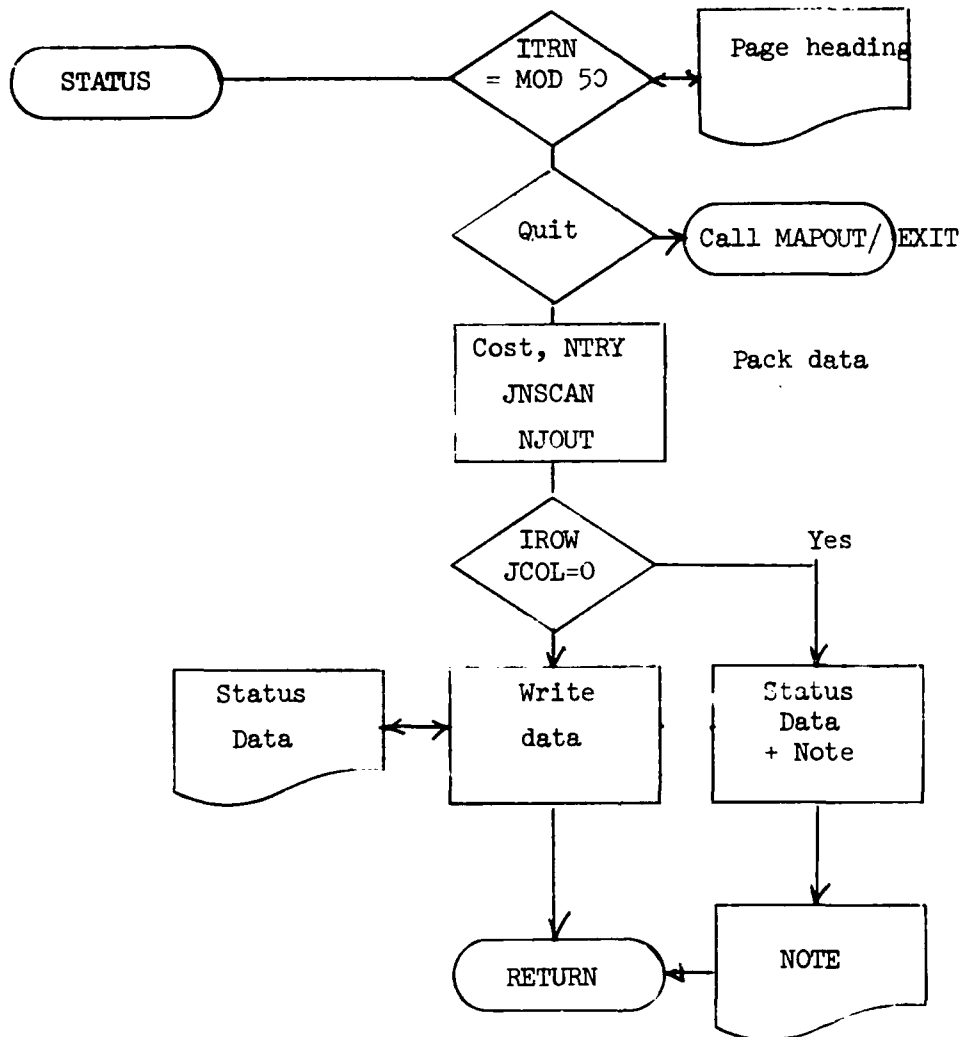




Subroutine **STATUS**

STATUS prints BRIMAL data

**STATUS 1.**



STATUS 2

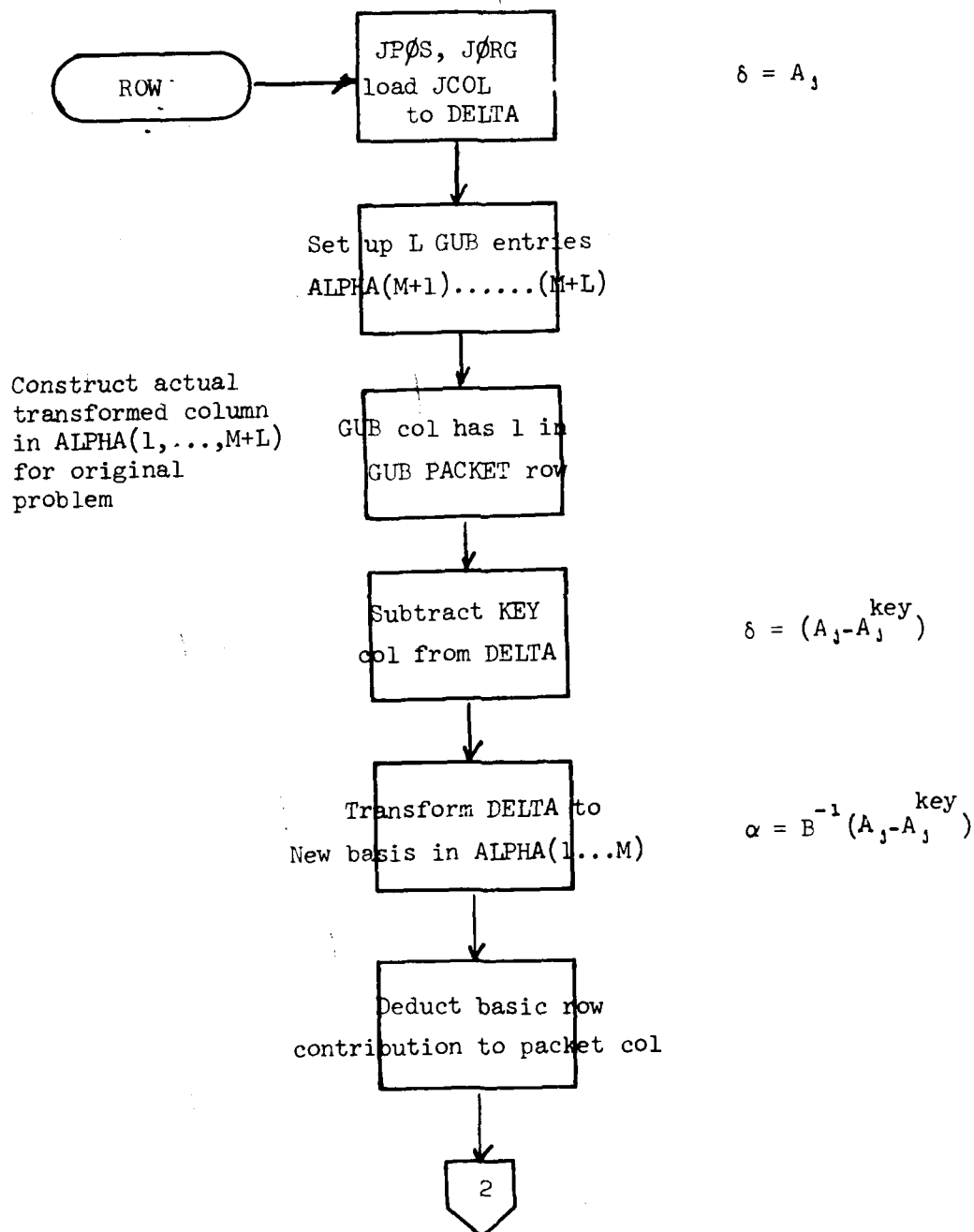
ERRØR - triple prints error messages

MESSG } single print error messages and print time in seconds since  
MSSG } start of run.

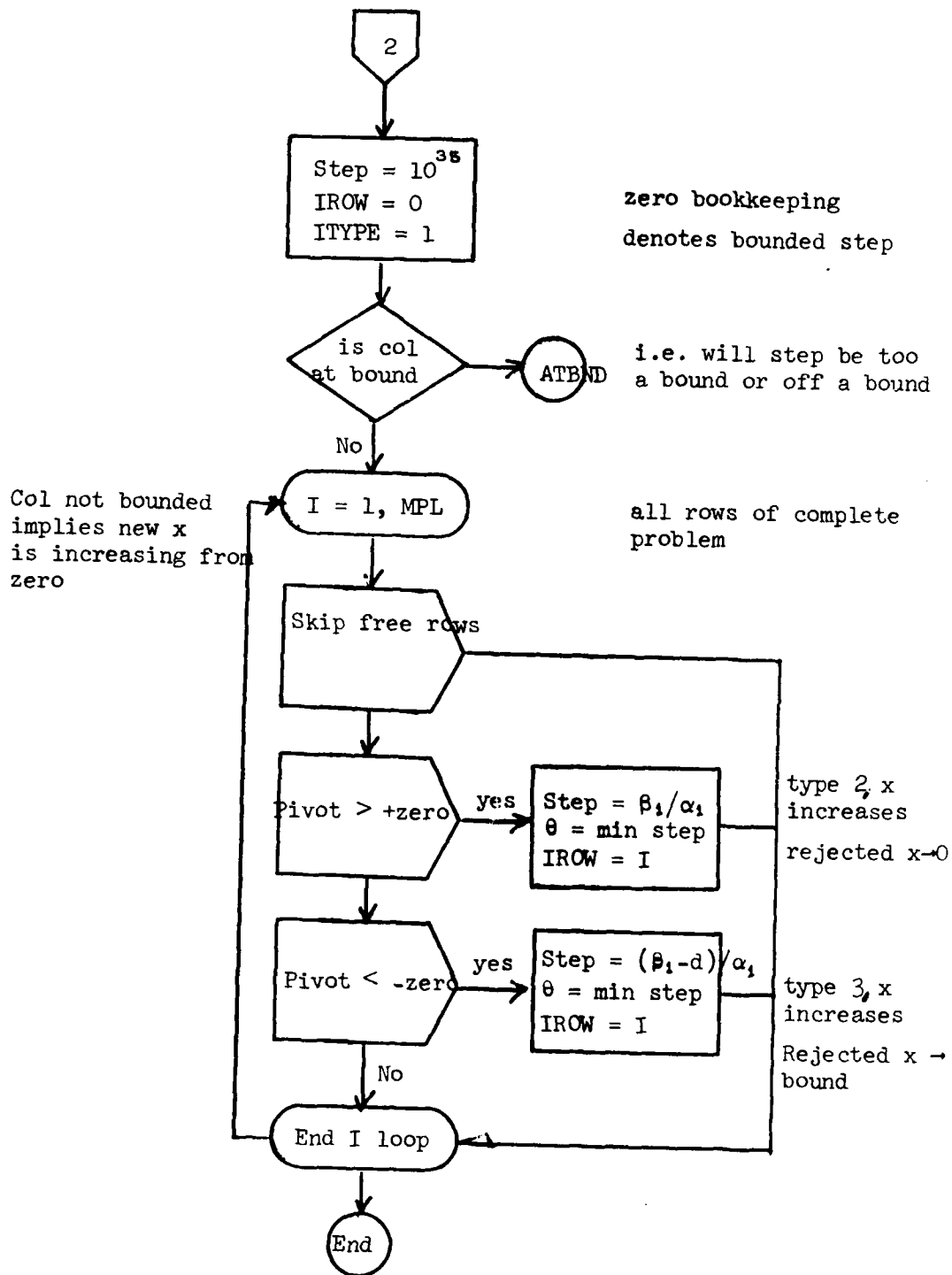
Subroutine ROW

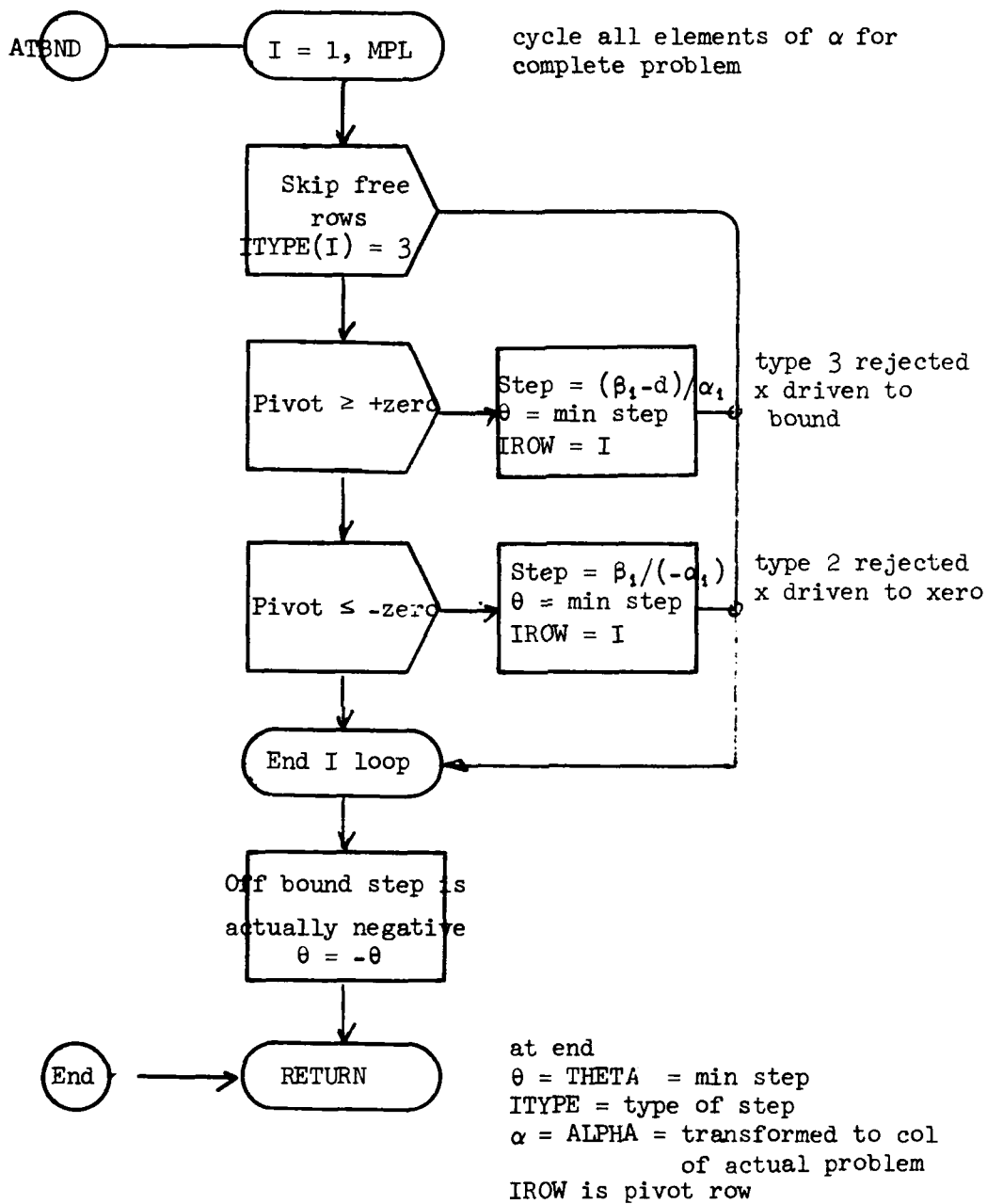
ROW 1.

ROW computes current representation of selected column JCOL in core ALPHA then finds step MAX THETA which preserves feasibility.



ROW 2.





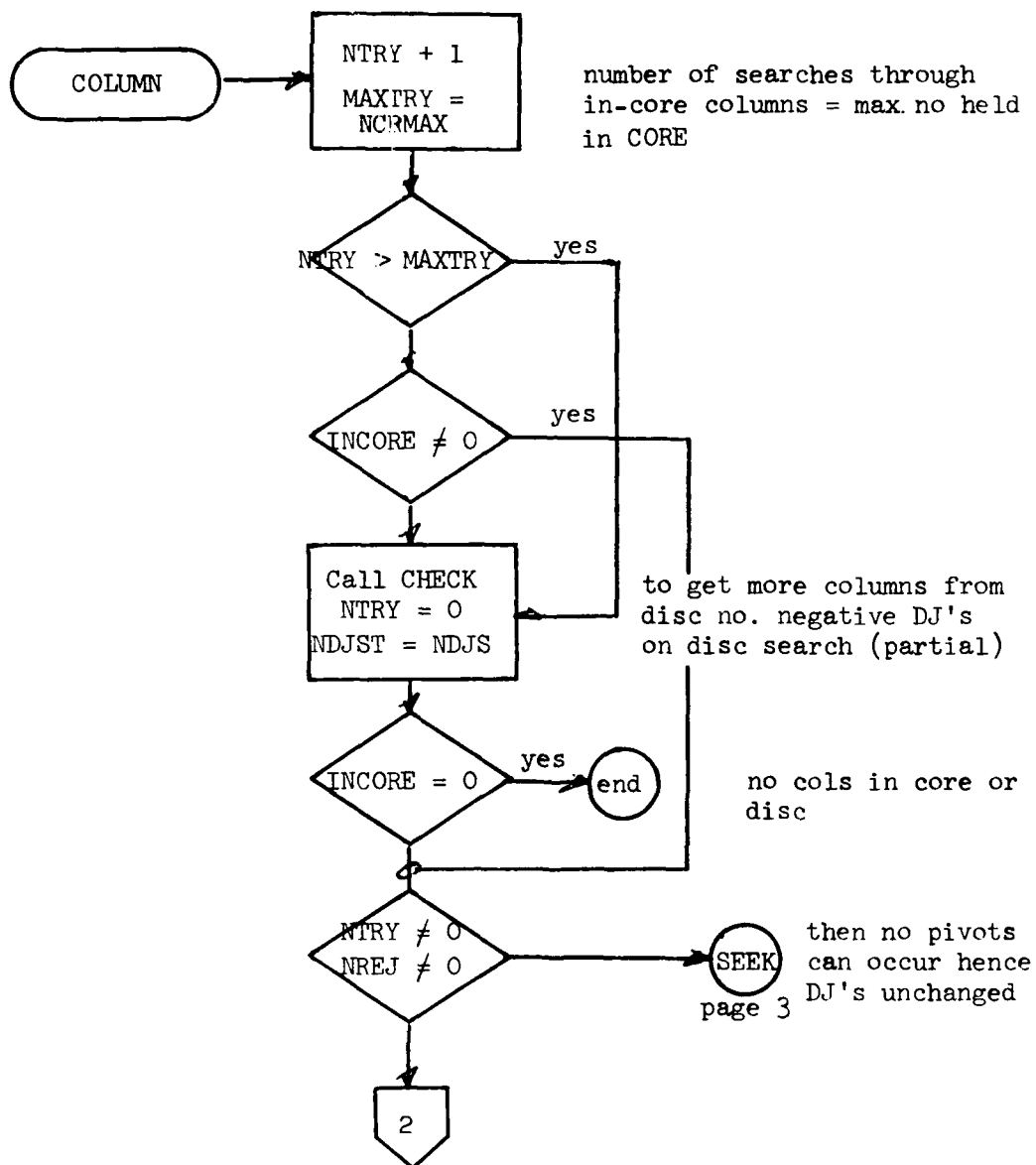
N.B.  $\text{IROW} \leq M \Rightarrow$  pivot non-GUB row  
 $> M \Rightarrow$  pivot on GUB row

# Subroutine COLUMN

COLUMN 1.

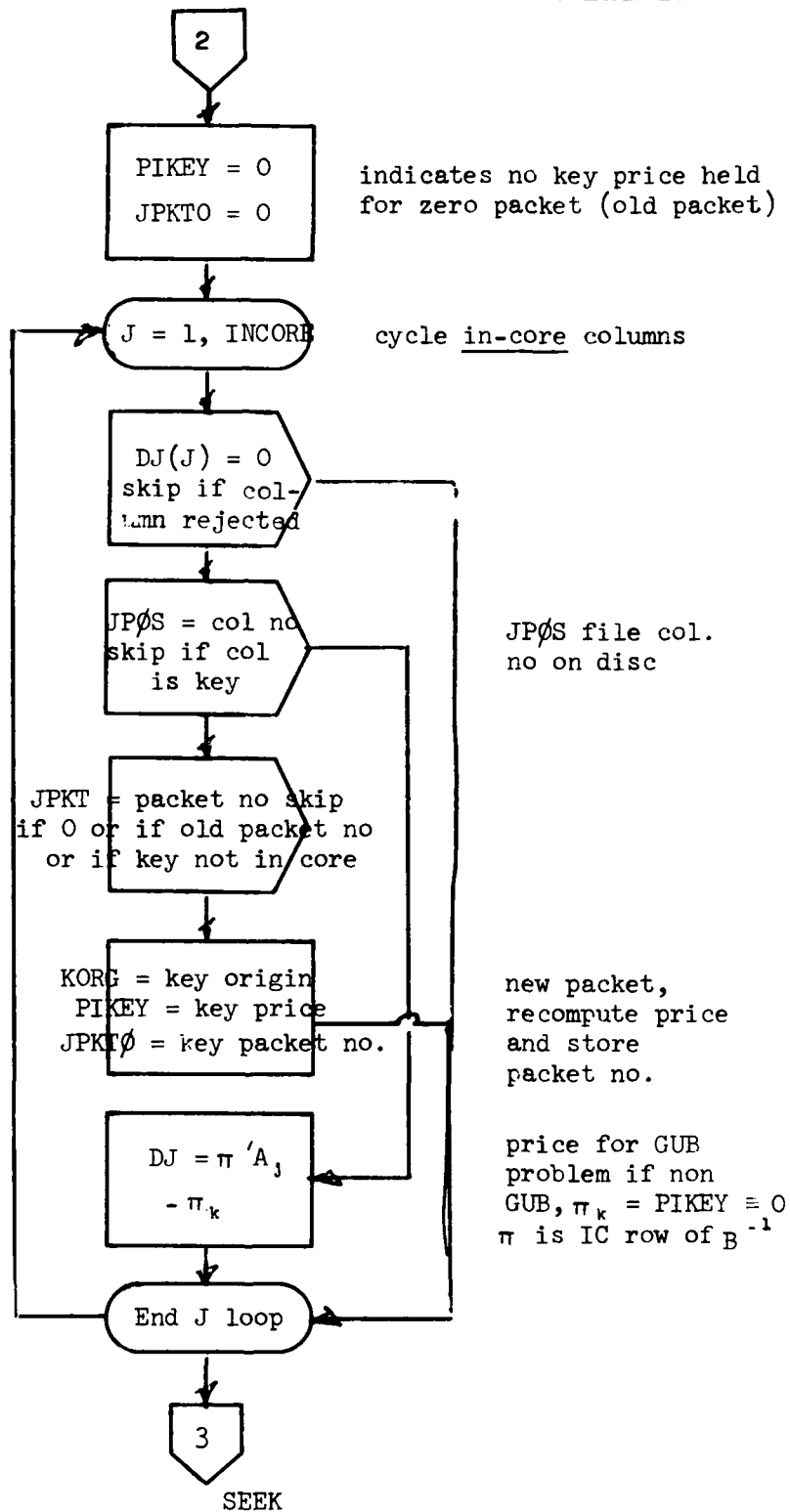
COLUMN selects a column JCOL from among vectors in core in AJ space.

If no columns price out, it calls CHECK to search disc for replenishment.

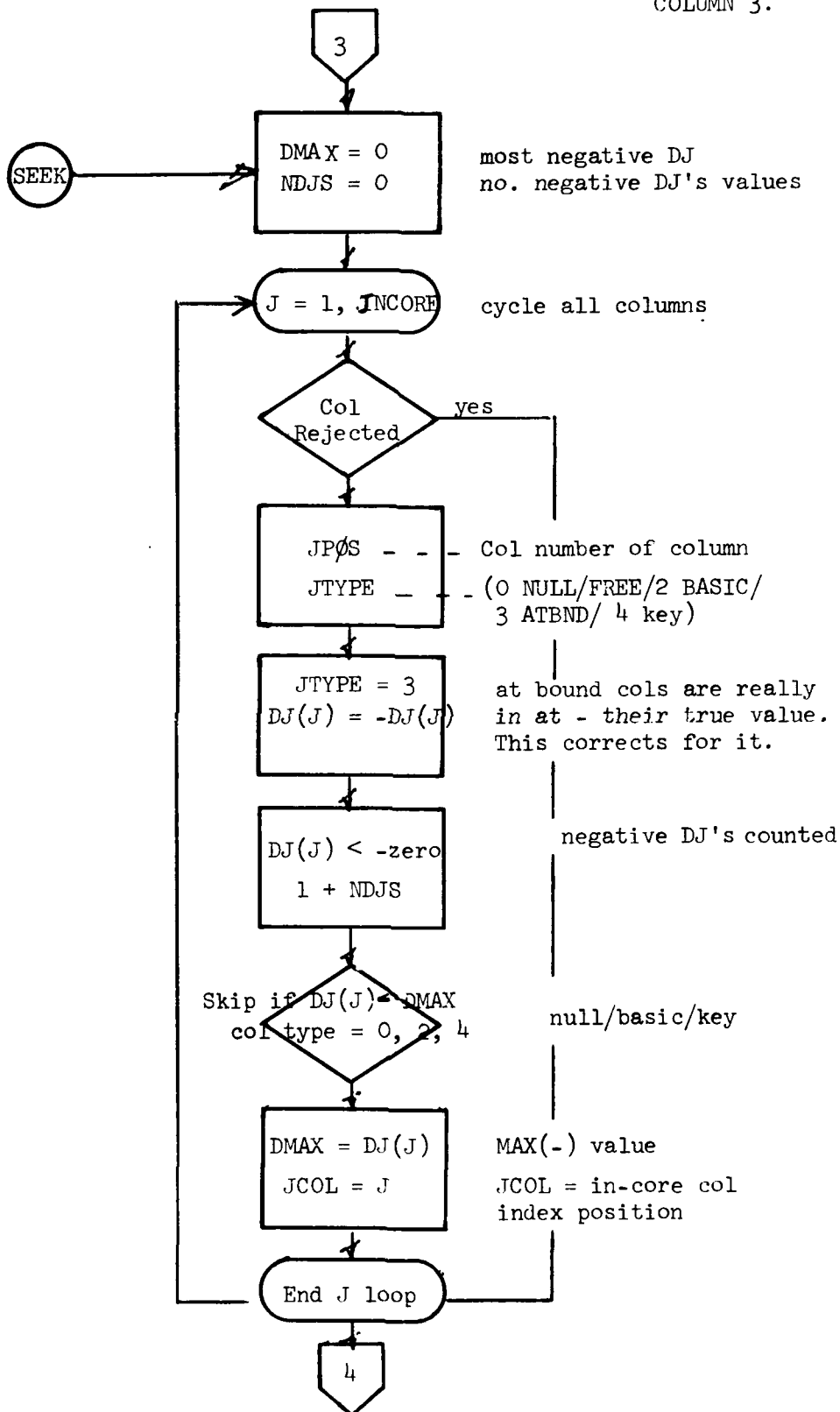


COLUMN 2.

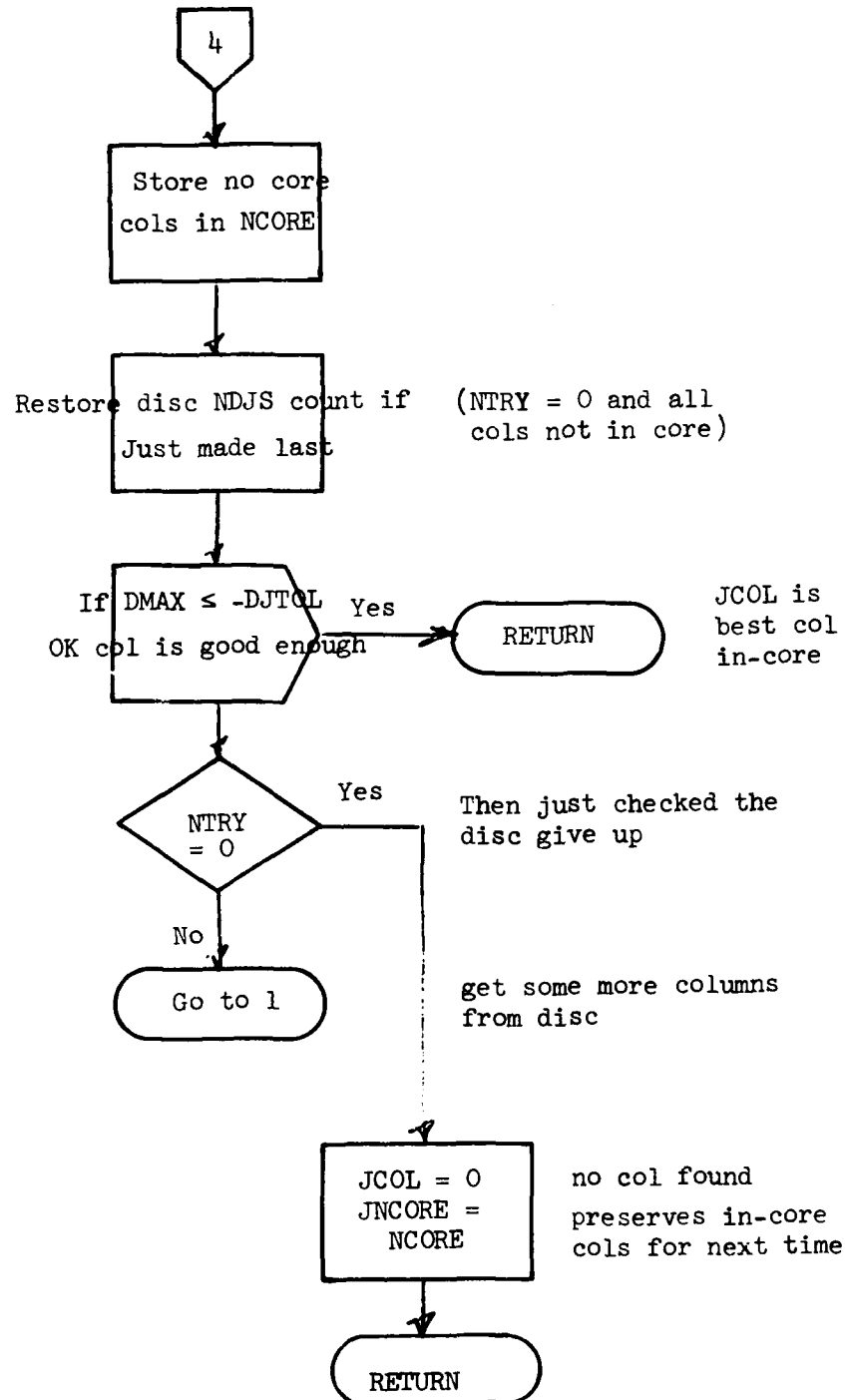
Reprices old columns in core unless the prices obviously haven't changed (same  $\beta-1$ ).



COLUMN 3.



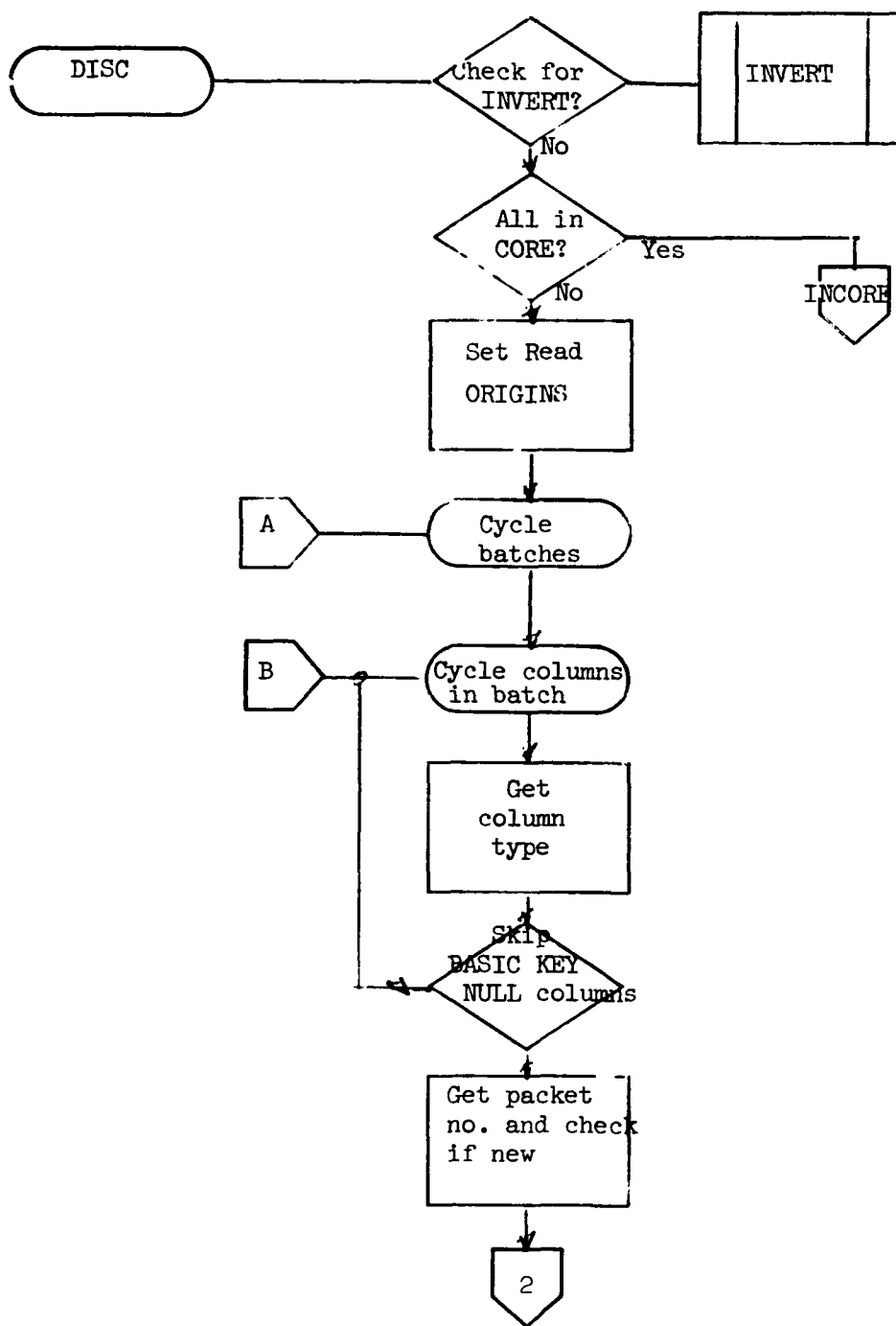


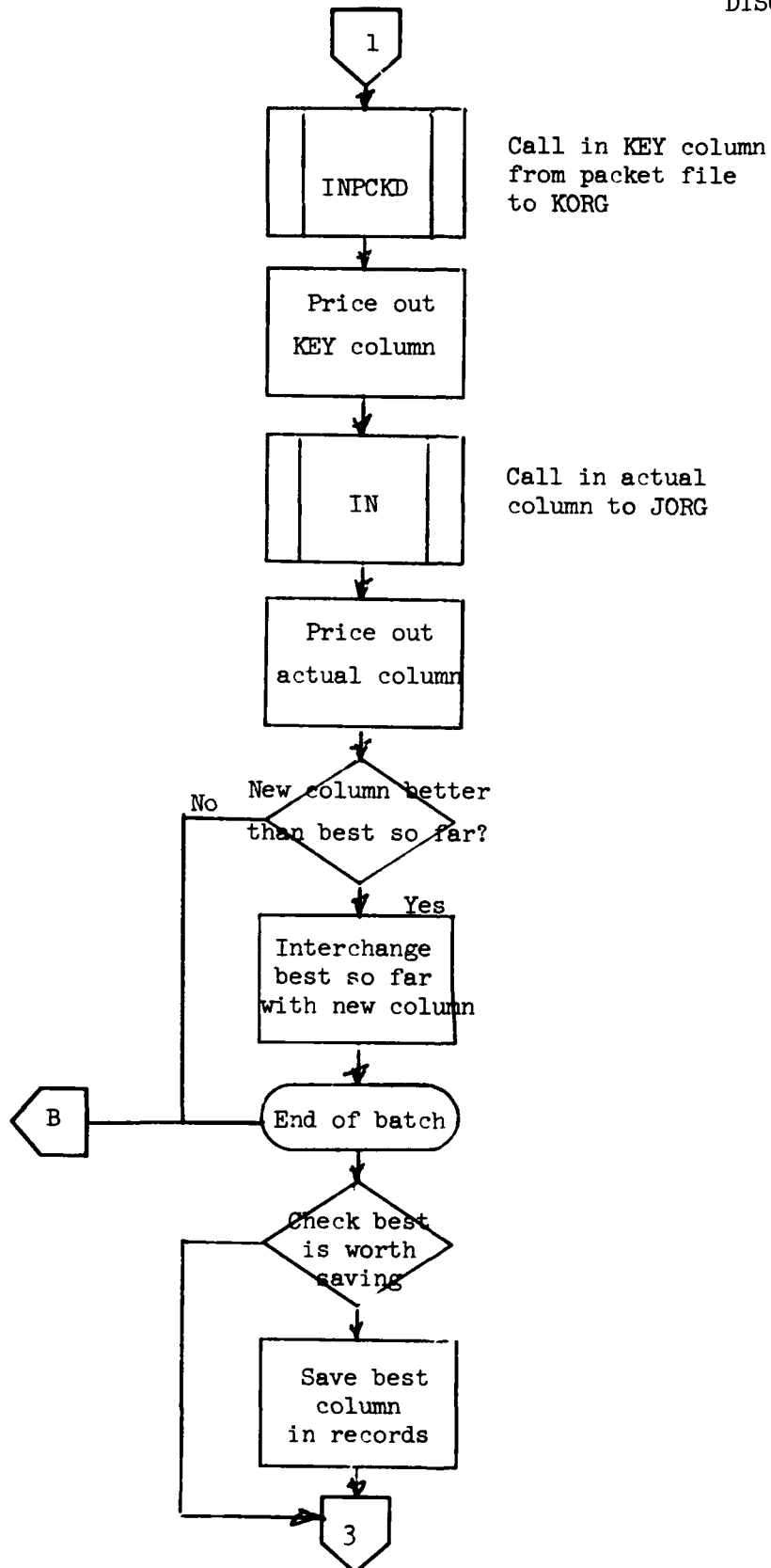


# Subroutine DISC

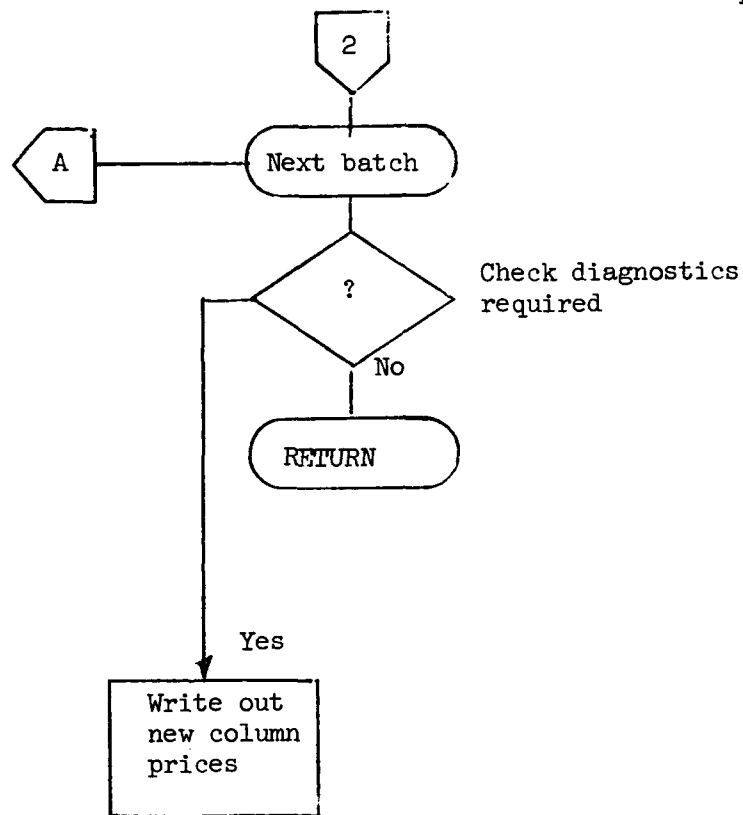
DISC 1

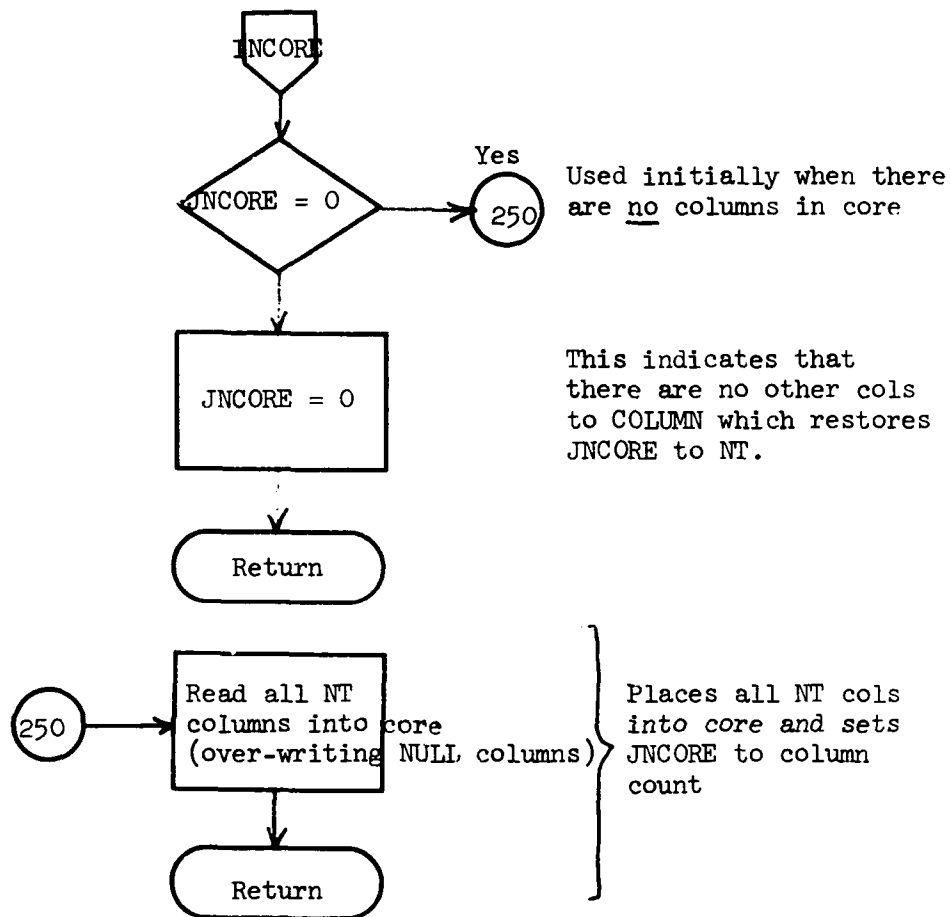
Checks if an inverse is necessary and then checks the DISC files IA1, IA2 for more useful columns using IN and INPCKD.





DISC 3



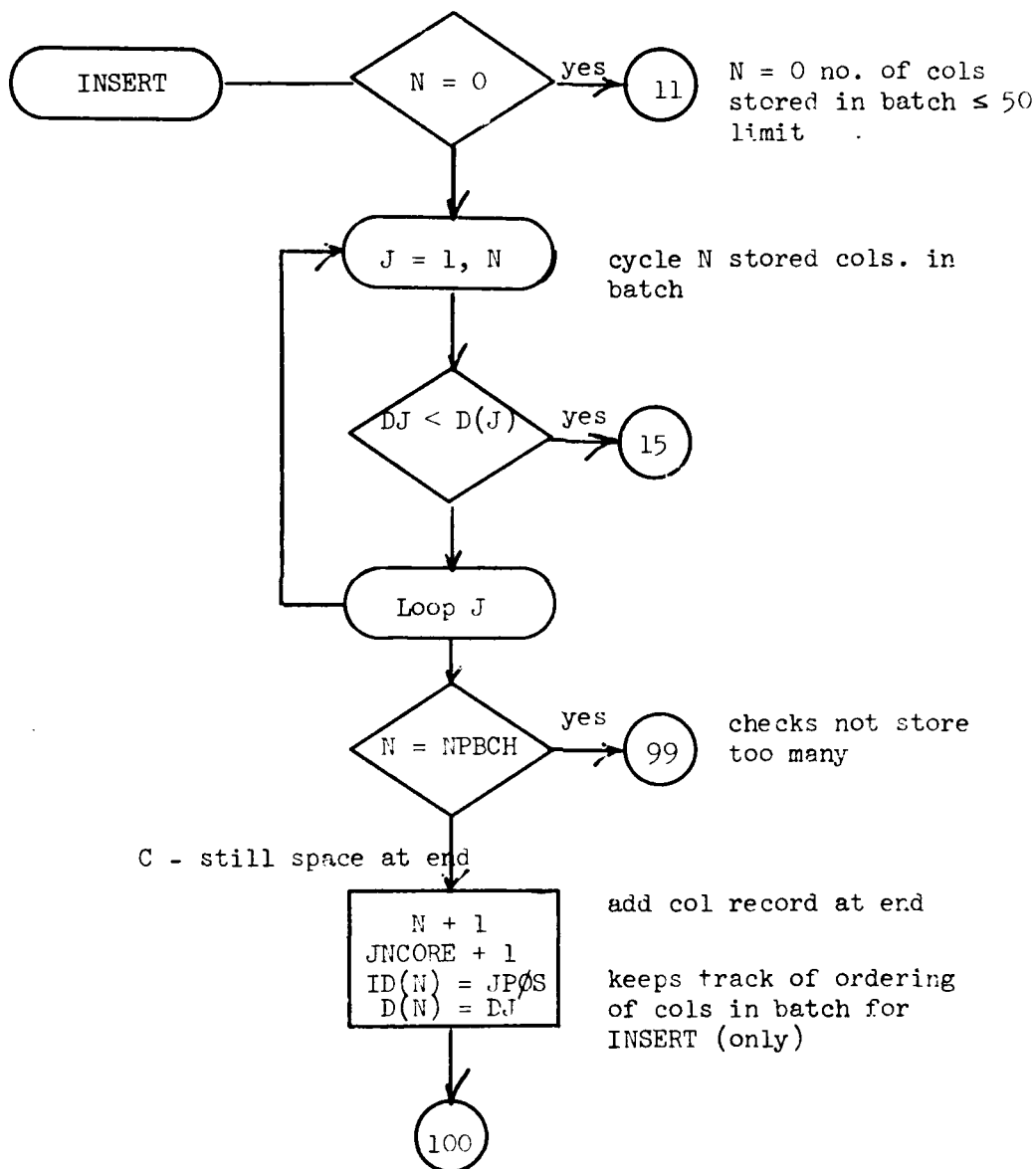


N.B. Once the columns are read into core, they stay there because COLUMN always restores JNCORE to NT and keeps track of them at the end of each phase.

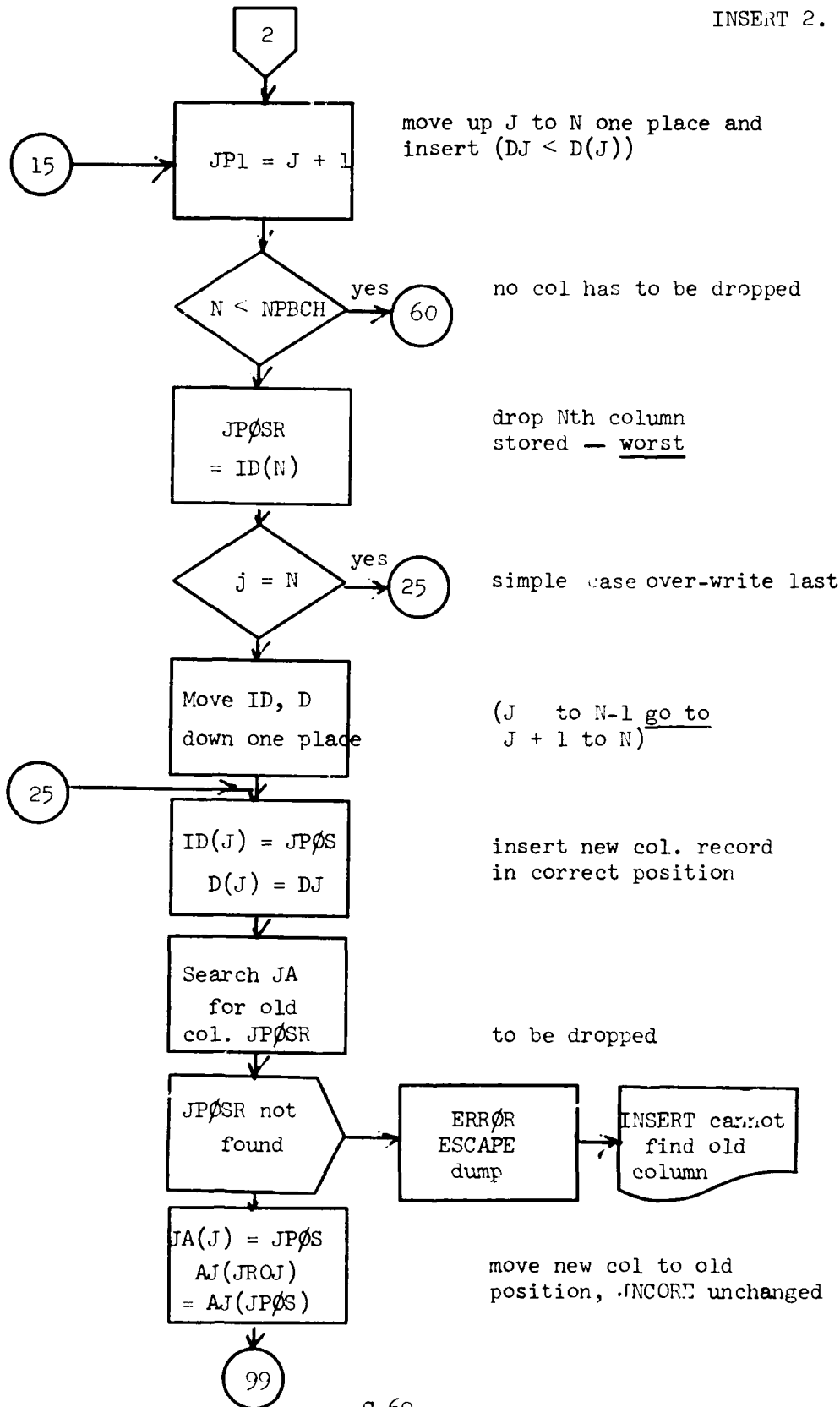
# Subroutine INSERT

## INSERT 1.

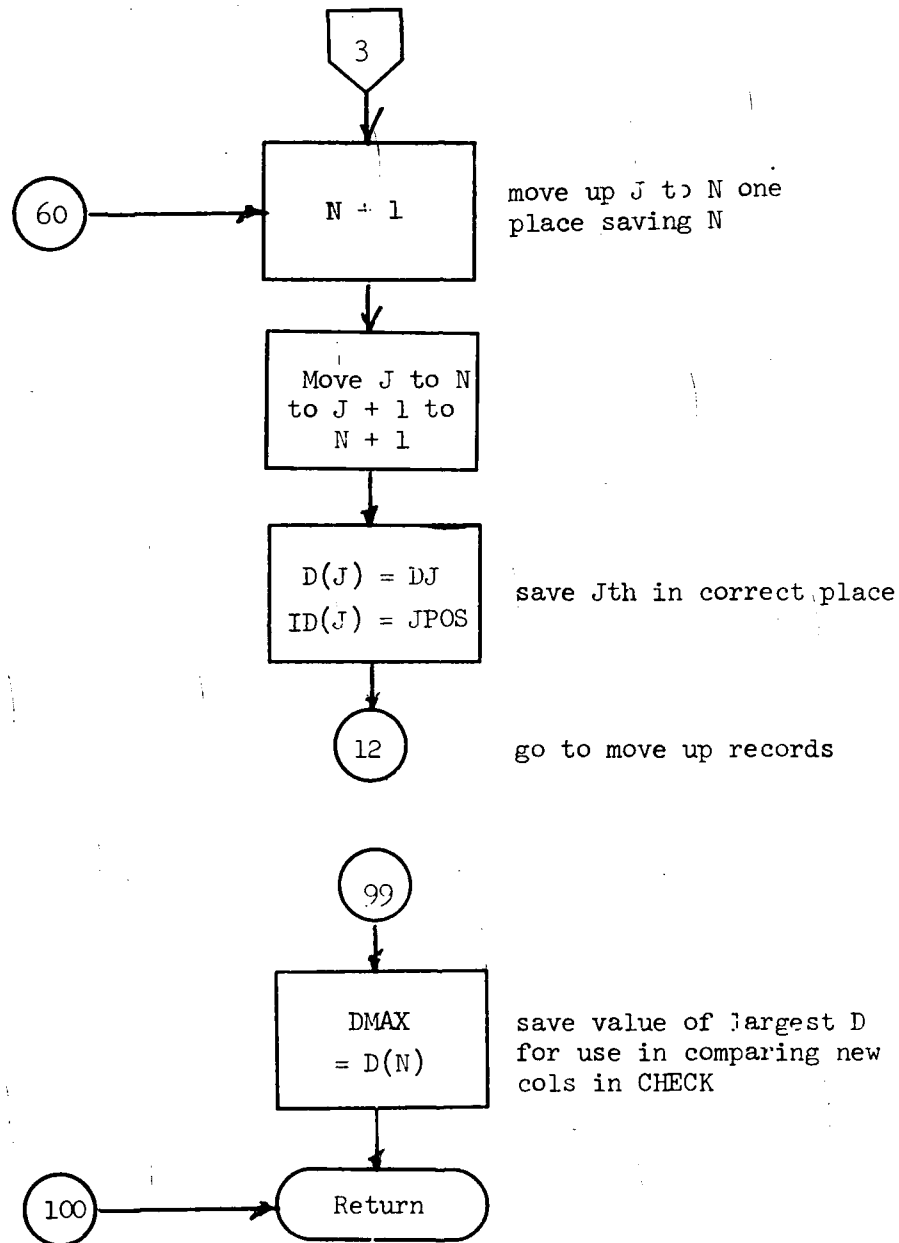
INSERT used by CHECK to order columns selected in the batch. It keeps track of worst column stored of the batch and over writes it if a better one is offered.



INSERT 2.



INSERT 3.

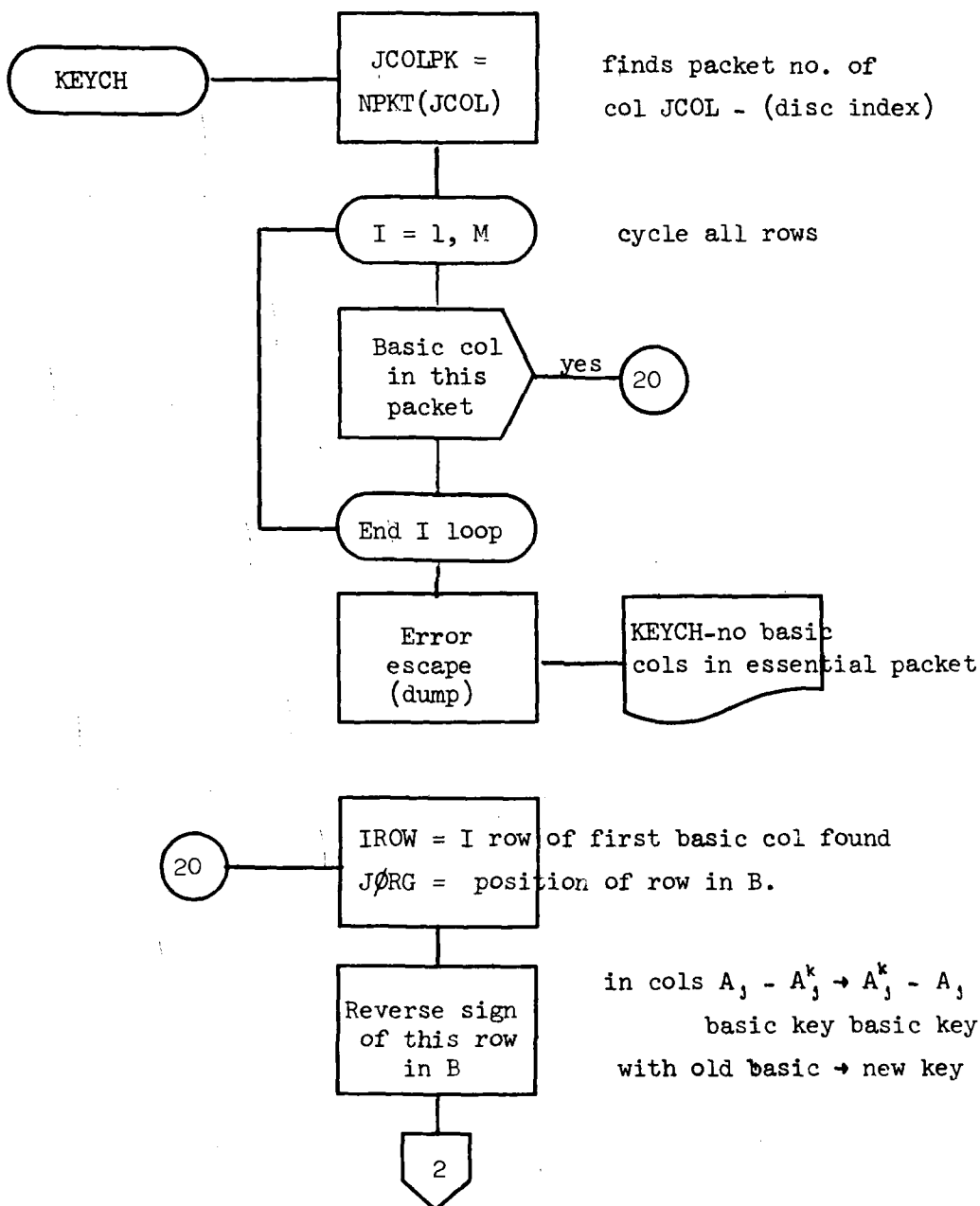




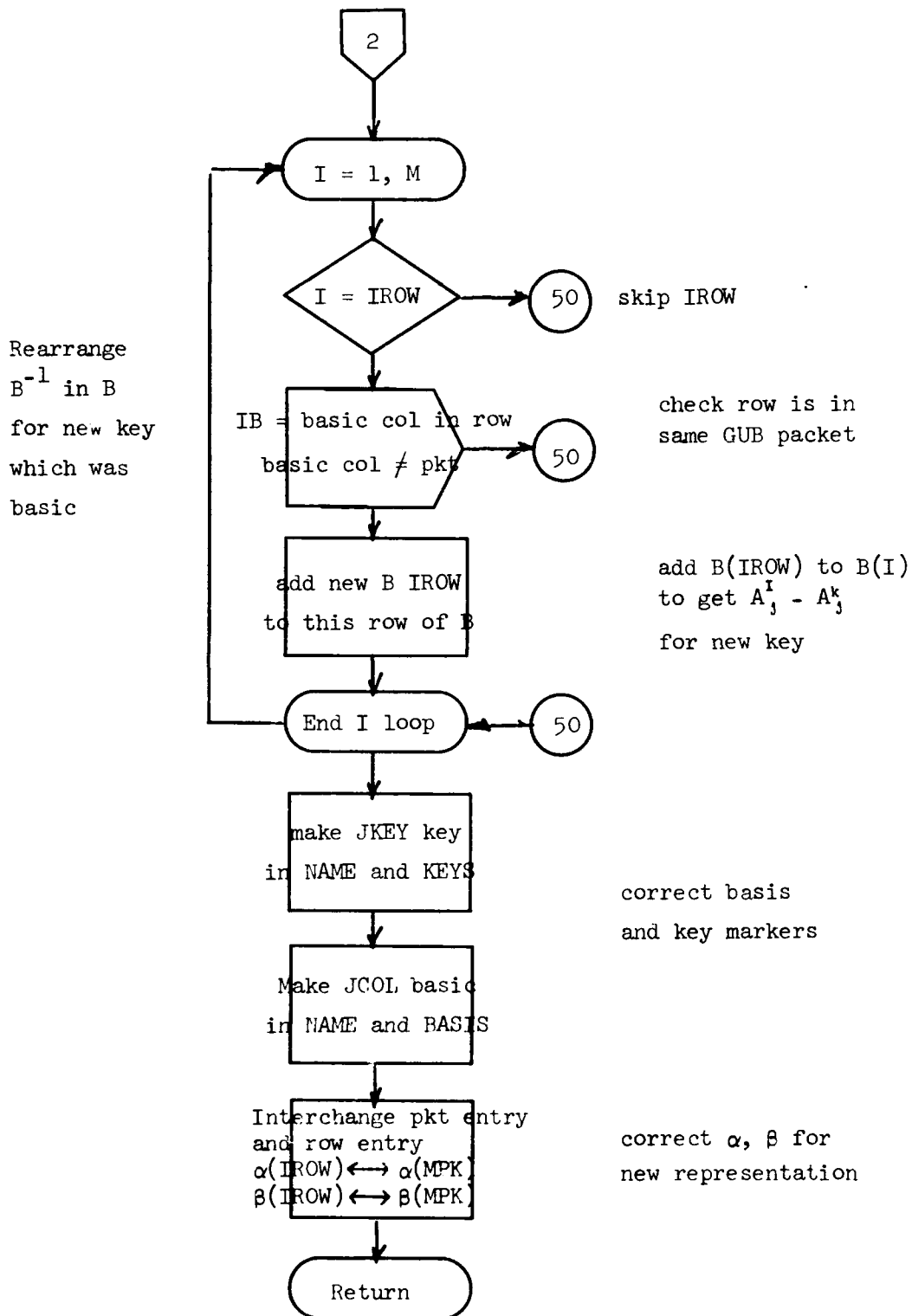
Subroutine KEYCH

KEYCH 1.

KEYCH changes key to make JCOL basic in some row IROW found, making old col key, and corrects  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $B^{-1}$ .



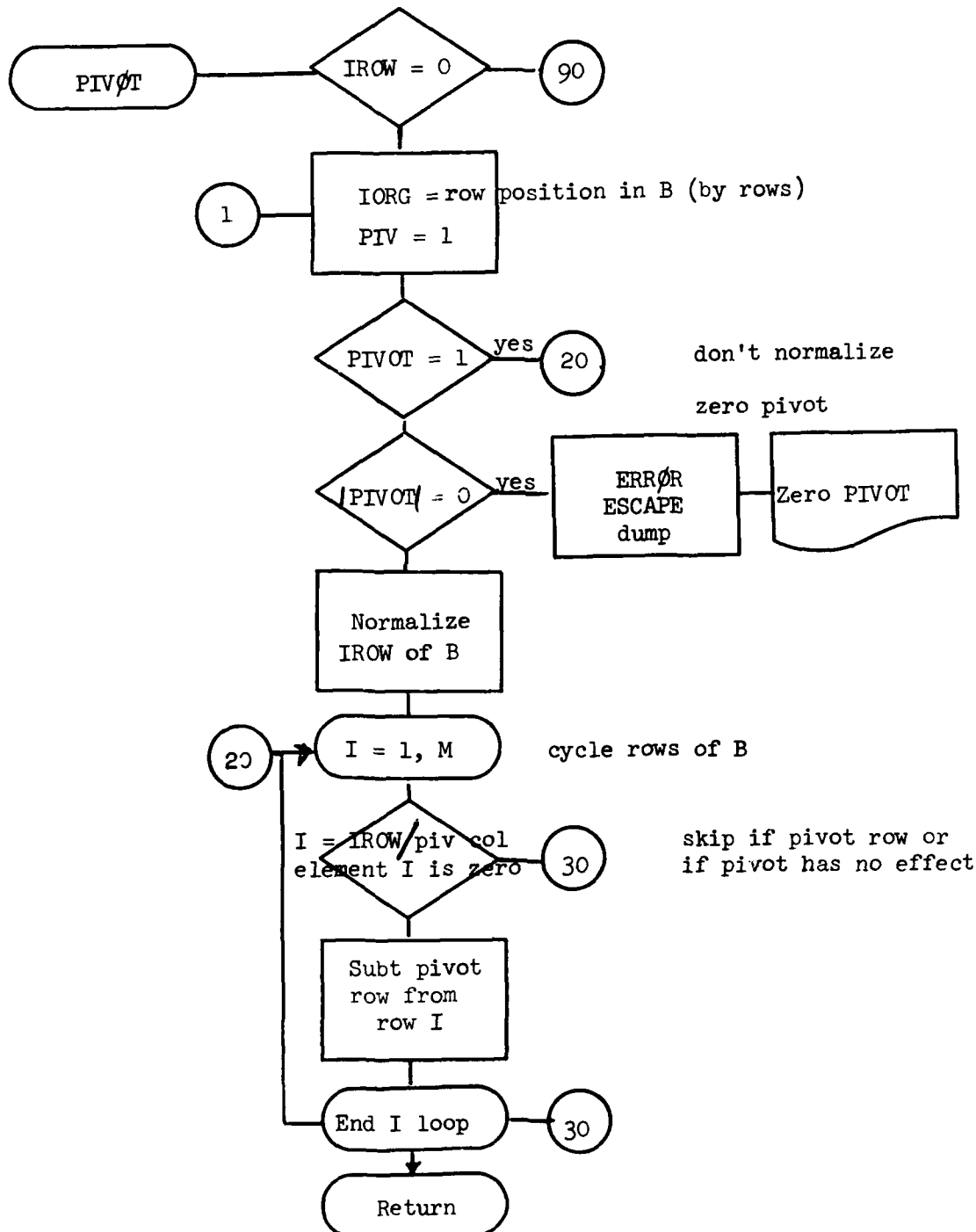
KEYCH 2.



# Subroutine PIVOT

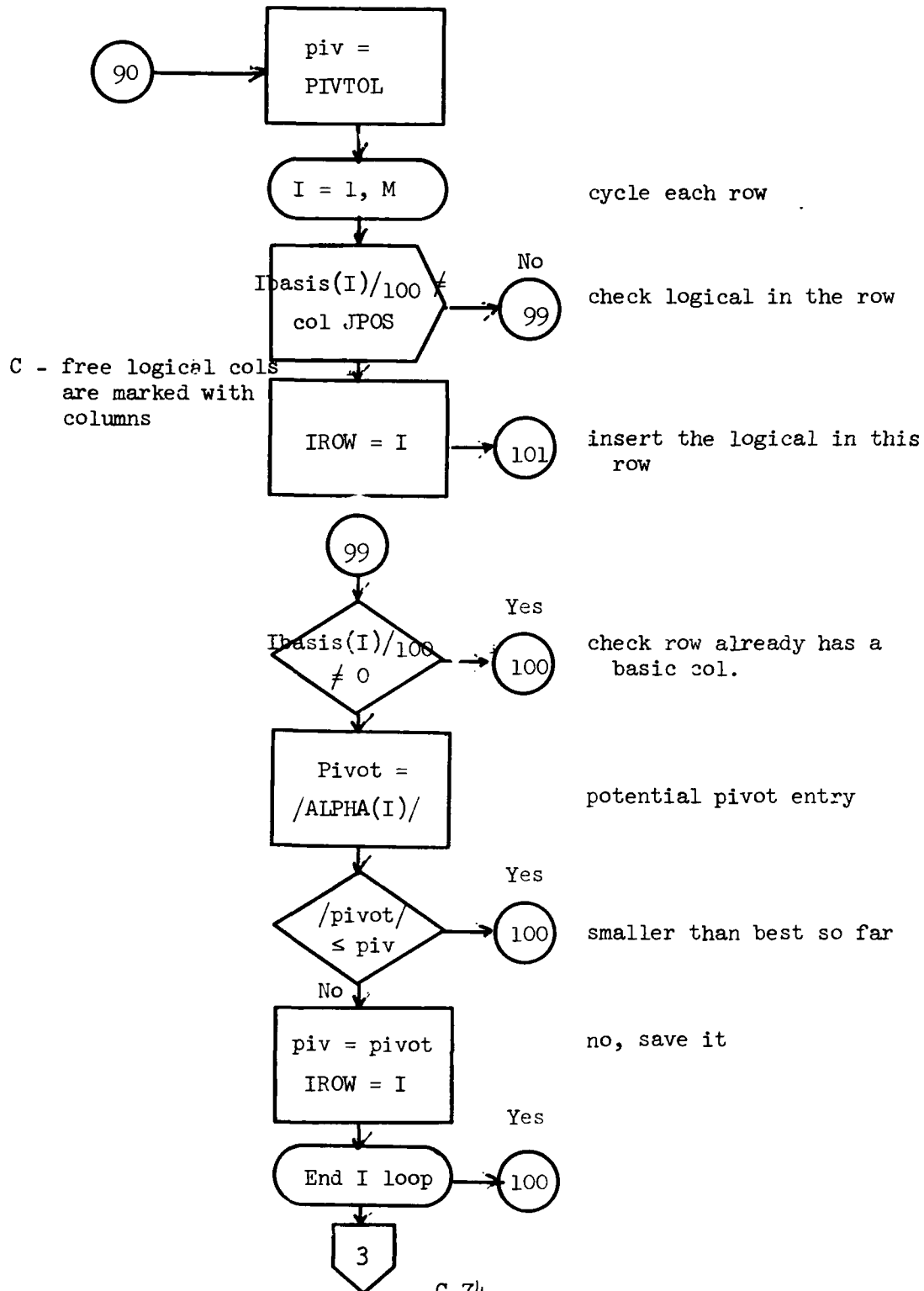
## PIVOT 1.

PIVOT inserts current representation of column ALPHA into basic inverse B at IROW, if IROW = 0 it finds a slot for ALPHA or rejects it.

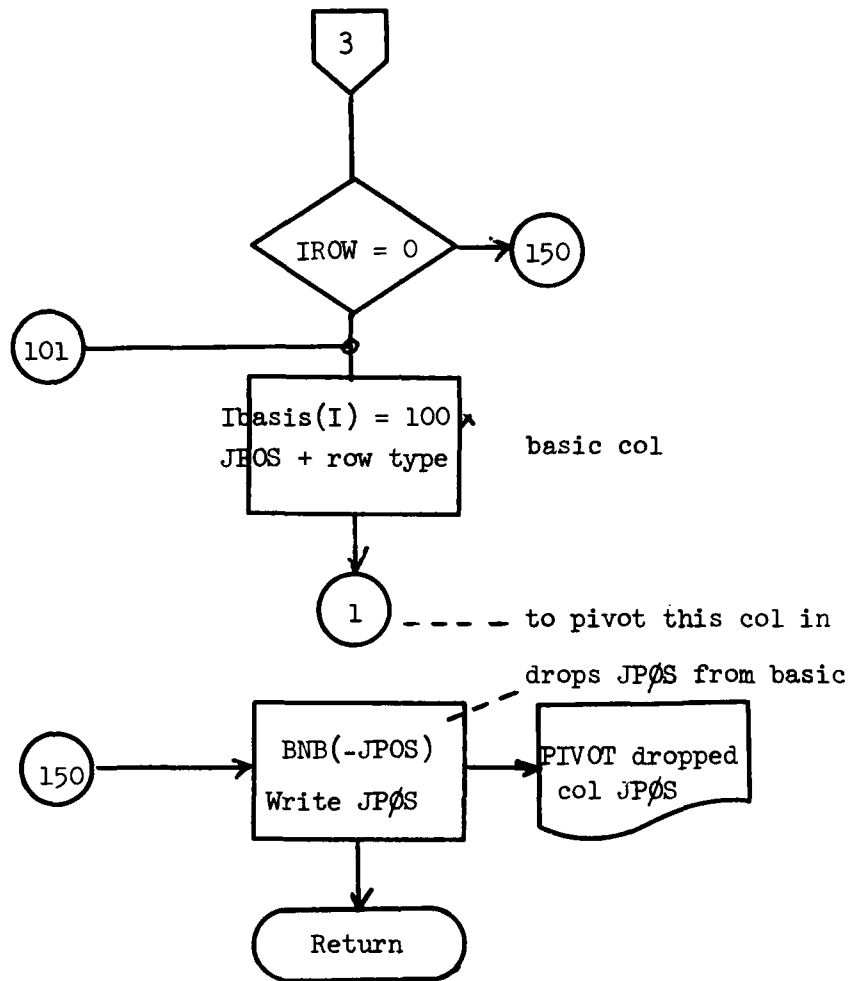


# PIVOT 2.

Find best row for ALPHA called from INVERT when row not known.

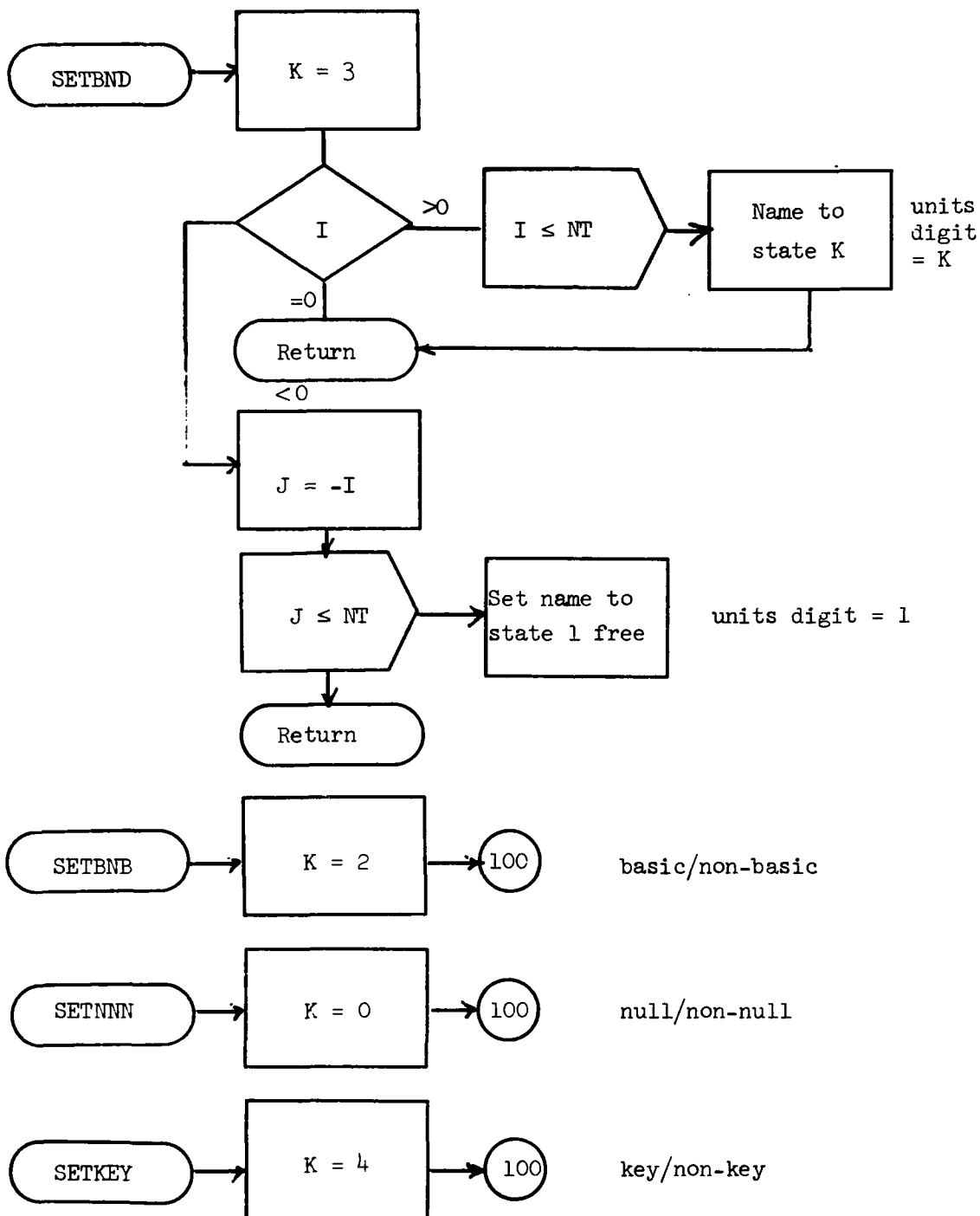


# PIVOT 3.



# SETBND 1.

SETBND, SETBNB, SETKEY, SETNNN all set or unset to state of a variable to bound/basic/key/null.

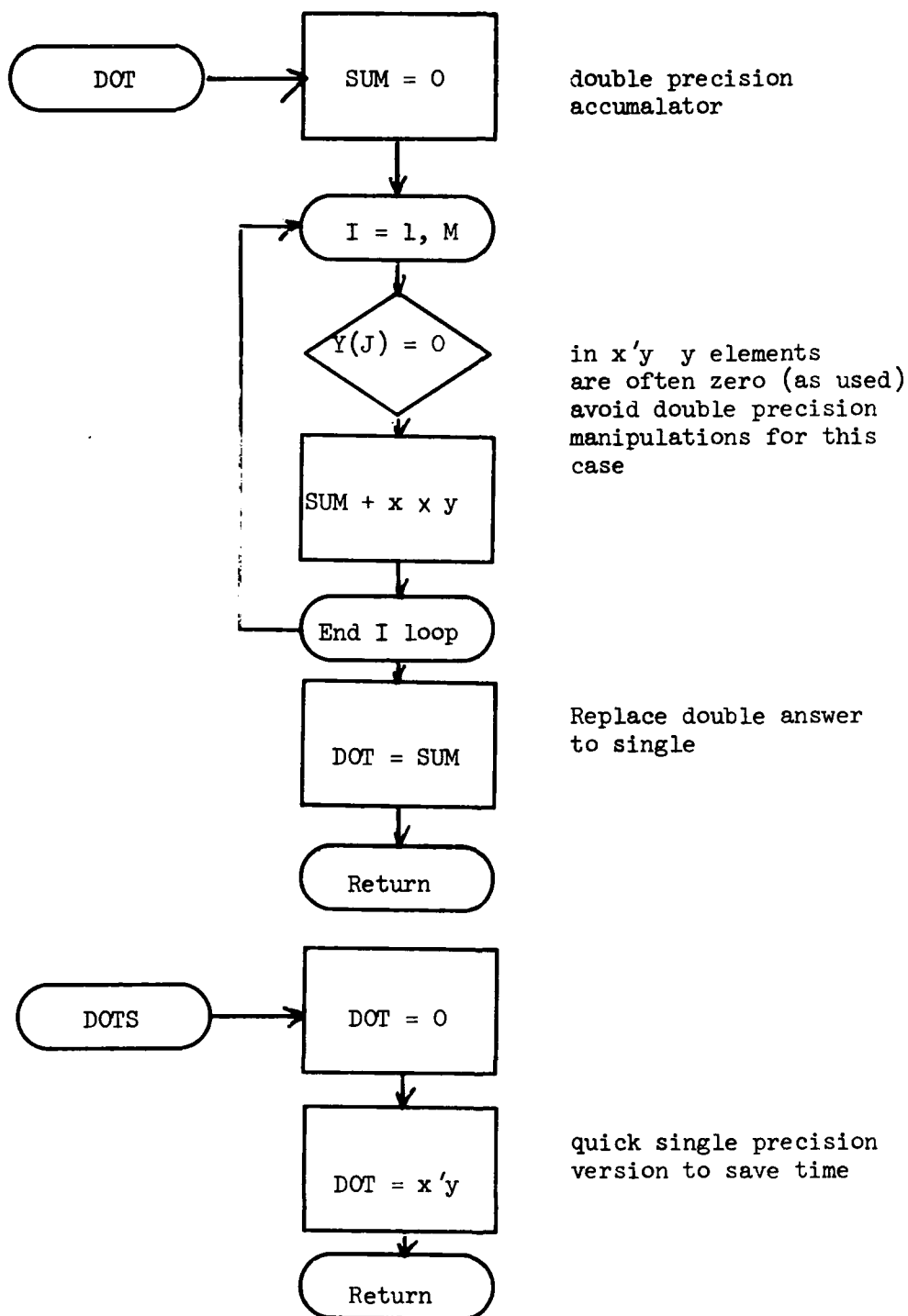


FUNCTION DOT, DOTS

DOT  
DOTS

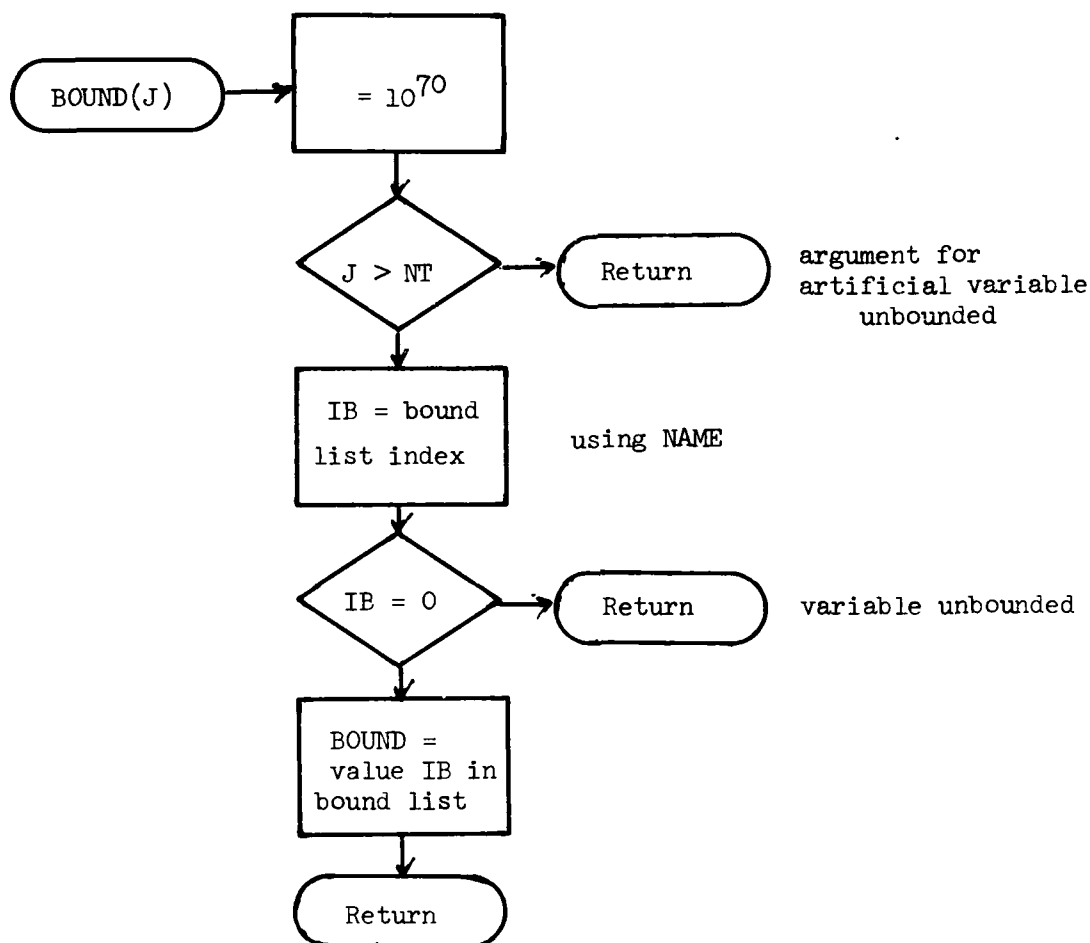
DOT and DOTS evaluate double and single precision inner products

$\text{DOT} = x'y$ .



# FUNCTION BOUND

BOUND - checks its argument and picks up the variable bound value.



NB. NAME format has least significant decimal digits as shown.

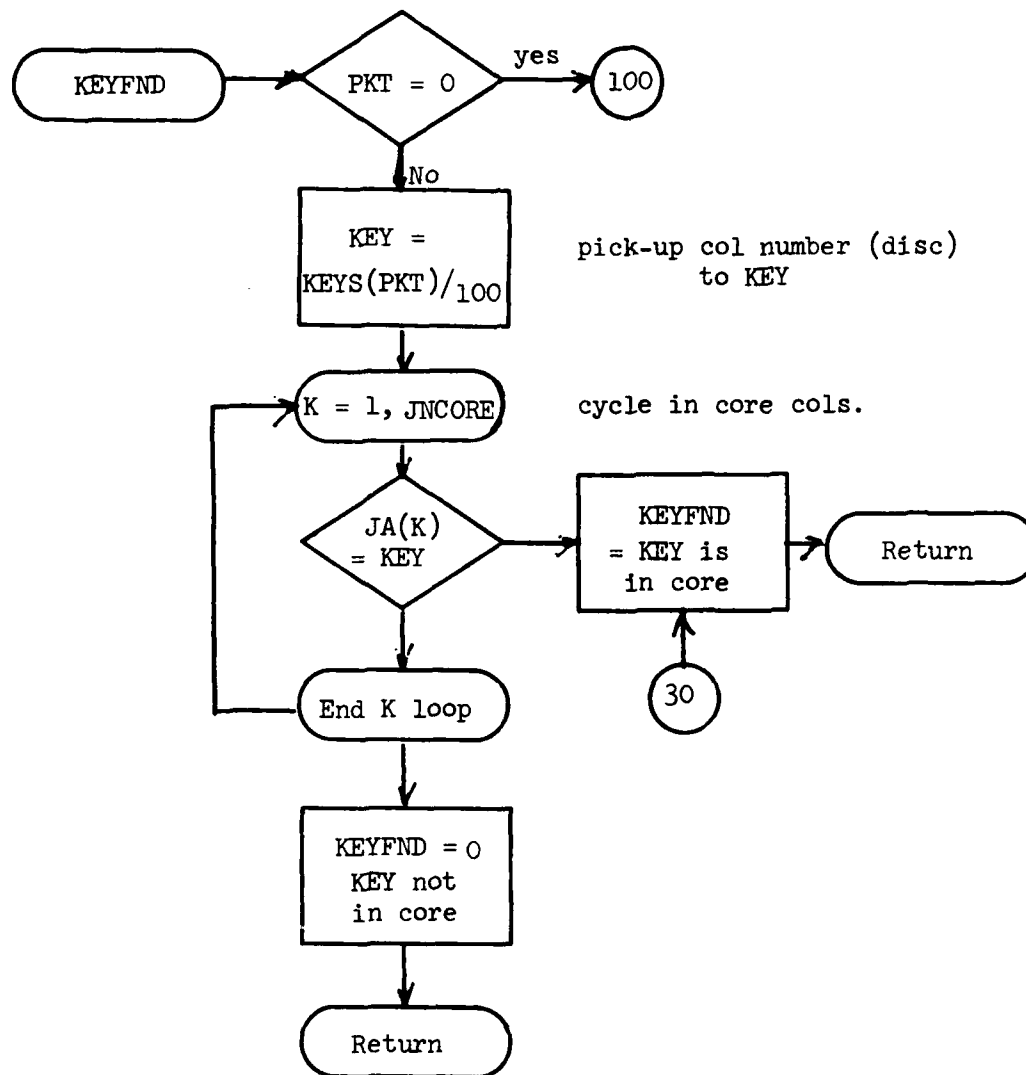
.....	O	O	B	B		K	K	K	K		S
bound index						GUB					state
or 0						packet					



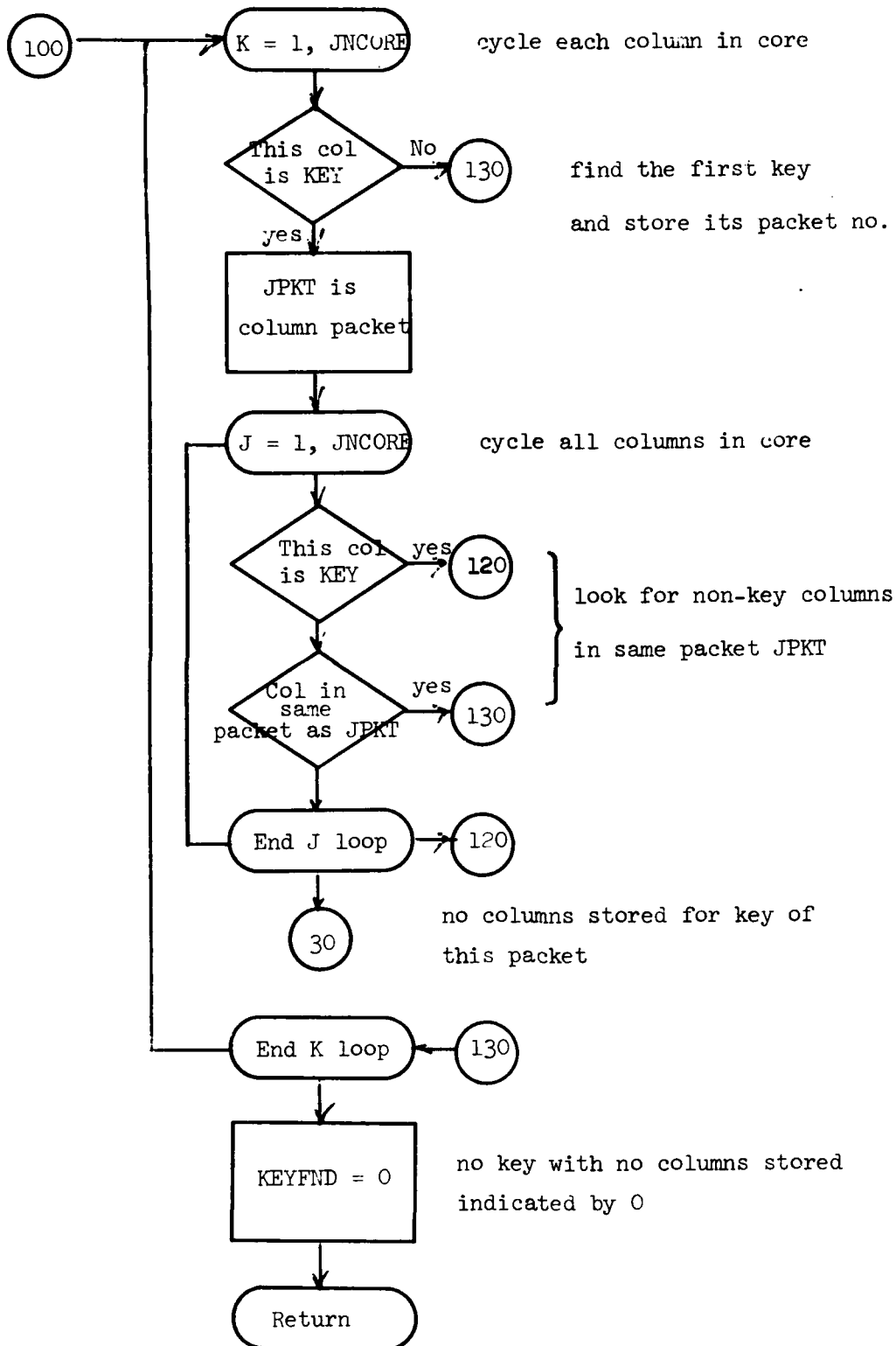
Function KEYFND

KEYFND 1.

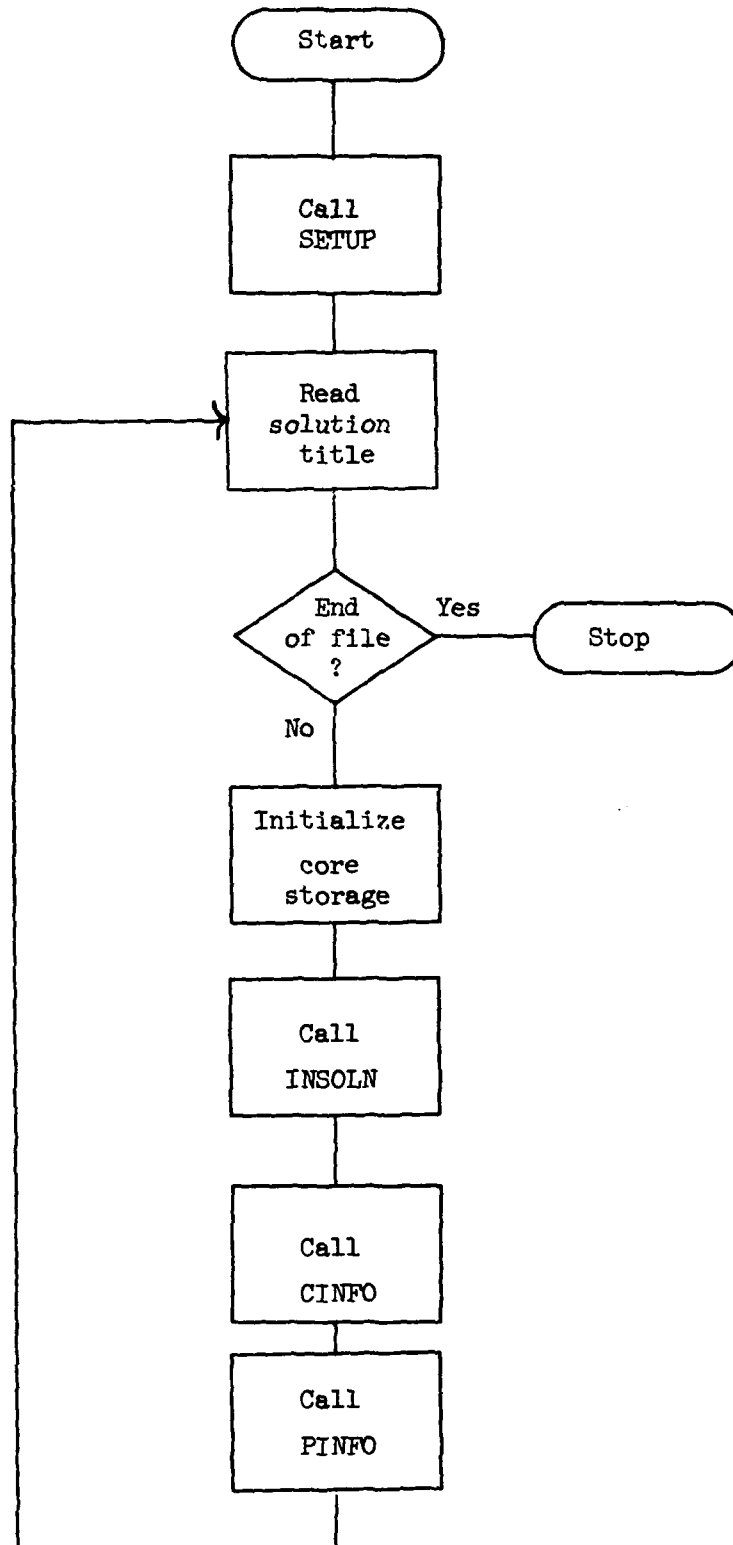
KEYFND finds key column of a packet in core or returns 0.



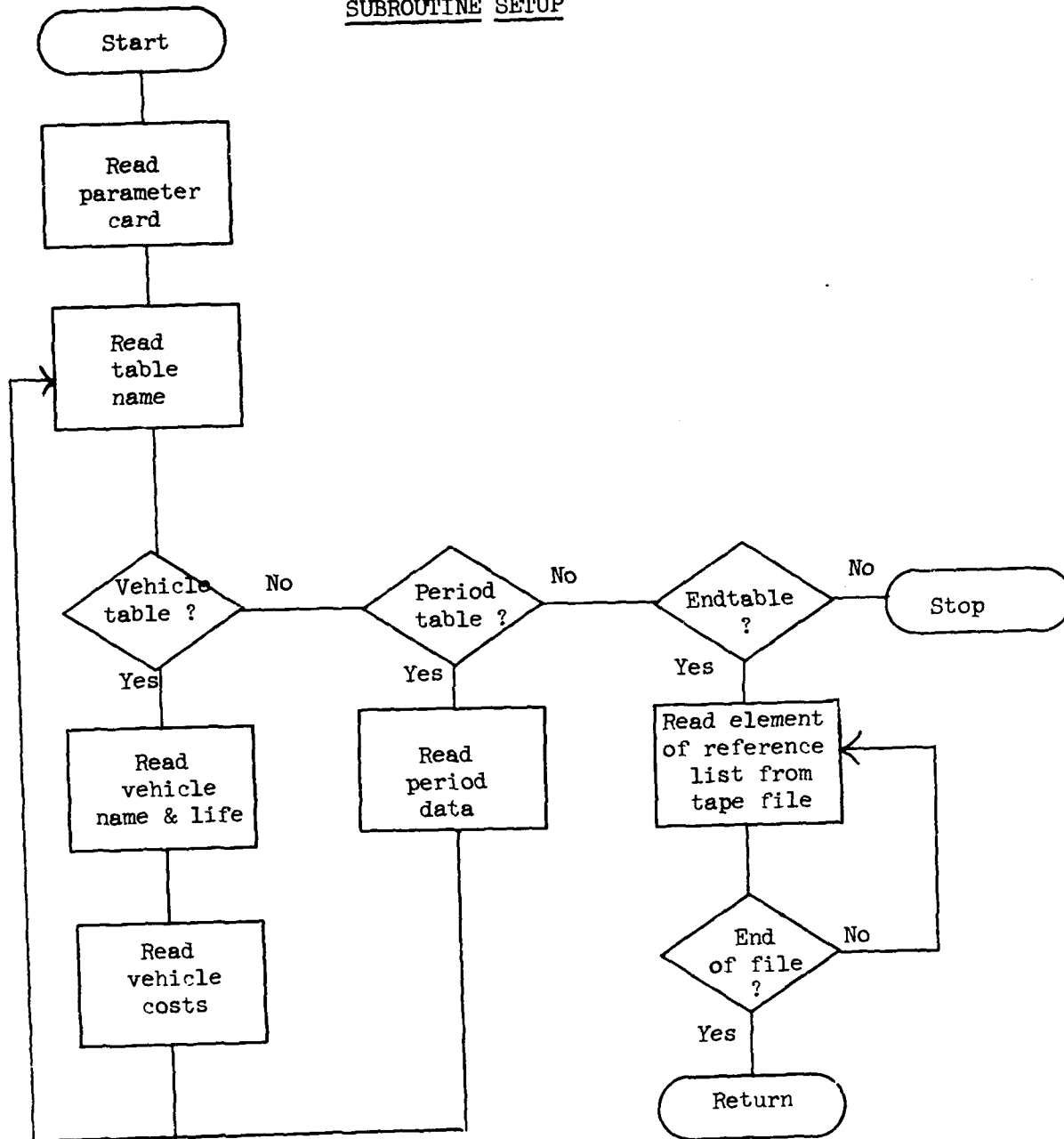
# KEYFND 2.



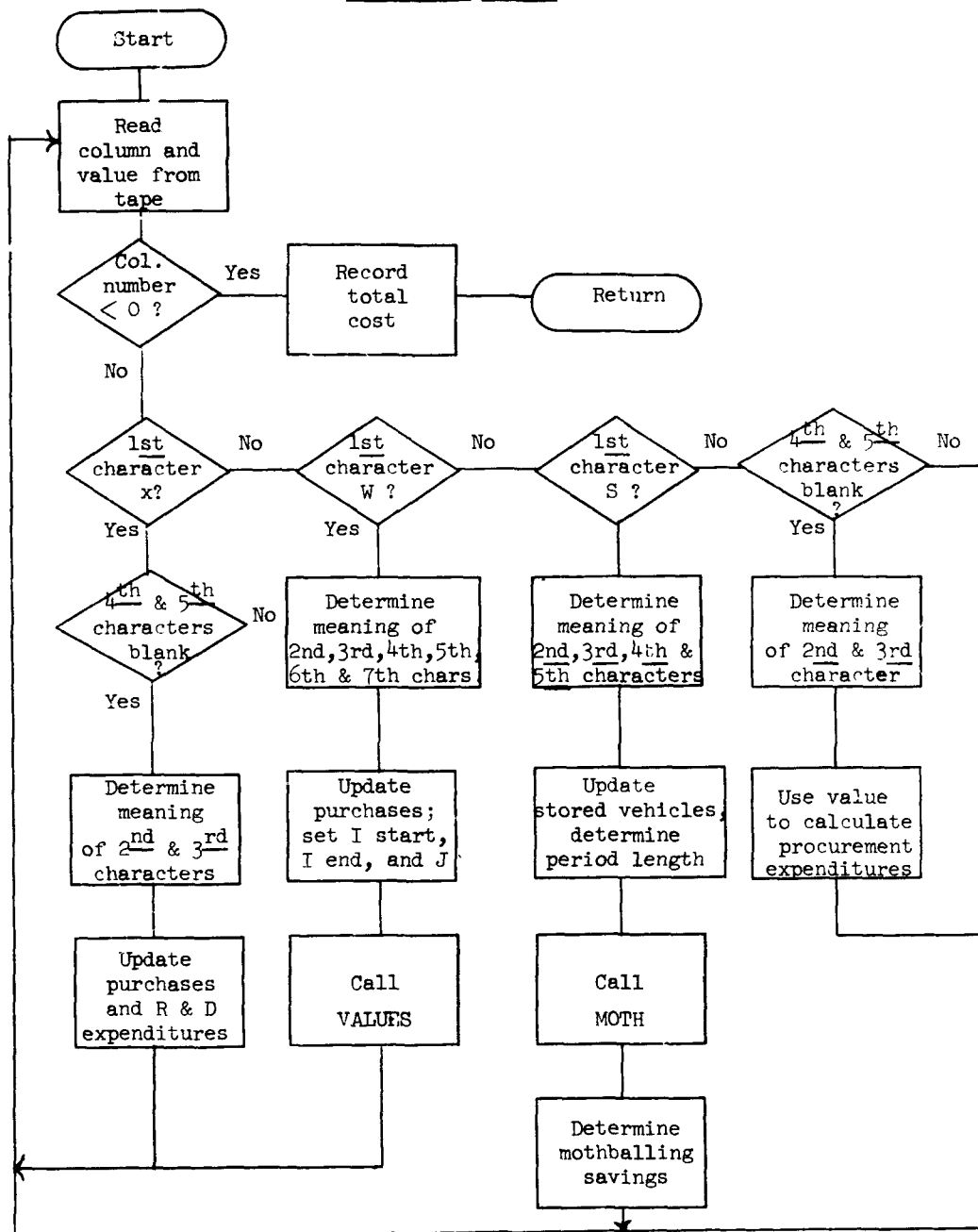
PROGRAM REPGEN



SUBROUTINE SETUP

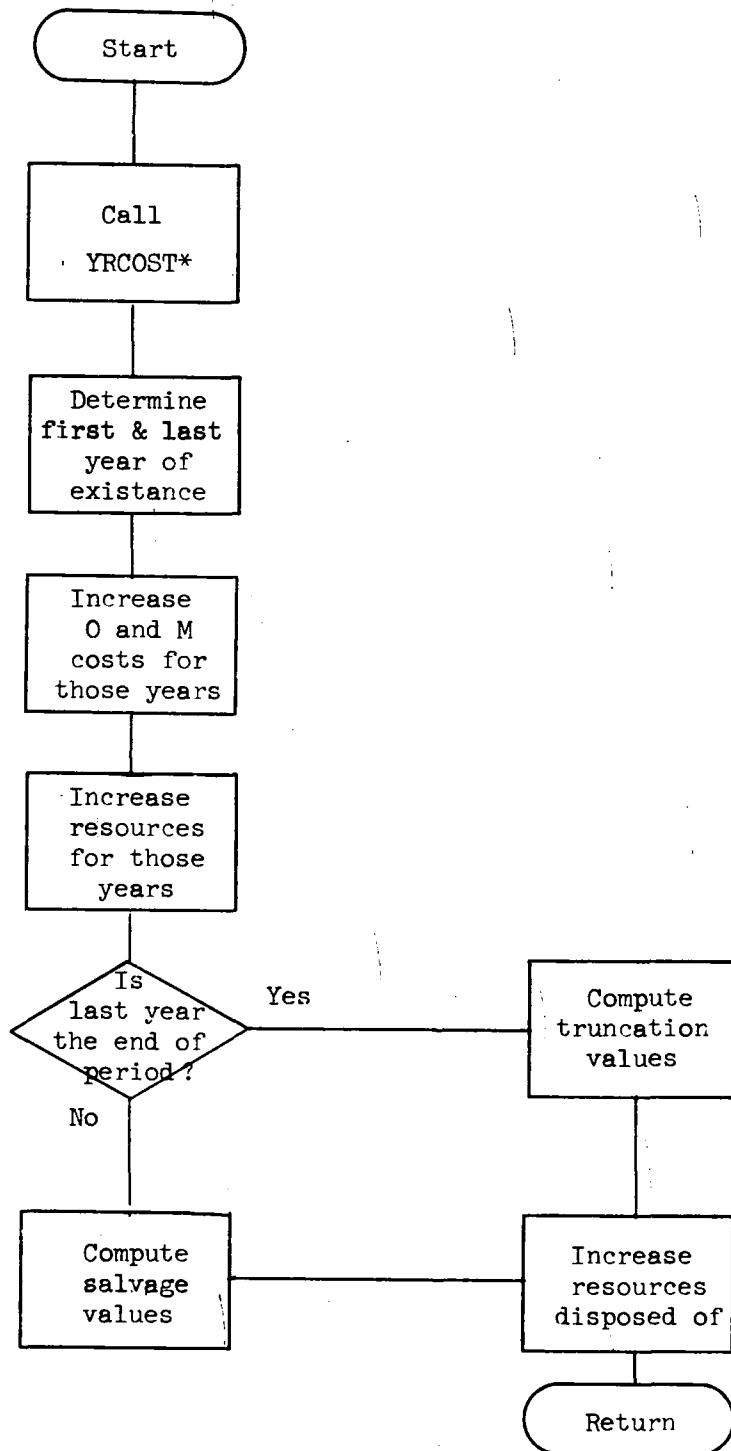


SUBROUTINE INSOLN



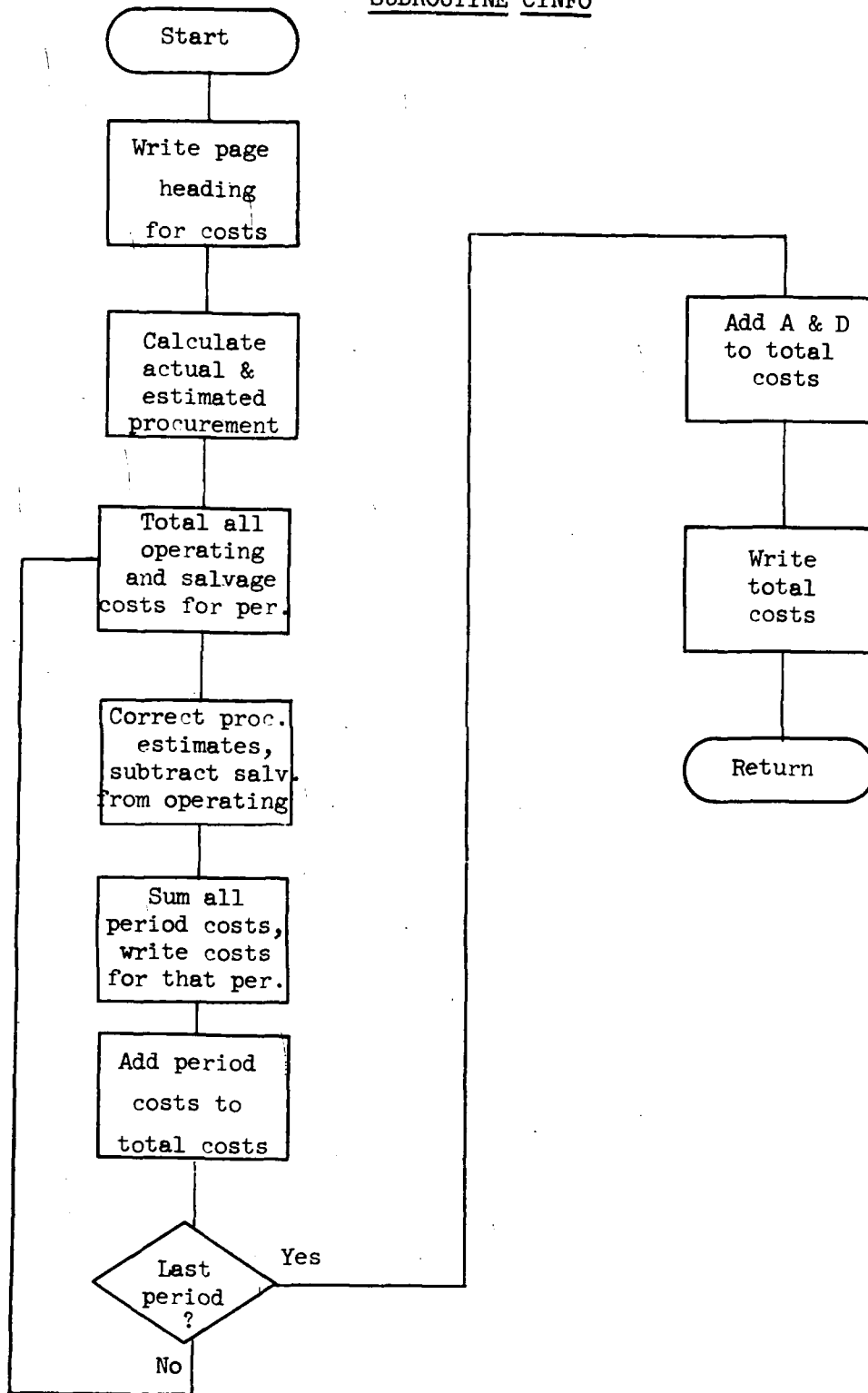
C-83

SUBROUTINE VALUES

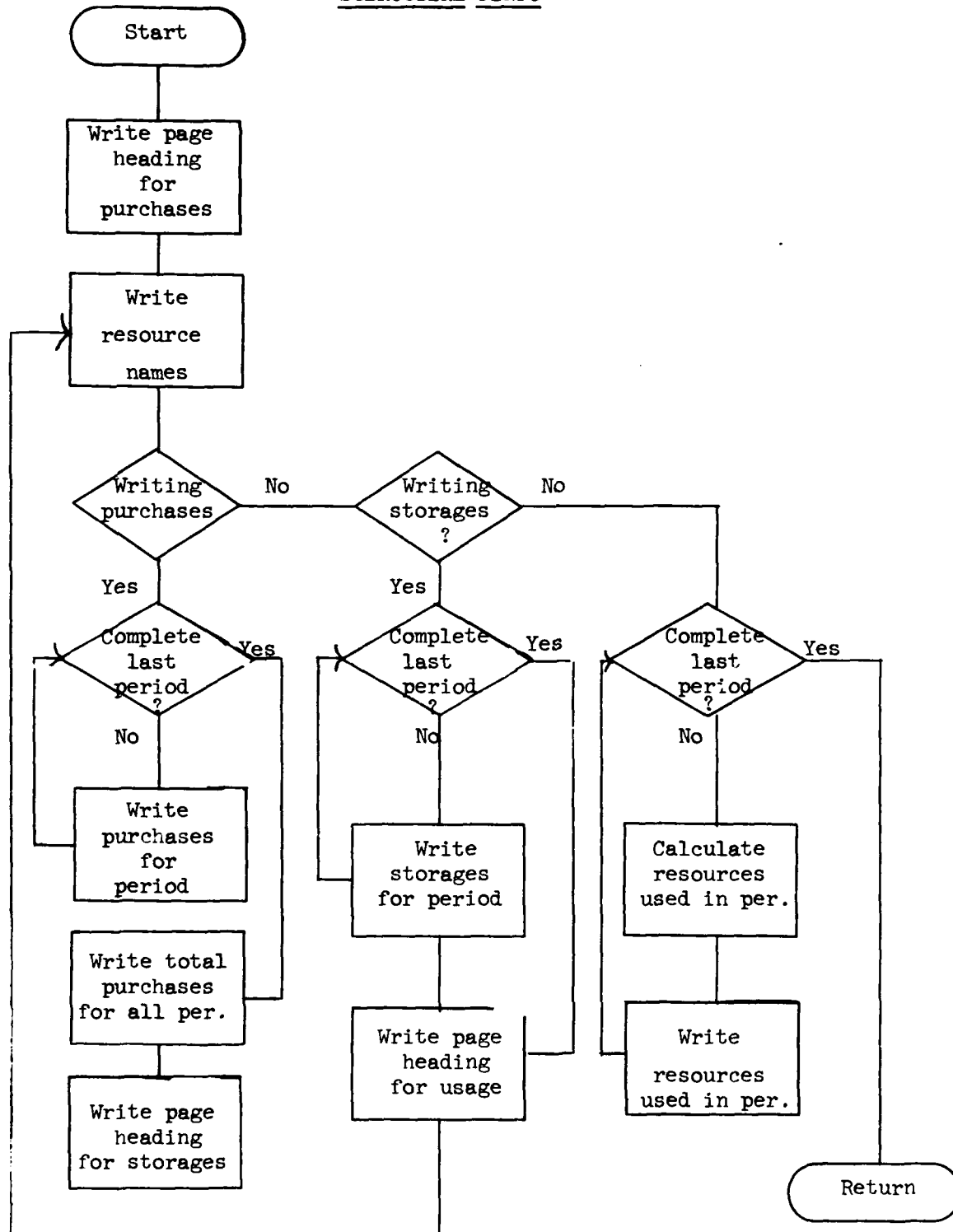


\* This is the same routine as used in the matrix generator; its documentation is found there.

SUBROUTINE CINFO



SUBROUTINE PINFO





APPENDIX D

PROGRAM LISTING

GENLCP & SUBROUTINES ..... D-2

BBCAV2 & SUBROUTINES ..... D-22

REPGEN & SUBROUTINES ..... D-86

```

PROGRAM GENLCP(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE4,TAPE9, 10000010
*TAPE7) 10000020
C THIS PROGRAM GENERATES THE MATRIX FILE FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN 10000030
C PROBLEM. 10000040
C 10000050
C THE DIMENSIONS HAVE BEEN SET TO HANDLE 10000060
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VEHICLES =7 10000070
C MAXIMUM VEHICLE LIFE (IN YEARS) =25 10000080
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF YEARS PRIOR TO SY=16 10000090
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TASK TABLES =8 10000100
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES =258 10000110
COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10), C,LEND, VLIFE(10), INH(10,16), 10000120
* VCOST(10,5), NAMEF(10), COSTS(3,3) 10000130
COMMON /ALTSTG / ALTER(258,9),YAVL(10) 10000140
INTEGER ALTER 10000150
INTEGER FNAME, SY,LY,VNAME,YAVL,VLIFE,YEAR(21) 10000160
DIMENSION BUDG(10) 10000170
DIMENSION NVFHU(20),NL(10),NN(10) 10000180
DIMENSION NAMES(10), AU(16), UB(10),YRINT(20) 10000190
COMMON /TSKSTG/ U(7,258,9),NTSK(9) 10000200
COMMON /PRDSTG/ NPERYR(10,3), NPTASK(10,9), PTASK(10,9) 10000210
DIMENSION IHVN(10) 10000220
DIMENSION NP(258),NM(9),NPM(10) 10000230
C 10000240
DATA(NP(I),I=1,240)/2H01,2H02,2H03,2H04,2H05,2H06,2H07,2H08,2H09, 10000250
*2H10,2H11,2H12,2H13,2H14,2H15,2H16,2H17,2H18,2H19,2H20,2H21,2H22, 10000260
*2H23,2H24,2H25,2H26,2H27,2H28,2H29,2H30,2H31,2H32,2H33,2H34,2H35, 10000270
* 2H36,2H37,2H38,2H39,2H40,2H41,2H42,2H43,2H44,2H45,2H46,2H47,2H48, 10000280
* 2H49,2H50,2H51,2H52,2H53,2H54,2H55,2H56,2H57,2H58,2H59,2H60, 10000290
* 2H61,2H62,2H63,2H64,2H65,2H66,2H67,2H68,2H69,2H70,2H71,2H72, 10000300
* 2H73,2H74,2H75,2H76,2H77,2H78,2H79,2H80,2H81,2H82,2H83,2H84, 10000310
* 2H85,2H86,2H87,2H88,2H89,2H90,2H91,2H92,2H93,2H94,2H95,2H96, 10000320
* 2H97,2H98,2H99,2HA0,2HA1,2HA2,2HA3,2HA4,2HA5,2HA6,2HA7,2HA8, 10000330
* 2HA9,2H90,2HB1,2HB2,2HB3,2HB4,2HB5,2HB6,2HB7,2HB8,2HB9,2HC0, 10000340
* 2HC1,2HC2,2HC3,2HC4,2HC5,2HC6,2HC7,2HC8,2HC9,2HD0,2HD1,2HD2, 10000350
* 2HD3,2HD4,2HD5,2HD6,2HD7,2HD8,2HD9,2HE0,2HE1,2HE2,2HE3,2HE4, 10000360
* 2HE5,2HE6,2HE7,2HE8,2HE9,2HF0,2HF1,2HF2,2HF3,2HF4,2HE5,2HF6, 10000370
* 2HF7,2HF8,2HF9,2HG0,2HG1,2HG2,2HG3,2HG4,2HG5,2HG6,2HG7,2HG8, 10000380
* 2HG9,2HH0,2HH1,2HH2,2HH3,2HH4,2HH5,2HH6,2HH7,2HH8,2HH9,2HJ0, 10000390
* 2HJ1,2HJ2,2HJ3,2HJ4,2HJ5,2HJ6,2HJ7,2HJ8,2HJ9,2HK0,2HK1,2HK2, 10000400
* 2HK3,2HK4,2HK5,2HK6,2HK7,2HK8,2HK9,2HL0,2HL1,2HL2,2HL3,2HL4, 10000410
* 2HL5,2HL6,2HL7,2HL8,2HL9,2HM0,2HM1,2HM2,2HM3,2HM4,2HM5,2HM6, 10000420
* 2HM7,2HM8,2HM9,2HN0,2HN1,2HN2,2HN3,2HN4,2HN5,2HN6,2HN7,2HN8, 10000430
* 2HN9,2HP0,2HP1,2HP2,2HP3,2HP4,2HP5,2HP6,2HP7,2HP8,2HP9,2HQ0/ 10000440
DATA(NP(I),I=241,258)/2HQ1,2HQ2,2HQ3,2HQ4,2HQ5,2HQ6,2HQ7,2HQ8, 10000450
*2HQ9,2HR0,2HP1,2HP2,2HP3,2HP4,2HP5,2HR6,2HP7,2HP8,2HR9,2HT0,2HT1, 10000460
*2HT2,2HT3,2HT4,2HT5,2HT6,2HT7,2HT8,2HT9,2HU0,2HU1,2HU2,2HU3,2HU4, 10000470
*2HU5,2HU6,2HU7,2HU8,2HU9,2HW0,2HW1,2HW2,2HW3,2HW4,2HW5,2HW6, 10000480
*2HW7,2HW8/ 10000490
DATA NM/2HM1,2HM2,2HM3,2HM4,2HM5,2HM6,2HM7,2HM8,2HM9/ 10000500
DATA NZ/2HD0/ 10000510
DATA SX,SW,SP,SS,SR,SG/1HX,1HW,1HP,1HS,1HB,1HG/ 10000520
DATA IVT,ITT,IPT,IED /8HVEHICLE ,8HTASK ,8HPERIOD , 10000530
* 8HENDTABLE / 10000540
ONE=1.0 10000550
ONFM=-1.0 10000560
C 10000570

```

```

DO 3 I=1,7
DO 2 J=1,288
DO 1 K=1,9
U(I,J,K)=0.0
1 CONTINUE
2 CONTINUE
3 CONTINUE
C THE FIRST DATA CARD CONTAINS 1A. THE FILENAME TO BE USED =FNAME
C 13. THE STARTING YEAR (OR DECISION YEAR)
C 10. THE LAST YEAR = LY
C 2A. THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES = NV
C 2B. THE NUMBER OF TASKS = NT
C 2C. THE NUMBER OF PERIODS = NPP
C 3A. -P(1-1) PARAMETER
READ(5,1000) FNAME, SY,LY, NV,NT,NPP,I7PLM1
1010 FORMAT(A9,2X,6I5)
WRITE(6,1010) FNAME, SY,LY, NV,NT,NPP
1015 FORMAT(50H1 GENERATING THE MATRIX FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN PROB
*LEM //11H0FILENAME= ,A9,16H STARTING YEAR =,I5,12H LAST YEAR =,I5,1000750
*//11H WILL INPUT,12,24H VEHICLE TABLES, AND, 13,16H TASK TABLE, AND1000770
*, 13,16H PERIOD TABLES. )
NVP=1
NTP=0
NPT=0
NIV=0
NINHP=0
C READ TITLE OF NEXT TABLE
11 READ(5,1000) ITABLE
C DECIDE THE TYPE OF TABLE AND GO READ ITS DATA
IF(ITABLE.EQ. 1) GO TO 20
11 IF(ITABLE.EQ. 11) GO TO 40
IF(ITABLE.EQ. 10) GO TO 60
IF(ITABLE.EQ. 12) GO TO 100
C THE TABLE NAME IS NOT RECOGNIZED, THERE IS AN INPUT ERROR
WRITE(6,1020) ITABLE
1020 FORMAT(1X,A9,60H IS NOT A TABLE NAME, INPUT ERROR. EXECUTION IS T1000930
*MINATED. )
STOP 1
20 WRITE(6,1030)
1030 FORMAT(30H0 READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE )
NVP=NVP+1
READ(5,1040) VNAME(NVP), YAVL(NVP), VLIFE(NVP)
WRITE(6,1050) VNAME(NVP), YAVL(NVP), VLIFE(NVP)
1040 FORMAT(A9,1X,I4,6X,I2)
1050 FORMAT(1X,A9,2X,2I10)
C VNAME=NAME OF VEHICLE, YAVL= 1ST YEAR VEHICLE AVAILABLE,
C VLIFE= MAXIMUM LIFE OF VEHICLE IN YEARS.
C
C IF THIS VEHICLE WAS AVAILABLE BEFORE THE STARTING YEAR, THEN READ IN
C SIZE OF INHERITED FLEET. BY YEAR BUILT.
NU=SY - YAVL(NVP)
IF(NU.LE. 0) GO TO 25
NTV=NIV+1
IA=1
IR=9
23 READ(5,1060) (INH(NVP,I),I=IA,IR)
1060 FORMAT(A11)
IF(IR.GE. NU) GO TO 25

```



IA=IB+1	10001160
IB=IB+8	10001170
GO TO 23	10001180
25 READ (5,1070) (VCOST(NVR,I),I=1,5)	10001190
1070 FORMAT (5F10.2)	10001200
C VCONST(NVR,1) .GT. 1.0E30 INDICATES THIS VEHICLE IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR	10001210
C PURCHASE.	10001220
GO TO 10	10001230
C	10001240
C IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL VEHICLE TABLES ARE INPUTED FIRST.	10001250
40 WRITE(6,1090)	10001260
1090 FORMAT(25H0 PEADING IN A TASK TABLE )	10001270
NTP=NTR+1	10001280
READ(5,1090) IDT,NU,NA	10001290
WRITE(6,1090) IDT,NU,NA	10001300
1090 FORMAT(3I10)	10001310
C IDT=TASK IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, NU=NUMBER OF VEHICLES,	10001320
C NA=NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES	10001330
NTSK(IDT)=NA	10001340
IA=1	10001350
IB=8	10001360
43 READ(5,1100) (NAMES(I),I=IA,IB)	10001370
1100 FORMAT(9(A8,2X))	10001380
IF(IB .GE. NU) GO TO 45	10001390
IA=IB+1	10001400
IB=IB+8	10001410
GO TO 43	10001420
45 DO 47 I=1,NU	10001430
DO 46 J=1,NVR	10001440
IF(VNAME(J) .NE. NAMES(I)) GO TO 46	10001450
NAMES(I)=J	10001460
GO TO 47	10001470
46 CONTINUE	10001480
WRITE(6,1110) NAMES(I)	10001490
1110 FORMAT(15H0 VEHICLE NAME ,A8,60H NOT DEFINED IN A VEHICLE TABLE, E	10001500
*EXECUTION TERMINATED. )	10001510
STOP 2	10001520
47 CONTINUE	10001530
C	10001540
C NOW READ IN U(J,K,L), NUMBER OF VEHICLES OF TYPE J REQUIRED TO	10001550
C PERFORM TASK L WITH ALTERNATIVE K.	10001560
DO 55 K=1,NA	10001570
IA=1	10001580
IB=8	10001590
48 READ(5,1120) (AU(I),I=IA,IB)	10001600
1120 FORMAT(8F10.0)	10001610
IF(IB .GE. NU) GO TO 49	10001620
IA=IB+1	10001630
IB=IB+8	10001640
GO TO 48	10001650
49 DO 50 I=1,NU	10001660
J=NAMES(I)	10001670
U(J,K,IDT)=AU(I)	10001680
50 CONTINUE	10001690
55 CONTINUE	10001700
56 READ(5,1000) ITABLE	10001710
GO TO 11	10001720
C	10001730

60 WRITE(6,1130)	10001740
1130 FORMAT(30H0 READING IN A PERIOD TABLE )	10001750
C THE PERIOD TABLES ARE EXPECTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.	10001760
NOT=NPT+1	10001770
READ(5,1140) (NPERY0(NPT,I),I=1,2),RUDG(NPT)	10001780
1140 FORMAT(I4,I5,3X,F8.2)	10001790
WRITE(6,1150) (NPERYR(NPT,I),I=1,2)	10001800
1150 FORMAT(2I5)	10001810
IF(NPT.EQ.1) GO TO 61	10001820
IF(NPERY0(NPT-1,2)+1.EQ.NPERYR(NPT,1)) GO TO 61	10001830
WRITE(6,1155)	10001840
1155 FORMAT(35H THE PERIOD TABLES ARE OUT OF ORDER )	10001850
STOP 3	10001860
61 IF(SV.GT.NPERY0(NPT,1)) GO TO 70	10001870
READ(5,1158) NU,YOINT(NPT)	10001880
1158 FORMAT(I10,F10.7)	10001890
C ALL THE TASKS ARE SCALED BY THE FACTOR YRINT(NPT) IN THE PERIOD NPT	10001900
NPERYR(NPT,3)=NU	10001910
IA=1	10001920
IR=A	10001930
NA=NPT-NINHP	10001940
63 READ(5,1160) ((NPTASK(NA,I),PTASK(NA,I)),I=IA,IP)	10001950
1160 FORMAT(9(I5,F5.0))	10001960
IF(IP.GE.NU) GO TO 56	10001970
IA=IA+1	10001980
IR=IR+A	10001990
GO TO 63	10002000
70 NINHP=NINHP+1	10002010
GO TO 56	10002020
C	10002030
C ALL TABLE HAVE BEEN READ IN. NOW PROCESS THEM TO BE ABLE TO GENERATE	10002040
C THE MATRIX.	10002050
C FIRST CHECK TO DETERMINE IF THE EXPECTED NUMBER OF TABLE WERE INPUT	10002060
105 IF((NV.EQ.NVP).AND.(NT.EQ.NTP).AND.(NPP.EQ.NPT)) GO TO 105	10002070
WRITE(6,1170)	10002080
1170 FORMAT(71H WARNING-THE NUMBER OF TABLE ACTUALLY INPUT WAS NOT THE	10002090
*EXPECT NUMBER. )	10002100
C	10002110
C ORDER THE VECTILES SO THE ARE IN DEENDING ORDER OF R+D COST.	10002120
105 NPD=0	10002130
DO 107 I=1,NVP	10002140
NAMFN(I)=I	10002150
IF(VCOST(I,3).LE.0.0) GO TO 107	10002160
NPD=NPD+1	10002170
107 CONTINUE	10002180
IF(NPD.EQ.0) GO TO 151	10002190
NV=NVP-1	10002200
DO 120 II=1,NV	10002210
I=NAMFN(II)	10002220
IMAX=I	10002230
IP1=II+1	10002240
CMAX=VCOST(I,3)	10002250
DO 110 JJ=IP1,NVP	10002260
J=NAMFN(JJ)	10002270
IF(CMAX.GE.VCOST(J,3)) GO TO 110	10002280
IMAX=JJ	10002290
CMAX=VCOST(J,3)	10002300
110 CONTINUE	10002310

J=NAMEN(IMAX)	10002320
NAMEN(IMAX)=NAMEN(II)	10002330
NAMEN(II)=J	10002340
IF(VCOST(J,3) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 125	10002350
GO TO 125	10002360
120 CONTINUE	10002370
C	10002380
C NOW DETERMINE IF FOR ANY R+D VEHICLE ITS DEVELOPMENT IS NOT OPTIONAL.	10002390
C IT IS ASSUMED ALL TASKS ARE PREFORMED DURING SOME PERIOD AND	10002400
C THE TASKS HAVE BEEN NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY.	10002410
125 DO 140 I=1,NRD	10002420
NAMES(I)=1	10002430
J=NAMEN(I)	10002440
DO 133 L=1,NTR	10002450
NA=NTSK(L)	10002460
DO 130 K=1,NA	10002470
IF(U(J,K,L) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 133	10002480
130 CONTINUE	10002490
C FOUND A TASK REQUIRING THAT VEHICLE J BE DEVELOPED	10002500
NAMES(I)=2	10002510
GO TO 140	10002520
133 CONTINUE	10002530
140 CONTINUE	10002540
C NAMES(I)=2 IF THE I TH MOST EXPENSIVE R+D COSTING VEHICLE MUST BE	10002550
C DEVELOPED, =1 OTHERWISE	10002560
C IF A VEHICLE MUST BE DEVELOPED TREAT IT AS IF ITS R+D COST =0.	10002570
NA=0	10002580
DO 145 I=1,NRD	10002590
K=NAMES(I)	10002600
GO TO (145,143),K	10002610
143 L=NAMEN(I)	10002620
IP1=I+1	10002630
K=NRD-NA	10002640
DO 144 IT=IP1,K	10002650
144 NAMEN(II-1)=NAMEN(II)	10002660
NAMEN(K)=L	10002670
NA=NA+1	10002680
145 CONTINUE	10002690
NRD=NRD-NA	10002700
C LIST VEHICLE NAMES AND CORRESPONDING VARIABLE LABELS.	10002710
WRITE(6,1180)	10002720
1180 FORMAT(33H0     VEHICLE NAME     VARIABLE NAME / 8X,	10002730
*                     21HOPTIONAL R+D VEHICLES )	10002740
DO 150 II=1,NRD	10002750
I=NAMEN(II)	10002760
WRITE(6,1190) VNAME(I), NP(II)	10002770
1190 FORMAT(6X, A8, 5X, 1HX, A2)	10002780
150 CONTINUE	10002790
IF(NVR .LE. NRD) GO TO 200	10002800
151 WRITE(6,1200)	10002810
1200 FORMAT(13X,14HOTHER VEHICLES )	10002820
J=NRD+1	10002830
DO 155 II=J,NVR	10002840
I=NAMEN(II)	10002850
WRITE(6,1190) VNAME(I), NP(II)	10002860
155 CONTINUE	10002870
C	10002880
NRD=0	10002890

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      MCOL=C
C LIST ROW NAMES
      DO 200 I=1,NVP
121  WRITE(6,1210) FNAME
      FORMAT(2H *, 4HNAME,11Y,A9/ 2H *,4HROWNO)
      WRITE(4,1211) FNAME
1211 FORMAT      ( 4HNAME,1(Y,A9/ 4HROWS)
C
C
C NOW THE ROW LABELS FOR THE MASTER VARIABLES
      DO 220 I=1,NVP
      WRITE(6,1240) NP(I)
124  FORMAT(2H *, 9H F SUMX,A2)
      WRITE(4,1241) NP(I)
      NROW=NROW+1
1241 FORMAT      ( 9H F SUMX,A2)
      220 CONTINUE
C
C      ROWS FOR PROCUREMENT CONSTRAINTS
C
      IA=NP1-NINHP
      DO 225 I=1,IA
      WRITE(4,1225) NP(I)
1225 FORMAT(6H F PC,A2)
      WRITE(6,1224) NP(I)
1224 FORMAT(2H *,6H F PC,A2)
      NROW=NROW+1
      225 CONTINUE
C
C NOW THE ROWS ACCOUNTING FOR THE INHERITED FLEET.
      IF(NINHP.EQ. 0) GO TO 300
      IA=NINHP - 1
      IF(IP.EQ. 0) GO TO 240
      DO 230 I=1,IA
      J=NINHP - I
      NPM(I)=NM(J)
230  CONTINUE
240  NPM(NINHP)=N7
      IF(MTV.EQ. 0) GO TO 300
      NA=NPD + 1
      JC=1
      DO 250 JJ=NA,NVP
      J=NAMEN(JJ)
      IF(YAVL(J).GE. SY) GO TO 260
      THVN(JC)=JJ
      JC=JC+1
      DO 250 I=1,NINHP
      IF(YAVL(J).GT. NPERYP(I,2)) GO TO 250
      IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NPERYP(I,1)) - YAVL(J) + 1
      IR=NPERYP(I,2) - YAVL(J) + 1
      DO 245 K=IA,IR
      IF(INH(J,K).GT. 0) GO TO 240
245  CONTINUE
      GO TO 250
240  WRITE(6,1250) NP(JJ),NPM(I)
125  FORMAT(2H *, 6H F IW,A2,1HP,A2)
      WRITE(4,1251) NP(JJ),NPM(I)
      NROW=NROW+1
1251 FORMAT      ( 6H F IW,A2,1HP,A2)

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250 CONTINUE	10003480
260 CONTINUE	10003490
C	10003500
C NOW PUT OUT THE LABELS FOR THE ROWS FOR EACH PERIOD, THE VEHICLE	10003510
C BALANCE ROWS FIRST, THEN THE TASK ROWS.	10003520
300 IA=NTNHP + 1	10003530
DO 350 I=IA,NPT	10003540
I1=I - NTNHP	10003550
NU=NPERYR(I,3)	10003560
DO 340 JJ=1,NVR	10003570
C IF THE VEHICLE IS NOT YET AVAILABLE IT CAN NOT BE USED.	10003590
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10003580
IF(YAVL(J) .GT. NPERYR(I,2)) GO TO 340	10003600
C MAKE SURE THE VEHICLE IS USED	10003610
DO 320 K=1,NU	10003620
KT=NPTASK(I1,K)	10003630
NA=NTSK(KT)	10003640
DO 310 K2=1,NA	10003650
IF(U(J,K2,KT) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 330	10003660
310 CONTINUE	10003670
320 CONTINUE	10003680
GO TO 340	10003690
330 WRITE(6,1260) NP(JJ), NP(I1)	10003700
1260 FORMAT(2H *,5H E X,A2,1HP,A2)	10003710
WRITE(4,1261) NP(JJ), NP(I1)	10003720
NROW=NROW+1	10003730
1261 FORMAT (5H E X,A2,1HP,A2)	10003740
340 CONTINUE	10003750
DO 345 K=1,NU	10003760
KT=NPTASK(I1,K)	10003770
WRITE(6,1270) NP(KT), NP(I1)	10003780
1270 FORMAT(2H *, 5H E T,A2,1HP,A2)	10003790
WRITE(4,1271) NP(KT), NP(I1)	10003800
NROW=NROW+1	10003810
1271 FORMAT ( 5H E T,A2,1HP,A2)	10003820
345 CONTINUE	10003830
350 CONTINUE	10003840
C	10003850
C COMPUTE UPPER BOUNDS	10003860
DO 390 I1=1,NVR	10003870
U1(I1)=0.0	10003880
I2=NAMEN(I1)	10003890
I1=NTNHP+1	10003900
DO 390 I=I1,NPT	10003910
NU=NPERYR(I,3)	10003920
I1=I - NTNHP	10003930
IF (YAVL(I2).GT.NPERYR(I,2)) GO TO 380	10003940
DO 375 J=1,NU	10003950
JJ=NPTASK(I1,J)	10003960
TF= PTASK(I1,J)	10003970
NA=NTSK(JJ)	10003980
UMAX=0.0	10003990
DO 370 K=1,NA	10004000
IF(UMAX .GT. U(I2,K,JJ) ) GO TO 370	10004010
UMAX=U(I2,K,JJ)	10004020
370 CONTINUE	10004030
U1(I1)=U1(I1) - TF*UMAX*YRINT(I)	10004040
375 CONTINUE	10004050



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380 CONTINUE
390 CONTINUE
    WRITE(6,1220)
1220 FORMAT(2H *, 4H N COST)
    WRITE(4,1221)
    NROW=NROW+1
1221 FORMAT      (4H N COST)
C
    WRITE(6,1280)
1280 FORMAT(2H *, 7HCOLUMNS)
    WRITE(6,1290)
1290 FORMAT(2H *, 4X, *(PARTIAL LISTING)*)
    WRITE(4,1291)
1291 FORMAT      ( 7HCOLUMNS)
C NOW GENERATE THE MATRIX ELEMENTS.
C
C THE XNM COLUMNS.
    DO 420 I=1,NMV
        IT=NAMEN(I)
        WRITE(6,1300) NP(I),NP(I),ONE
1300 FORMAT(2H *, 4X, 1HX, A2, 7X,
        WRITE(4,1301) NP(I),NP(I),ONE
        MCOL=MCOL+1
1301 FORMAT      (4X, 1HX, A2, 7X,
    420 CONTINUE
C
C THE PNM COLUMNS
C
    IA=NOT-MINHP
    DO 430 I=1,IA
        WRITE(4,1311) NP(I),NP(I),ONE
1311 FORMAT (4X, 1HP, A2, 7X, 2HPC, A2, 6X, F12.4)
        WRITE(6,1310) NP(I),NP(I),ONE
1310 FORMAT (2H *, 4X, 1HP, A2, 7X, 2HPC, A2, 6X, F12.4)
        MCOL=MCOL+1
        IF (I.EQ.1A) GO TO 430
        IF (I.PLE.1, EQ.1) GO TO 430
        WRITE(4,1313) NP(I),NP(I+1),ONE
        WRITE(6,1312) NP(I),NP(I+1),ONE
1312 FORMAT (2H *, 4X, 1HP, A2, 7X, 2HPC, A2, 6X, F12.4)
1313 FORMAT      (4X, 1HP, A2, 7X, 2HPC, A2, 6X, F12.4)
    430 CONTINUE
C
C GENERATE THE WJLLMM COLUMNS
C
    440 IF(MIV.EQ.1) GO TO 490
    DO 470 IT=1,MTV
        JJ=IMVH(IT)
        J=NAMEN(JJ)
        CALL YPCOST(J)
        DO 460 I=1,MTNHP
            MAXL=VLIFE(J)
            IF(YAVL(J).GT.NDFRYP(I,2)) GO TO 450
C IT IS ASSUMED ALL THE VEHICLES INHERITED FROM A PERIOD WERE PURCHASED
C IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PERIOD.
            IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NDFRYP(I,1))-YAVL(J)+1
            IB=NDFRYP(I,2)-YAVL(J)+1
            DO 445 K=IA,IB

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IF(TNH(J,K) .GT. 0) GO TO 448	10004640
445 CONTINUE	10004650
GO TO 460	10004660
448 NAGE=SY-NPERYR(I,1)	10004670
C= COSTS(NAGE,2)	10004680
LIFER=MAXL-NAGE	10004690
IF(C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 449	10004700
C=-C	10004710
WRITE(6,1330) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, C	10004720
1330 FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X,4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10004730
WRITE(4,1331) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, C	10004740
1331 FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X,4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10004750
449 WRITE(6,1340) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, NP(JJ),NPM(I),ONE	10004760
1340 FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2, 3X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X,F12.4)	10004770
WRITE(4,1341) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, NP(JJ),NPM(I),ONE	10004780
MCOL=MCOL+1	10004790
1341 FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2, 3X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X,F12.4)	10004800
IA=NINHP+1	10004810
DO 455 K=IA,NPT	10004820
C MAKE SURE THE VECILF IS USED	10004830
KY=K-NINHP	10004840
NU=NPERYR(K,3)	10004850
DO 451 KK=1,NU	10004860
KT=NPTASK(KY,KK)	10004870
NA=NTSK(KT)	10004880
DO 450 K2=1,NA	10004890
IF(U(J,K2,KT) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 4511	10004900
450 CONTINUE	10004910
451 CONTINUE	10004920
GO TO 455	10004930
4511 IF(SY+LIFER .LE. NPERYR(K,1)) GO TO 460	10004940
IY=NPERYR(K,2)-NPERYP(I,1)+1	10004950
IX=NPERYR(K,2) -SY + 1	10004960
C=-COSTS(IY,2)	10004970
IF(K .EQ. NPT) C=-COSTS(IY,3)	10004980
DO 452 KK=1,IX	10004990
KKK=KK+NAGE	10005000
C= C + COSTS(KKK,1)/VCOST(J,4)**KK	10005010
452 CONTINUE	10005020
WRITE(6,1330) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), C	10005030
WRITE(4,1331) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), C	10005040
WRITE(6,1340) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NPM(I), ONE	10005050
WRITE(4,1341) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NPM(I), ONE	10005060
MCOL=MCOL+1	10005070
C=1.0	10005080
ALPHA=VCOST(J,4)	10005090
LLL3=0	10005100
DO 4521 L3=IA,K	10005110
L4=L3 - NINHP	10005120
C=-C	10005130
WRITE(6,1350) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10005140
1350 FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10005150
WRITE(4,1351) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10005160
1351 FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10005170
LLL3=LLL3 + (NPERYP(L3,2)-NPERYP(L3,1)) + 1	10005180
C=ALPHA**LLL3	10005190
4521 CONTINUE	10005200
455 CONTINUE	10005210

460 CONTINUE	10005220
470 CONTINUE	10005230
C	10005240
C GENERATE THE P, X, AND C COLUMNS FOR EACH PERIOD	10005250
480 TA=MTNHP + 1	10005260
DO 610 LL=TA,NPT	10005270
C IF YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0 IT IS ASSUMED ALL THE VEHICLES USED ARE	10005280
C AVAILABLE. HENCE NO CHECK IS MADE.	10005290
IF (YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0) GO TO 491	10005300
NVP=NDPRYP(LL,2)	10005310
C THE SUBROUTINE YINTERP SETS THE ARRAY ALTER TO INDICATE THE	10005320
C ALTERNATIVES THAT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN PERIOD LL.	10005330
C IF ALTER(K,J)=C THEN ALTERNATIVE J OF TASK K IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR	10005340
C USE.	10005350
CALL YINTERP (NVP,NT2,NVP)	10005360
491 L=LL-NTNHP	10005370
DO 400 J=1,NVP	10005380
C	10005400
C GENERATE THE PIKKLL COLUMNS	10005410
495 NVEHU(J)=1	10005390
NU=NDPRYP(LL,3)	10005420
DO 500 IT=1,NU	10005430
ID=NOTASK(L,IT)	10005440
KA=NTSK(ID)	10005450
KA=0	10005460
DO 510 KK=1,NA	10005470
IF (YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0) GO TO 491	10005480
IF (ALTER(KK,ID).EQ. 0) GO TO 511	10005490
491 KA=KA+1	10005500
DO 500 JJ=1,NVP	10005510
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10005520
IF (U(J,KK,ID).EQ. 0.0) GO TO 510	10005530
IF (YAVL(J).GT.NDPRYP(LL,2)) GO TO 510	10005540
NVEHU(JJ)=2	10005550
C=PTASK(L,IT)*U(J,KK,ID)*YPRINT(LL)	10005560
WRITE(4,1351) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10005570
1361 FORMAT (4X,1HP,3A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005580
IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 510	10005590
IF (KA.GT.10) GO TO 500	10005600
WRITE(5,1360) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10005610
1360 FORMAT(24 *,4X,1HP,3A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005620
500 CONTINUE	10005630
WRITE(4,1371) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(ID),NP(L), ONE	10005640
NCOL=NCOL+1	10005650
1371 FORMAT (4X,1HP,3A2, 3X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005660
IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 510	10005670
IF (KA.GT.10) GO TO 510	10005680
WRITE(5,1370) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(ID),NP(L), ONE	10005690
1370 FORMAT(24 *,4X,1HP,3A2, 3X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005700
510 CONTINUE	10005710
520 CONTINUE	10005720
LEND=NDPRYP(LL,2)-NDPRYP(LL,1)+1	10005730
C	10005740
C NOW GENERATE THE XJULMM COLUMNS	10005750
DO 570 JJ=1,NVP	10005760
IS=NVEHU(JJ)	10005770
GO TO(573,525),IS	10005780
C IS=2 INDICATES VEHICLE JJ IS USED IN PERIOD L	10005790

525	J=NAMEN(JJ)	10005800
	CALL YRCOST(J)	10005810
	C=0	10005820
	DO 526 IS=1,LENP	10005830
526	C=C + COSTS(IS,1)	10005840
	IF(NPERYR(LL,2).EQ. LY) GO TO 529	10005850
	C=C - COSTS(LENP,2)	10005860
	GO TO 527	10005870
528	C=C - COSTS(LENP,3)	10005880
527	WRITE(4,1391) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), NP(JJ), ONE	10005890
1391	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HSUMX,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005900
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 530	10005910
	WRITE(6,1390) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), NP(JJ), ONE	10005920
1390	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HSUMX,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005930
530	WRITE(4,1401) NP(JJ),NP(L), NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), ONEM	10005940
1401	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X, F12.4)	10005950
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 531	10005960
	WRITE(6,1400) NP(JJ),NP(L), NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), ONEM	10005970
1400	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X, F12.4)	10005980
531	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 529	10005990
	WRITE (6,1384) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),NP(L),VCOST( J,5)	10006000
1384	FORMAT (2H *,4X,1HX,3A2,3X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006010
	WRITE(6,1380) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), C	10006020
1380	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HPCOST,6X,F12.4)	10006030
529	WRITE (4,1385) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),NP(L),VCOST( J,5)	10006040
1385	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2,3X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006050
	WRITE (4,1381) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),C	10006060
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10006070
1381	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HPCOST,6X,F12.4)	10006080
	LP1=LL + 1	10006090
	IF (LP1 .GT. NPT) GO TO 570	10006100
	DO 545 L1=LP1,NPT	10006110
C		10006130
C	MAKE SUPE VEHICLE JJ IS USED IN PERIOD L1.	10006140
	IF( VLIFE(J) .LE. (NPERYR(L1,1) - NPERYR(LL,1)) ) GO TO 545	10006120
	NU=NPERYR(L1,3)	10006150
	DO 540 II=1,NU	10006160
	L2=L1-NINHP	10006170
	ID=NPTASK(L,II)	10006180
	NA=NTSK(ID)	10006190
	DO 535 KK=1,NA	10006200
	IF( U(J,KK,ID) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 5411	10006210
535	CONTINUE	10006220
540	CONTINUE	10006230
	GO TO 545	10006240
5411	ALPHA=VCOST(J,4)	10006250
	C=1.0	10006260
	LLL3=0	10006270
	DO 5442 L3=LL,L1	10006280
	C=-C	10006290
	L4=L3-NINHP	10006300
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 5443	10006310
	WRITE(6,1400) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10006320
5443	WRITE(4,1401) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10006330
	LLL3=LLL3+ (NPERYR(L3,2)-NPERYR(L3,1)) + 1	10006340
	C=ALPHA**LLL3	10006350
5442	CONTINUE	10006360
	C=0	10006370

LLL1=NPDPYR(L1,2)-NPDPYR(LL,1) + 1	10006380
DO 542 IS=1,LLL1	10006390
542 C=C + COSTS(IS,1)	10006400
IF(NPDPYR(L1,2) .EQ. LY) GO TO 543	10006410
C=C - COSTS(LLL1,2)	10006420
GO TO 544	10006430
543 C=C - COSTS(LLL1,3)	10006440
544 WRITE (4,1385) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006450
WRITE (4,1381) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),C	10006460
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006470
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 5441	10006480
WRITE (6,1384) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006490
WRITE(6,1380) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),C	10006500
5441 WRITE(4,1391) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ), ONE	10006510
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 545	10006520
WRITE(6,1390) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ), ONE	10006530
545 CONTINUE	10006540
C	10006550
C NOW GENERATE THE SJJLL COLUMN	10006560
C	10006570
CALL MOTH(J)	10006580
WRITE(4,1411) NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10006590
1411 FORMAT (4X, 1HS,2A2,5X, 4HCOST,6X, F12.4)	10006600
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006610
WRITE (4,1412) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(JJ),NP(L),ONE	10006620
1412 FORMAT (4X,1HS,2A2,5X,1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10006630
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 570	10006640
WRITE(6,1410) NP(JJ),NP(L), C, NP(JJ),NP(L), ONE	10006650
1410 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 1HS,2A2,5X, 4HCOST,6X, F12.4, 3X,1HX,A2,1HP,A2,	10006660
* 4X,F12.4)	10006670
570 CONTINUE	10006680
530 CONTINUE	10006690
C	10006700
C NOW GENERATE THE RIGHT-HAND-SIDE ELEMENTS	10006710
WRITE(6,1420)	10006720
1420 FORMAT(2H *,2HPHS)	10006730
WRITE(4,1421)	10006740
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006750
1421 FORMAT (3HPHS)	10006760
C	10006770
C	10006780
C GENERATE THE PHS FOR PROCUREMENT CONSTRAINTS	10006790
C	10006800
IA=NDT-NTNHP	10006810
DO 610 I=1,IA	10006820
IR=I+NTNHP	10006830
WRITE (4,1435) NP(I),RUDG(IR)	10006840
1435 FORMAT (4X,4HPHS1,6X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006850
WRITE (6,1434) NP(I),RUDG(IR)	10006860
1434 FORMAT (2H *,4X,4HPHS1,6X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006870
610 CONTINUE	10006880
C	10006890
C GENERATE THE PHS FOR INHERITED FLEET PHS	10006900
615 IF(NTV .EQ. 0) GO TO 650	10006910
DO 640 II=1,NTV	10006920
JJ=THVN(II)	10006930
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10006940
DO 630 I=1,NTNHP	10006950

IF(YAVL(J) .GT. NPERYP(I,2)) GO TO 630	10006960
ISUM=0	10006970
IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NPERYP(I,1)) - YAVL(J) + 1	10006980
IB=NPERYP(I,2) - YAVL(J) + 1	10006990
DO 620 K=IA,IB	10007000
620 ISUM=ISUM + INH(J,K)	10007010
IF(ISUM .EQ. 0) GO TO 630	10007020
C=FLOAT(ISUM)	10007030
WRITE(6,1440) NP(JJ), NPM(I), C	10007040
1440 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 4HPHS1,6X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X, F12.4)	10007050
WRITE(4,1441) NP(JJ), NPM(I), C	10007060
1441 FORMAT (4X, 4HPHS1,6X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X, F12.4)	10007070
630 CONTINUE	10007080
640 CONTINUE	10007090
C	10007100
C NOW GENERATE THE RHS FOR THE TASK ROWS	10007110
650 IA=NINHP+1	10007120
DO 700 LL=IA,NPT	10007130
L=LL-NINHP	10007140
NU=NPERYP(LL,3)	10007150
DO 690 K=1,NU	10007160
KT=NPTASK(L,K)	10007170
WRITE(6,1450) NP(KT), NP(L), ONE	10007180
1450 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 4HRHS1,6X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10007190
WRITE(4,1451) NP(KT), NP(L), ONE	10007200
1451 FORMAT (4X, 4HRHS1,6X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10007210
690 CONTINUE	10007220
700 CONTINUE	10007230
WRITE(6,1460)	10007240
1460 FORMAT(2H *, 6HENDATA)	10007250
WRITE(4,1461)	10007260
1461 FORMAT ( 6HENDATA)	10007270
END FILE 4	10007280
CALL MATFILL(NROW,MCOL,UB,NVR)	10007290
WRITE (6,3000) NROW,MCOL,(UB(I),I=1,NVR)	10007300
3000 FORMAT (*0 IMPORTANT DATA ITEMS FOR INPUT TO BRCAVLP * /	10007310
A * NUMBER OF ROWS (INCLUDING COST) IS *,I4 /	10007320
B * NUMBER OF COLUMNS (INCLUDING PHS) IS *,I7 /	10007330
C * UPPER BOUNDS FOR VEHICLES IN ORDER FROM X1 THRU XN ARE */	10007340
D (1H ,10X,F12.4))	10007350
C	10007360
C PRODUCE OUTPUT LISTING FOR DOCUMENTATION OF RUN	10007370
C	10007380
WRITE (6,2010)	10007390
WRITE (6,2020)	10007400
2010 FORMAT (*1 VEHICLE VARIABLE PURCHASE O AND M R AND D	10007410
* RETENTION YEAR FIRST LIFE IN*)	10007420
2020 FORMAT (* NAME NAME COST COST COST	10007430
* RATE AVAILABLE YEARS*)	10007440
IY=SY	10007450
C	10007460
C LIST VEHICLE VARIABLE NAME, AND COST DATA	10007470
C	10007480
DO 800 I=1,NVR	10007490
II=NAME(I)	10007500
WRITE (6,2030) VNAME(II),NP(I),(VCOST(II,J),J=1,4),YAVL(II),	10007510
*VLIFE(II)	10007520
2030 FORMAT (1H0,4X,A2,7X,1HX,A2,4(F9.4,4X),2X,I4,8X,I2)	10007530

IF (YAVL(II).LT.IY) IY=YAVL(II)	10007540
830 CONTINUE	10007550
C	10007560
C DESCRIBE THE INHERITED FLEET	10007570
C	10007580
IF (IY.EQ.SY) GO TO 821	10007590
WRITE (6,2040)	10007600
2040 FORMAT (*- COMPONENTS OF THE INHERITED FLEET*)	10007610
IF ((SY-IY).GT.20) IY=SY-20	10007620
DO 810 I=IY,SY	10007630
II=I-IY+1	10007640
810 YEAR(II)=I	10007650
INHYP5=SY-IY	10007660
WRITE (6,2050) (YEAR(I),I=1,INHYP5)	10007670
2050 FORMAT (1H0,20X,20(I5))	10007680
NA=NVP-NTV+1	10007690
DO 820 I=1,NVP	10007700
J=NAMEN(I)	10007710
IF (YAVL(J).GE.SY) GO TO 820	10007720
KK=YAVL(J)-IY	10007730
DO 815 K=1,INHYP5	10007740
IF (KK.LT.K) GO TO 814	10007750
YEAR(K)=0	10007760
GO TO 815	10007770
814 K1=K-KK	10007780
YEAR(K)=INH(J,K1)	10007790
815 CONTINUE	10007800
WRITE (6,2060) NP(I), (YEAR(K),K=1,INHYP5)	10007810
2060 FORMAT (15H NUMBER OF X,A2,4X,20(I5))	10007820
820 CONTINUE	10007830
C	10007840
C FOR EACH PERIOD, LIST ALL OF THE APPLICABLE TASK MATRICES	10007850
C	10007860
821 IA=NTNHP+1	10007870
DO 850 I=IA,NPT	10007880
WRITE (6,2070) NPDPY(I,1),NPDPY(I,2)	10007890
2070 FORMAT (35H- TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM ,I4,9H THROUGH ,I4)	10007900
M=NPDPY(I,3)	10007910
DO 845 J=1,M	10007920
IM=I-NTNHP	10007930
JJ=NPTASK(IM,J)	10007940
WRITE (6,2080) NP(JJ), PTASK(IM,J), YPRINT(I)	10007950
2080 FORMAT (1H0,6X,*TASK *,A2,* - PERFORMED BY *,F5.2,* FORCE FLEMEN	10007960
*T(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL *,F5.3)	10007970
IT=0	10007980
IF (YPRINT(I).NE.1.0) GO TO 845	10007990
WRITE (6,2090)	10008000
2090 FORMAT (1H,6X,1H*)	10008010
C	10008020
C DETERMINE WHICH VEHICLES ARE USED IN EACH TASK, JJ.....	10008030
C	10008040
(I=PERIOD, K=VEHICLE, II=NUMBER OF VEHICLES USED,	10008050
KK=NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES)	10008060
C	10008070
KK=NTSK(JJ)	10008080
DO 830 K=1,NVP	10008090
N=NAMEN(K)	10008100
DO 829 L=1,KK	10008110

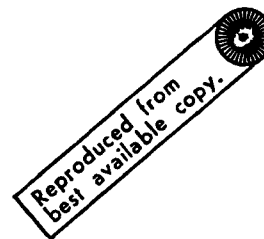
IF (U(N,L,JJ).EQ.0) GO TO 829	10008120
II=II+1	10008130
NL(II)=NP(K)	10008140
NN(II)=N	10008150
NAMES(II)=K	10008160
GO TO 830	10008170
829 CONTINUE	10008180
830 CONTINUE	10008190
WRITE (6,2100) (NL(K),K=1,II)	10008200
2100 FORMAT (1H ,7X,11H* VARIABLE ,10(3X,1HX,A2))	10008210
WRITE (6,2110)	10008220
2110 FORMAT (1H ,8X,9H*****)	10008230
WRITE (6,2120)	10008240
2120 FORMAT (1H ,6X,11HALTERNATIVE)	10008250
C	10008260
C FILL IN TASK MATRIX	10008270
C	10008280
DO 844 L=1,KK	10008290
DO 840 K=1,IT	10008300
N=NN(K)	10008310
GO TO (831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839),K	10008320
831 WRITE (6,2131) L,U(N,L,JJ)	10008330
2131 FORMAT (1H ,15X,T2,2X,F5.0)	10008340
GO TO 840	10008350
832 WRITE (6,2132) U(N,L,JJ)	10008360
2132 FORMAT (1H+,25X,F5.0)	10008370
GO TO 840	10008380
833 WRITE (6,2133) U(N,L,JJ)	10008390
2133 FORMAT (1H+,31X,F5.0)	10008400
GO TO 840	10008410
834 WRITE (6,2134) U(N,L,JJ)	10008420
2134 FORMAT (1H+,37X,F5.0)	10008430
GO TO 840	10008440
835 WRITE (6,2135) U(N,L,JJ)	10008450
2135 FORMAT (1H+,43X,F5.0)	10008460
GO TO 840	10008470
836 WRITE (6,2136) U(N,L,JJ)	10008480
2136 FORMAT (1H+,49X,F5.0)	10008490
GO TO 840	10008500
837 WRITE (6,2137) U(N,L,JJ)	10008510
2137 FORMAT (1H+,55X,F5.0)	10008520
GO TO 840	10008530
838 WRITE (6,2138) U(N,L,JJ)	10008540
2138 FORMAT (1H+,61X,F5.0)	10008550
GO TO 840	10008560
839 WRITE (6,2139) U(N,L,JJ)	10008570
2139 FORMAT (1H+,67X,F5.0)	10008580
840 CONTINUE	10008590
844 CONTINUE	10008600
845 CONTINUE	10008610
850 CONTINUE	10008620
STOP	10008630
END	10008640



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      SUBROUTINE MATFILL(N,M,UB,NVR)
      DIMENSION RVAL(120),PNAME(120)
      DIMENSION IPWTP(100)
      DIMENSION UP(1)
      DATA IT,II / 1HT,1HI /
      DATA C / 7HCOLUMNS /,R / 3HRHS /
      I=0
      J=0
      DO 400 K=1,100
400  IPWTP(K)=0
      PRINTN 4
      WRITE(9,7000) M,N,(UB(I),I=1,NV?)
7000  FORMAT(2I6/(6F12.4))
      READ (4,4000) DUM1,DUM2
      IF (EOF,4) 120,1
      1  WRITE(9,4000) DUM1,DUM2
4000  FORMAT (A4,10X,A9)
      READ (4,4100) DUM3
4100  FORMAT (A4)
      DO 10 I=1,N
      READ (4,4200) PNAME(I)
4200  FORMAT (4X,A7)
      ENCODE(1,9000,ITEMP) PNAME(I)
      IF(ITEMP.EQ.IT.OF.ITEMP.EQ.II) IPWTP(I)=4
9000  FORMAT(A1)
      IF (EOF,4) 120,1
      10 CONTINUE
      READ (4,4300) DUM4
4300  FORMAT (A7)
      IF (DUM4.EQ.C)GO TO 20
      WRITE (6,4400) DUM4
4400  FORMAT(* INCORRECTLY READ FILE----COLUMNS READ AS *,A7)
      RETURN
      20 READ (4,4500) CNAME,PTEMP,VAL
4500  FORMAT (4X,A7,3X,A7,3X,F12.4)
      WRITE (6,5000)
5000  FORMAT (*1 REFERENCE LIST FOR COLUMN NUMBERS AND NAMES*)
      WRITE(6,5100) (IPWTP(K),K=1,N)
      WRITE(9,6000) (IPWTP(K),K=1,N)
6000  FORMAT(I12)
6100  FORMAT(1H ,100I1)
      L=1
      DO 100 J=1,M
      GO TO (21,22,23,24,25),L
      21 WRITE (6,5100) J,CNAME
5100  FORMAT (1H ,4X,I5,4X,A7)
      GO TO 25
      22 WRITE (6,5200) J,CNAME
5200  FORMAT (1H+,24X,I5,4X,A7)
      GO TO 25
      23 WRITE (6,5300) J,CNAME
5300  FORMAT (1H+,44X,I5,4X,A7)
      GO TO 25
      24 WRITE (6,5400) J,CNAME
5400  FORMAT (1H+,64X,I5,4X,A7)
      GO TO 25
      25 WRITE (6,5500) J,CNAME

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5500	FORMAT (1H+,84X,I5,4X,A7)	10009220
26	L=L+1	10009230
	IF (L.GT.5) L=1	10009240
	WRITE (7,5700) J,CNAME	10009250
5700	FORMAT (I5,4X,A7)	10009260
	DO 30 I=1,N	10009270
30	RVAL(I)=0.0	10009280
40	DO 50 I=1,N	10009290
	IF (RTEMP.NE.RNAME(I)) GO TO 50	10009300
	RVAL(I)=VAL	10009310
	GO TO 60	10009320
50	CONTINUE	10009330
60	IF (J.NE.(M-1)) GO TO 80	10009340
	IF (I.NE.N) GO TO 80	10009350
	READ (4,4600) DUM5	10009360
4600	FORMAT (A3)	10009370
	IF (EOF,4) 120,70	10009380
70	IF (DUM5.EQ.R) GO TO 80	10009390
	WRITE (6,4700) CNAME	10009400
4700	FORMAT (* THE M-1 COLUMN WAS *,A7,* ,UNABLE TO FIND RHS MARK*)	10009410
	RETURN	10009420
80	READ (4,4500) CTEMP,RTEMP,VAL	10009430
	IF (EOF,4) 120,90	10009440
90	IF (CTEMP.EQ.CNAME) GO TO 40	10009450
	CNAME=CTEMP	10009460
	WRITE (9,4800) (RVAL(K),K=1,N)	10009470
4800	FORMAT (F12.4)	10009480
100	CONTINUE	10009490
	END FILE 9	10009500
	END FILE 7	10009510
	RETURN	10009520
120	WRITE (6,4900) J,I	10009530
4900	FORMAT (* REACHED EOF WHILE WRITING COLUMN *,I7,* AND ROW *,I4)	10009540
	RETURN	10009550
	END	10009560

	SUBROUTINE VPCOST(J)	10009630
C	A SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE OPERATING, SALVAGE, AND TRUNCATION	10009640
C	COSTS YEAR BY YEAR. ALSO THE YEARLY MOTHBALLING SAVING IS COMPUTED.	10009650
	COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10), C,LENP, VLIFE(10), INH(10,16),	10009660
	* VPCOST(10,5), NAMEN(10), COSTS(30,7)	10009670
	INTEGER VNAME,VLIFE	10009680
C	ASSUME THE OPERATING AND MAINTANCE COST INCREASES AT R*100 PER-CENT	10009690
C	A YEAR (NOT A COMPOUND RATE INCREASE)	10009700
	R=0.0	10009710
C		10009720
C	LET X= THE 1ST YEAR I. AND M. COST. THEN	10009730
C	$X + (1+R)*X + (1+2R)*X + \dots + (1+9R)*X = VPCOST(J,2)$	10009740
	$X = VPCOST(J,2) / (10.0 + 45.0*R)$	10009750
C	ASSUME NO PERIOD IS LONGER THAN 5 YEARS.	10009760
	IR=VLIFE(J) +10	10009770
	DO 10 I=1,IR	10009780
	$COSTS(I,1) = (1.0 + FLOAT(I-1)*R)*X*(VPCOST(J,4)**(I-1))$	10009790
	10 CONTINUE	10009800
C		10009810
C	ASSUME THE SALVAGE VALUE OF A VEHICLE AFTER I YEARS OF SERVICE IS	10009820
C	$(ALPHA)**I * PURCHASE COST.$	10009830
	ALPHA=0.5	
	Y=VPCOST(J,1)	10009840
	DO 20 I=1,IR	10009850
	Y= ALPHA*Y	10009860
	$COSTS(I,2) = Y$	10009870
	20 CONTINUE	10009880
C		10009890
C	ASSUME TRUNCATION AFTER IYEARS OF SERVICE IS	10009900
C	$(VLIFE-I)*(PURCHASE COST)/VLIFE$	10009910
C		10009920
	$Y = VPCOST(J,1) / VLIFE(J)$	10009930
	DO 30 I=1,IR	10009940
	$IX = VLIFE(J) - I$	10009950
	IF (IX.LT.0) IX=0	10009960
	$COSTS(I,3) = IX*Y$	10009970
	30 CONTINUE	10009980
	RETURN	10009990
	ENTRY MOTH	10009000
C	ASSUME THE MOTHBALLING SAVING IS R1*100 PER CENT OF THE FIRST YEAR COST-X	10009010
	R1=0.90	
C	C=0	
C	DO 546 IL=1,LENP	
C	$C = C - 0.1*R1*VPCOST(J,2)*VPCOST(J,4)**(IL-1)$	
C	$C = -X * R1$	
	$C = -VPCOST(J,2) / (10.0 + 45.0*R) * R1$	
	RETURN	10009020
	END	10009030

SUBROUTINE YINTERP(NVR,NTR,NYR)	10010040
COMMON /TSKSTG/ U(7,288,9),NTSK( 9)	10010050
COMMON /ALTSTG / ALTER(288,9),YAVL(10)	10010060
INTEGER ALTER	10010070
INTEGER JSUB(10),YAVL	10010080
DO 20 I=1,NTR	10010090
N=NTSK(I)	10010100
DO 10 J=1,N	10010110
10 ALTER(J,I)=1	10010120
20 CONTINUE	10010130
DO 30 I=1,NVR	10010140
IF (YAVL(I).LE.NYR) GO TO 30	10010150
IVR=I	10010160
GO TO 40	10010170
30 CONTINUE	10010180
RETURN	10010190
40 L=0	10010200
DO 50 J=IVR,NVR	10010210
IF (YAVL(J).LE.NYR) GO TO 50	10010220
L=L+1	10010230
JSUB(L)=J	10010240
50 CONTINUE	10010250
C	10010260
C THE SET OF VEHICLES WHICH WILL NOT EXIST IN YEAR NYR	10010270
C HAS BEEN DEFINED ---- NOW WE WILL ORDER THE SET	10010280
C IN THE REVERSE OF THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL	10010290
C BE DEVELOPED.....	10010300
C	10010310
DO 70 I=1,L	10010320
N=I	10010330
K=JSUB(I)	10010340
DO 60 J=N,L	10010350
M=JSUB(J)	10010360
IF (YAVL(M).LE.YAVL(K)) GO TO 60	10010370
JSUB(J)=K	10010380
JSUB(I)=M	10010390
K=M	10010400
60 CONTINUE	10010410
70 CONTINUE	10010420
C	10010430
C FOR EACH TASK, WE WILL DEFINE THE SET OF ALTERNATIVES	10010440
C WHERE THE #NON-EXISTENT# VEHICLES ARE DOING ONLY	10010450
C THOSE TASKS WHICH ARE THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY,	10010460
C THAT IS, WHERE THE REQUIREMENT FOR THEM IS A MINIMUM.....	10010470
C	10010480
DO 150 I=1,NTR	10010490
N=NTSK(I)	10010500
DO 140 JJ=1,L	10010510
J=JSUB(JJ)	10010520
VMIN=9999.	10010530
DO 100 K=1,N	10010540
IF (ALTER(K,I).EQ.0) GO TO 130	10010550
IF (U(J,K,I).LT.VMIN) VMIN=U(J,K,I)	10010560
100 CONTINUE	10010570
DO 130 K=1,N	10010580
IF (ALTER(K,I).EQ.0) GO TO 130	10010590
IF (U(J,K,I).EQ.VMIN) GO TO 130	10010600

ALTFP(K,T)=0  
130 CONTINUE  
140 CONTINUE  
150 CONTINUE  
RETURN  
END

10010610  
10010620  
10010630  
10010640  
10010650  
10010660

PROGRAM 98CAV2(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPEA,TAPE1,TAPE2,	20000010
1 TAPE3,TAPE7,TAPE8,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,	20000020
2 TAPF9=TAPFA)	20000030
C	20000040
C LABELLED COMMON	20000050
COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20000060
COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20000070
COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20000080
COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20000090
COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG,LSTMAX	20000100
COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20000110
COMMON / CV8 / NXPK,XK,NOBOL,EKBL(25)	20000120
COMMON / CV9 / PSIGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),BLIST(25,131)	20000130
COMMON/THX/TMO,EXT,TITLE(4)	20000140
C	20000150
INTEGER UB,CI,BV	20000160
DIMENSION TSTO(130),LSTFRE(25)	20000170
DIMENSION BLT(10),ULT(10),CT(10)	20000180
C	20000190
C	20000200
7 READ(5,4448)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	20000210
IF(EOF,5)1,2	20000220
1 END FILE 8	20000230
STOP0003	20000240
2 CALL PARAMS	20000250
RP(12)=0.0	20000260
IP(9)=25	20000270
NFREF=0	20000280
CT = 4	20000290
UB = 3	20000300
LB = 2	20000310
BV = 1	20000320
MNC = (-1)* NCF	20000330
MNX = (-1)* N	20000340
EPSI = RP(1)	20000350
NORA = IP(2)	20000360
MPLUS=NORA+NCF	20000370
NOPS = 1	20000380
NCF4 = NCF * 3 + NORA	20000390
C	20000400
CALL READIN	20000410
CALL BOX1	20000420
C	20000430
C SOLVE 1ST LP-PROBLEM	20000440
C	20000450
55 CONTINUE	20000460
US = USP	20000470
IF(UZ.LT. 0.0) US = USH	20000480
IF(NOP.GE.IP(12)) GO TO 4444	20000490
LSTMAX=MAX0(LSTMAX,NOBOL)	20000500
PMIN=1.E20	20000510
DO 3000 I=1,NOBOL	20000520
IF(PSIGL(I).GE.PMIN) GO TO 3000	20000530
PMIN=PSIGL(I)	20000540
NMIN=I	20000550
3000 CONTINUE	20000560
IF(PMIN.LT.US) GO TO 3020	20000570

```

      WRITE(6,3010)
3010  FORMAT(1H-,14HORDPREFM SOLVED)
      GO TO 4446
3320  PSIGL(NMTN)=1.E20
      NPEEF=NPEEF+1
      LSTERR(NPEEF)=NMTN
      NXBK=NXBL(NMTN)
      EKO=EKBL(NMTN)
      XK=KNXBL(NMTN)
      DO 3030 J=1,NCF
      J1=NORDA+J
      J2=NCF+J1
      J3=NCF+J2
      RLO(J)=RLIST(NMTN,J1)
      ULO(J)=RLIST(NMTN,J2)
3330  CO(J)=RLIST(NMTN,J3)
      DO 3040 J=1,NORDA
3040  RO(J)=RLIST(NMTN,J)
      INQTC=1
      RPK = RLO(NXBK)
      URK = ULO(NXBK)

C
C
      DO 10 I = 1,NCF
      TMP(I) = 0.0
      BLT(I) = 0.0
      ULT(I) = 0.0
      CT(I) = 0.0
10  CONTINUE
      DO 30 I = 1,NCF4

C
C  REDEFINE SIGMA FOR 1ST-LP-PR FROM KC-DATA
C
      30  TSTO(I) = 0.0
      NMTN=NORDA-1
      DO 552 I=1,NMTN
552  SIGMA(I,RV) = RO(I)
      DO 553 I = 1, NCF
      SIGMA(I,LR) = RLO(I)
      SIGMA(I,UR) = ULO(I)
      SIGMA(I,CI) = CO(I)
553  CONTINUE
      XKSTO = XK

C
      XK = XK - RPK
      SET X(K) = Y(K)

C
      SIGMA(NXBK,UR) = XK
      TSTG = EKO
      SET UPPER BOUND = Y(K)
      SIGMA(NORDA,RV) = -TSTG
      RO(NORDA) = -TSTG

C
      BLT(NXBK) = SIGMA(NXBK,LR)
      ULT(NXBK) = XK + BLT(NXBK)

C
      RLO(NXBK) = BLT(NXBK)
      ULO(NXBK) = XK
      SLOPE OF X(NXBK) (0 TO XK)
      SHIFTED RIGHT BY BLT(NXBK)
      CALL GETC (NXBK,PLT,ULT,CT)

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	SIGMA(NXBK,CI) = CT(NXBK)	20001160
	CO(NXBK)=CT(NXBK)	20001170
	NOP = NOP + 1	20001180
	SOLVE K PRIME LP PROBLEM	20001190
C	DO 5555 IND=1,MPLUS	20001200
	X(IND)=0	20001210
5555	IX(IND)=0	20001220
	CALL TABOUT (1)	20001230
	NCF1=NCF	20001240
	NF1=0	20001250
	CALL LP (NOPA,N,NCF1)	20001260
	CALL TABOUT (2)	20001270
	CALL TIMEC	20001280
	COST1 = COST	20001290
	IF(NF1.NE. 1)GO TO 90	20001300
57	CONTINUE	20001310
	DO 6665 J=1,NCF	20001320
	TMP(J)=0	20001330
6665	XCON(J)=0	20001340
	DO 6666 IND=1,MPLUS	20001350
	IF (IX(IND).GT.NCF .OR. IX(IND).EQ.0) GO TO 6666	20001360
	ICOL=IX(IND)	20001370
	TMP(ICOL)=X(IND)	20001380
	X(IND)=X(IND)+BLO(ICOL)	20001390
	XCON(ICOL)=X(IND)	20001400
	DEFINE X(K) FROM Y(K)	20001410
C	6666 CONTINUE	20001420
	IND=0	20001430
	DO 6677 J=1,NCF	20001440
	IF (RLO(J).EQ. 0.0) GO TO 6677	20001450
	IF (XCON(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 6677	20001460
	XCON(J)=BLO(J)	20001470
	IX(MPLUS-IND)=J	20001480
	X(MPLUS-IND)=RLO(J)	20001490
	IND=IND+1	20001500
6677	CONTINUE	20001510
	RP(12)=COST-TSIG	20001520
	DO 6667 J=1,NCF	20001530
6667	RP(12)=RP(12)-TMP(J)*CO(J)	20001540
	NOPS = NOPS + 1	20001550
	MNY = (-N)	20001560
	CALL TIMEC	20001570
	EVALUATE OBJECTIVE F(X)	20001580
C	CALL GETPHI (MNC,XCON,TMP,PHIT)	20001590
	CALL TIMEC	20001600
C	WRITE(5,573) PHIT	20001610
573	FORMAT(1H0,11HPHI(XANDJ) =,1PE10.7)	20001620
	IF (TP(11).EQ.1)	20001630
	*WRITE (5,575) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20001640
575	FORMAT (1H0,5(7H COL ,I4,2H =,F12.4))	20001650
C		20001660
C		20001670
	IF(PHIT.GE. UZ)GO TO 70	20001680
C	PHIT .LT. UZ FOR 1ST-PROBLEM	20001690
C		20001700
	U7 = PHIT	20001710
	DO 5A I=1,MPLUS	20001720
		20001730



IXZ(I)=IX(I)	20001740
59 X7(I) = X(I)	20001750
NCWX7=1	20001760
USP = (U7/(1.0 + EPSI))	20001770
USM = (U7/(1.0 - EPSI))	20001780
US = USP	20001790
IF(U7.LT. 1.0)US = USM	20001800
70 CONTINUE	20001810
IF(COST1 .GE. US)GO TO 95	20001820
CALL NXPRN(XCON, SIGMA, NXP)	20001830
1990 IF(NRFEF.LE.0) GO TO 2000	20001840
NOL=LSTPEF(NRFEF)	20001850
NRFEF=NRFEF-1	20001860
GO TO 2010	20001870
2000 NNR0L=NNR0L+1	20001880
NOL=NNR0L	20001890
IF(NNR0L.LE.IP(9)) GO TO 2010	20001900
WRITE(6,2020)	20001910
2020 FORMAT(1H-,*RLIST SIZE EXCEEDED*)	20001920
GO TO 4446	20001930
2010 PSIGL(NOL)=COST	20001940
NXRL(NOL)=NXP	20001950
FXRL(NOL)=TSTG	20001960
YNXRL(NOL)=XCON(NXP)	20001970
DO 2030 J=1,NCF	20001980
J1=NR0A+J	20001990
J2=NCF+J1	20002000
J3=NCF+J2	20002010
RLIST(NOL,J1)=SIGMA(J,L2)	20002020
RLIST(NOL,J2)=SIGMA(J,UR)	20002030
2030 RLIST(NOL,J3)=SIGMA(J,CI)	20002040
DO 2040 J=1,NR0A	20002050
2040 RLIST(NOL,J)=SIGMA(J,RV)	20002060
IF(INDJC.EQ.2) GO TO 55	20002070
90 CONTINUE	20002080
INDJC=2	20002090
DO 91 I = 1,NCF	20002100
RLT(I) = 0.0	20002110
ULT(I) = 0.0	20002120
CT(I) = 0.0	20002130
TMP(I) = 0.0	20002140
91 CONTINUE	20002150
C	20002160
C REDEFINE SIGMA FOR 2ND-LP-PB FROM KD-DATA	20002170
C	20002180
DO 95 I=1,NMTN	20002190
SIGMA(I,BV) = B0(I)	20002200
SIGMA(I,RV) = SIGMA(I,RV) - ( T(I,NXRK)*YK)	20002210
70(I)=SIGMA(I,RV)	20002220
95 CONTINUE	20002230
DO 96 I = 1,NCF	20002240
SIGMA(I,LB) = PL0(I)	20002250
SIGMA(I,UB) = UL0(I)	20002260
SIGMA(I,CI) = CO(I)	20002270
C	20002280
C	20002290
96 CONTINUE	20002300
C	20002310
	DEFINE LOWER BOUND OF X(K)
	IF P9K = 0
	SET UPPER BOUND OF Y(K).

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C	BRK2 = BRK + XK	20002320
C	UBK2 = UBK - XK	20002340
	SIGMA(NXBK,UB) = UBK2	20002350
	SIGMA(NXBK,LB) = BRK2	20002360
	RLT(NXBK) = BRK	20002370
	CALL GETPHI(NXBK,BLT,TMP,DMY)	20002380
	PH1 = TMP(NXBK)	20002390
	RLT(NXBK) = BRK2	20002400
	CALL GETPHI(NXBK,RLT,TMP,DMY)	20002410
	PH2 = TMP(NXBK)	20002420
	IP2 = 0	20002430
	TSIG = EKO - PH1 + PH2	20002440
	SIGMA(NORA,RV) = -TSIG	20002450
	BO(NORA) = -TSIG	20002460
	RLT(NXBK) = BRK2	20002470
	ULT(NXBK) = BRK2 + UBK2	20002480
C	SET SLOPE OF X(K), IF BRK = 0	20002490
	RLQ(NXBK) = RLT(NXBK)	20002500
	ULQ(NXBK) = UBK2	20002510
	CALL GETC(NXBK,RLT,ULT,CT)	20002520
	SIGMA(NXBK,CI) = CT(NXBK)	20002530
	CO(NXBK) = CT(NXBK)	20002540
	NOP = NOP + 1	20002550
C	SOLVE K DOUBLE PRIME LP PROBLEM	20002560
	DO 7777 IND=1,MPLUS	20002570
	X(IND)=0	20002580
7777	IX(IND)=0	20002590
	CALL TABOUT(1)	20002600
	NCF1=NCF	20002610
	NF1=0	20002620
	CALL LP(NORA,N,NCF1)	20002630
	CALL TABOUT(2)	20002640
	COST2 = COST	20002650
	IF(NF1.NE.1) GO TO 55	20002660
104	CONTINUE	20002670
	NOPS = NOPS + 1	20002680
	DO 8887 J=1,NCF	20002690
	TMP(J)=0	20002700
8887	XCON(J)=0	20002710
	DO 8888 IND=1,MPLUS	20002720
	IF(IX(IND).GT.NCF.OR. IX(IND).EQ.0) GO TO 8888	20002730
	ICOL=IX(IND)	20002740
	TMP(ICOL)=X(IND)	20002750
	X(IND)=X(IND)+BLQ(ICOL)	20002760
	YCON(ICOL)=X(IND)	20002770
8888	CONTINUE	20002780
	IND=0	20002790
	DO 8899 J=1,NCF	20002800
	IF(RLO(J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 8899	20002810
	IF(XCON(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 8899	20002820
	XCON(J)=RLO(J)	20002830
	IX(MPLUS-IND)=J	20002840
	X(MPLUS-IND)=RLO(J)	20002850
	IND=IND+1	20002860
8899	CONTINUE	20002870
	RP(12)=COST-TSIG	20002880
		20002890

```

      DO 1000 J=1,NCF
      PP(12)=PP(12)-TMP(J)*CQ(J)
      CALL GETPHI (MNC,YCON,TMP,PHIT)
      WRITE(6,573) PHIT
      IF (IP(11).EQ.1)
      *WRITE (6,575) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,MPLUS)
      IF (PHIT .GE. UZ) GO TO 109
      UZ = PHIT
      DO 107 I=1,MPLUS
      IX7(I)=IX(I)
107  XZ(I) = X(I)
      NEWXZ=1
      USP = ( UZ / (1.0 + EPSI) )
      USM = ( UZ / (1.0 - EPSI) )
      US = USP
      IF (UZ .LT. 0.0) US = USM
109  CONTINUE
      IF (COST2.GE.US) GO TO 55
      CALL NXRPN(YCON, SIGMA, NXP)
      GO TO 1990
4444 WRITE (6,4445)
4445 FORMAT (* HAVE SOLVED MAX. NO. OF L2 PROBS. SET BY IP(12)*)
4446 WRITE(9,4448) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)
4448 FORMAT(4A10)
      WRITE(8,4447) (IX7(I),X7(I),I=1,MPLUS)
4447 FORMAT(T4,4X,F12.4)
      WRITE(9,4447) MNC,UZ
      NEWXZ=1
      CALL TABOUT (3)
      GO TO 7
25  CALL EXIT
      END

```

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20002990
20003000
20003010
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20003170
20003180
20003190
20003200
20003210
20003220
20003230

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	SURPOUTIVE BOX1	20003240
C		20003250
C	LABELLED COMMON	20003260
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20003270
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20003280
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20003290
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20003300
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG ,LSTMAX	20003310
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20003320
	COMMON / CV8 / NXBK,XK,NOBOL,EKBL(25)	20003330
	COMMON / CV9 / PSIGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),RLTST(25,131)	20003340
C		20003350
C		20003360
	INTEGER UB,CI,BV	20003370
C		20003380
C	BOX NO. 1 (NOP = 1)	20003390
C		20003400
	CT = 4	20003410
	UB = 3	20003420
	LB = 2	20003430
	BV = 1	20003440
	NORA = TP(2)	20003450
	MNC = (-1)* NCF	20003460
	MX = (-1)* N	20003470
	CALL GETC (MNC,BLO,ULO,CO)	20003480
	CALL INITA (NCF,N,NOPA)	20003490
	CALL GETPHI(MNC,PLO,TMP,ESIG)	20003500
	EKO = ESIG	20003510
C	SET ISIGMA FOR 1ST LP PROR.	20003520
	DO 10 I = 1,NCF	20003530
	TMP(I) = 0.0	20003540
	SIGMA(I,LB)=BLO(I)	20003550
	SIGMA(I,JB)=ULO(I)	20003560
	SIGMA(I,CI)=CO(I)	20003570
10	CONTINUE	20003580
	DO 15 I = 1,NOPA	20003590
	SIGMA(I,BV)= BO(I)	20003600
15	CONTINUE	20003610
	TSIG = EKO	20003620
C		20003630
	NOP = 1	20003640
	DO 5555 IND=1,MPLUS	20003650
	XZ(IND)=0	20003660
	IXZ(IND)=0	20003670
	X(IND)=0	20003680
5555	IX(IND)=0	20003690
	CALL TABOUT (1)	20003700
	NCF1=NCF	20003710
	NF1=0	20003720
	CALL LP (NORA,N,NCF1)	20003730
	CALL TABOUT (2)	20003740
	IF(NF1.NE. 1)GO TO 7	20003750
23	CONTINUE	20003760
	DO 31 J=1,NCF	20003770
31	XCON(J)=0	20003780
	DO 6666 IND=1,MPLUS	20003790
	IF (IX(IND).GT.NCF .OR. IX(IND).EQ.J) GO TO 6666	20003800

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      ICOL=IX(INO)
      Y(INO)=X(INO)+RLO(ICOL)
      XCON(ICOL)=X(INO)
6556  CONTINUE
      DO 35 J=1,NPLUS
      IXZ(J)=IX(J)
      XZ(J) = X(J)
      35  CONTINUE
      NEWX7=1
      RP(12)=CONST
      DO 6567 J=1,NCF
6567  RP(12)=RP(12)-XCON(J)*CO(J)
      CALL GETPHI (MNC,XCON,TMP,UZ)
      EPSI = RP(1)
      USP= (U7 / (1.0 + EPSI))
      USM= (U7 / (1.0 - EPSI))
      EKO = TSIG
C
C  10  SEP  68
      CALL NXPRN (XCON,SIGMA,NXB)
      LSTMAX=1
      NOROL=1
      PSIGL(1)=CONST
      XK=XCON(NXB)
      XNXBL(1)=XCON(NXP)
      NXBL(1)=NXB
      FXBL(1)=TSIG
      51  CONTINUE
      DO 52 T = 1,NCF
      RLO(I) = SIGMA(T,LR)
      CO(I) = SIGMA(T,CI)
      ULO(T) = SIGMA(T,UR)
      I1=NOROL+T
      I2=NCF+I1
      I3=NCF+I2
      RLST(1,I1)=RLO(T)
      RLST(1,I2)=ULO(T)
      RLST(1,I3)=CO(I)
      52  CONTINUE
      DO 53 I = 1,NOROL
      RO(T) = SIGMA(T,OV)
      RLST(1,I)=RO(I)
      53  CONTINUE
777  RETURN
      7  CALL JRCV2
      END

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21003830
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20004100
20004110
20004120
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20004210
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20004240
20004250
20004260

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```

SUBROUTINE GETASQ(NDES,ELM,JSQ)
C...SHELL METHOD OF HALVING
C
C GETASQ(NDES,ELM,JSQ) SORTS ELM(J), J=1,NDES IN AN ASCENDING SEQUENCE
C PRESET INITIAL POSITION CODE OF ELM(J)
C JSQ(J) PRESET TO (-1) WHEN ELM(J) IS UNDEFINED (I.E. INFINITE)
C
  DIMENSION ELM(1), JSQ(1)
  L = 1
  7  L = 2 * L
    IF( L.LE. NDES) GO TO 7
    L = L - 1
  10 L = L / 2
    DO 20 K2 = 1, NDES
      K1 = K2
  15 K3 = K1 + L
    IF( K3 .GT. NDES) GO TO 30
    IF( ELM(K1).LE. ELM(K3) ) GO TO 20
    RT = ELM(K1)
    ELM(K1) = ELM(K3)
    ELM(K3) = RT
    RT = JSQ(K1)
    JSQ(K1) = JSQ(K3)
    JSQ(K3) = RT
    K1 = K1 - L
    IF( K1 .GE. 1) GO TO 15
  20 CONTINUE
  30 IF( L .GT. 1) GO TO 10
    RETURN
  END

```

	SUBROUTINE GETC (KCX,RLT,ULT,CT)	20004610
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20004610
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,UTP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20004620
	DIMENSION RLT(01),ULT(01),CT(01),FX1(10),FX2(10)	20004630
C		20004640
C	IF (KCX) 1. .GT. 0, EVALUATE KCX(TH) C(X)-SLOPE.	20004650
C	2. .LT. 0, EVALUATE CX(1) TO CX(IFX), (IFX = -KFX).	20004660
C	3. .EQ. 0, INVALID KCX **** UEP.	20004670
C		20004680
	IF (IP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)	20004690
999	FORMAT(14-,124X,FMGETC )	20004700
	IF (KCX .GT. N) GO TO 770	20004710
	IF (KCX) 200,770,100	20004720
100	FX1(KCX) = 0.0	20004730
	FX2(KCX) = 0.0	20004740
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,RLT,FX1,DMY)	20004750
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,ULT,FX2,DMY)	20004760
	NOX1 = KCX	20004770
	NOX2 = KCX	20004780
	GO TO 220	20004790
200	ICX = (-1) * KCX	20004800
	IF (ICX .GT. N) GO TO 770	20004810
	DO 210 I = 1,ICX	20004820
	FX1(I) = 0.0	20004830
	FX2(I) = 0.0	20004840
	CT(I) = 0.0	20004850
210	CONTINUE	20004860
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,RLT,FX1,DMY)	20004870
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,ULT,FX2,DMY)	20004880
	NOX1 = 1	20004890
	NOX2 = ICX	20004900
220	DO 225 J = NOX1,NOX2	20004910
	DIF = ULT(J) - RLT(J)	20004920
	IF (DIF .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 225	20004930
	CT(J) = (FX2(J) - FX1(J)) / DIF	20004940
225	CONTINUE	20004950
	GO TO 777	20004960
770	WRITE(6,771) KCX	20004970
771	FORMAT(1H1,13HINVALID KCX =,I3,10H IN GETC )	20004980
	CALL EXIT	20004990
C		20005000
	777 CONTINUE	20005010
	888 RETURN	20005020
C		20005030
	END	20005040

	SUBROUTINE GETPHI(KFX,XPHI,PHI,SUMPHI)	20005050
	DIMENSION XPHI(61),PHI(61)	20005060
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20005070
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BL0(10),UL0(10),CO(10)	20005080
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20005090
C		20005100
C	IF (KFX) 1. .GT. 0, EVALUATE KFX(TH) F(X).	20005110
C	2. .LT. 0, EVALUATE FX(1) TO FX(IFX), (IFX = -KFX).	20005120
C	3. .EQ. 0, INVALID KFX **** UEP.	20005130
C		20005140
	IF(IP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)	20005150
999	FORMAT(1H-,124X,6HGETPHI)	20005160
C		20005170
	IF(KFX)100,300,500	20005180
100	SUMPHI=PP(12)	20005190
	I = 1	20005200
160	IF(I+KFX) 150,150,400	20005210
150	IF(I.GT.4)GO TO 140	20005220
	GO TO (101,102,103,104) I	20005230
101	IF(XPHI(I).LT..00(1) GO TO 140	20005240
	PHI(I)= 0.30 + 0.006*XPHI(I)**0.95	20005250
	GO TO 200	20005260
102	PHI(I)= 0.0034*XPHI(I)**0.96	20005270
	GO TO 200	20005280
103	PHI(I)= 0.006*XPHI(I)**0.90	20005290
	GO TO 200	20005300
104	PHI(I)= 0.015*XPHI(I)**0.909	20005310
	GO TO 200	20005320
140	PHI(I) = 0.0	20005330
200	SUMPHI = SUMPHI + PHI(I)	20005340
	IF(KFX.GT.0) RETURN	20005350
	I = I+1	20005360
	GO TO 160	20005370
500	SUMPHI = 0.0	20005380
	I = KFX	20005390
	GO TO 150	20005400
300	WRITE(6,301)	20005410
301	FORMAT(1H1,25HKFX = 0 IN GETPHI	20005420
	CALL EXIT	20005430
400	RETURN	20005440
	END	20005450



	SUBROUTINE INITA(NCF,N,M)	20005460
C		20005470
C	THIS SUBROUTINE COPIES THE A MATRIX FROM TAPE TO DISC	20005480
C	AND STORES THE RO AND CO ARRAYS IN CORE. TAPE9 IS ASSUMED	20005490
C	TO BE THE TAPE AND TAPE3 IS THE DISC FILE.	20005500
C		20005510
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),RO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20005520
	COMMON /POWTP/ IPOWTP(101)	20005530
	DIMENSION AJ(100)	20005540
	REWIND 3	20005570
C	REWIND 9	20005580
	READ (9,100) NUN1,NUN2	20005590
100	FORMAT (A4,10X,A9)	20005600
	READ(9,400) (IPOWTP(J),J=1,M)	20005610
400	FORMAT (I12)	20005620
	DO 10 T=1,N	20005630
	READ (9,200) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005640
200	FORMAT (F12.4)	20005650
	IF (EOF,9) GO TO 20	20005660
20	IF (T.NE.N) GO TO 40	20005670
	DO 30 J=1,M	20005680
30	RO(J)=AJ(J)	20005690
40	IF (T.GT.NCF) GO TO 60	20005700
	AJ(M)=CO(T)	20005710
	DO 55 J=1,M	20005720
55	T(J,T)=AJ(J)	20005730
60	WRITE (3) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005740
C	WRITE(7,1) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005750
1	FORMAT(5F15.5)	20005760
C	WRITE(6,2) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005770
2	FORMAT(1X,5F15.5)	20005780
10	CONTINUE	20005790
	IROWTP(M)=3	20005800
	END FILE 3	20005810
	RETURN	20005820
1000	WRITE (6,300) T	20005830
300	FORMAT (* PREMATURE EOF ON A MATRIX TAPE AT COLUMN *,I5)	20005840
	STOP0002	20005850
	END	20005860

	SUBROUTINE NXBRN(XT,SIGMAT,NXB)	20005870
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20005880
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20005890
	DIMENSION XT(100),RLT(10),CT(10), YT(10),SIGMAT(100,4)	20005900
	DIMENSION FX1(10),FX2(10),DIF(10),NDX(10)	20005910
10	CONTINUE	20005920
	IF(IP(6).EQ.1) WRITE(6,999)	20005930
999	FORMAT(1H-,124X,6HNXB)	20005940
	NXB = 0	20005950
C	NXB RN GIVES BEST BRNCH-CANDIDATE FOR XT(J)	20005960
	DO 5 J = 1,NCF	20005970
	FX2(J) = 0.0	20005980
	FX1(J) = 0.0	20005990
	DIF(J) = 0.0	20006000
	NDX(J) = 0	20006010
	RLT(J) = SIGMAT(J,2)	20006020
	CT(J) = SIGMAT(J,4)	20006030
5	CONTINUE	20006040
	DO 20 J = 1,NCF	20006050
	YT(J) = XT(J) - RLT(J)	20006060
20	CONTINUE	20006070
	NFX = (-1) * NCF	20006080
	CALL GETPHI(NFX, XT,FX2,DMY)	20006090
	CALL GETPHI(NFX,RLT,FX1,DMY)	20006100
40	CONTINUE	20006110
	IF (RP(4).NE.0)	20006120
	*WRITE (6,55)	20006130
55	FORMAT(1H0,10X,*DIFFERENCE =*,10X,*PHI(X) - PHI(LOWER BOUND)	20006140
	* - (*,8X,4HC(X),4X,1H*,12X,1HX,6X,1H)	20006150
	DO 30 J = 1,NCF	20006160
	DIF(J) = FX2(J) - FX1(J) - CT(J)*YT(J)	20006170
	IF (RP(4).NE.0)	20006180
	* PRINT 50,J,DIF(J),FX2(J),FX1(J),CT(J),YT(J)	20006190
50	FORMAT(1H0,I5,6F20.6)	20006200
	NDX(J) = J	20006210
30	CONTINUE	20006220
	CALL GETASQ(NCF,DIF,NDX)	20006230
	NXB = NDX(NCF)	20006240
	RETURN	20006250
1000	CONTINUE	20006260
	END	20006270

	SUBROUTINE PAPAMS	20006280
C		20006290
C	LABELLED COMMON	20006300
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(10)	20006310
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),RL0(10),UL0(10),CO(10)	20006320
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EK0,MPLUS	20006330
	COMMON / CV4 / TX(110),X(110),TX7(110),X7(110),XCON(10),COST	20006340
	COMMON / CV5 / STOMA(100,4),TSIG,IFIL	20006350
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP1,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20006360
	COMMON / CV8 / NXPX,YK,NOROL,EKRL(25)	20006370
	COMMON / CV9 / PSTGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),RLIST(25,131)	20006380
C		20006390
	READ(5,10) (IP(I),I=1,12)	20006400
10	FORMAT(12I6)	20006410
	REWIND 9	20006420
	READ(9,11) IP(1), IP(2)	20006430
11	FORMAT(2I6)	20006440
	IF(EOF, 5) 77777, 15	20006450
15	CONTINUE	20006460
C		20006470
C	IP1=N, IP2=NORA, IP3=NCF, IP4=MMAX, IP5=NMAX, IP6=LPIN, IP7=LPOUT	20006480
C	IP8=ICTU, IP9=IBMAX, IP10=JRMAY, IP11=ICK, IP12=MXNOP	20006490
C		20006500
C	N - TOTAL NO. OF VARIABLES	20006510
C	NORA - NO. OF ROWS IN A-MATRIX	20006520
C	NCF - NO. OF VARIABLES W/CONCAVE-F(X)	20006530
C	MMAX - MAX. NO. OF CONSTRAINTS FOR JPLP	20006540
C	NMAX - MAX. NO. OF VARIABLES FOR JPLP	20006550
C	LPIN - IF (1) WRITE LP INPUT FOR EACH PROBLEM	20006560
C	LPOUT - IF (1) WRITE LP OUTPUT FOR EACH PROBLEM	20006570
C	ICTU - IF (1) CONSTRAIN COST-F(X) .LT. UO	20006580
C	IBMAX - MAX NO. OF ROWS IN RLIST	20006590
C	JRMAY - MAX NO. OF COLUMNS IN RLIST	20006600
C	ICK - IF (1) SET PRINT = .TRUE. IN JPLP	20006610
C	MXNOP - MAX. NO. OF LP PROBS. SOLVED BEFORE CALLING EXIT	20006620
C		20006630
	READ(5,20) (PP(I),I=1, 6)	20006640
20	FORMAT( 6F12.0)	20006650
C		20006660
C	PP1=EPST, PP2=TMMAX, PP3=THETA, PP4=TRACE	20006670
C	PPSI - ADJUSTMENT FACTOR FOR UO	20006680
C	TMMAX - MAX. RP-EXOT TIME IN SECONDS	20006690
C	THETA - X(I) ZERO RNDOFF	20006700
C	TRACE - IF (1) TRACE SOLUTION, USING LPIN, LPOUT, AND ICK CODES	20006710
C	IF(0) SKIP ALL INTERMEDIATE PRINT OUT	20006720
C		20006730
	TMMAX = RP(2)	20006740
	CALL SET(TMMAX)	20006750
C		20006760
	CALL PPSET	20006770
C		20006780
	WRITE(6,30) (TP(I),I=1,12)	20006790
30	FORMAT(14I,2CHINTEGER PARAMETERS =,12I6)	20006800
	WRITE(6,40) (PP(I),I=1,6)	20006810
40	FORMAT(1H-,17HREAL PARAMETERS =,6F18.8)	20006820
	N = IP(1)	20006830
	NORA = IP(2)	20006840

	NCF = IP(3)	20006850
	M=NCF + NORA	20006860
C		20006870
	IBMAX = IP(9)	20006880
C		20006890
55	READ(9,20) ( ULO(J), J = 1,NCF)	20006900
	DO 60 J=1,NCF	20006910
	IF (ULO(J).LT.0) ULO(J) = - ULO(J)	20006920
60	CONTINUE	20006930
C	READ(5,20) (RLO(J),J=1,NCF)	
	DO 61 J=1,NCF	
C		20006950
61	RLO(J) = 0.0	
	WRITE(6,90)	20006960
90	FORMAT(14-,25H X(J) LOWER-UPPER BOUNDS )	20006970
	DO 100 J = 1,NCF	20006980
	WRITE(6,95) J,RLO(J),ULO(J)	20006990
95	FORMAT(1H0,2X,I3,3X,2E12.4)	20007000
100	CONTINUE	20007010
	NOROL = 0	20007020
777	RETURN	20007030
77777	CONTINUE	20007040
	STOP 00001	20007050
	END	20007060

# SUBROUTINE DPSET

C

C LABELLED COMMON

COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TM2(1)  
COMMON / CV2 / T(10,10),BO(10),RLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)  
COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,U7,USP,USM,FXO,MPLUS  
COMMON / CV4 / IX(10),X(10),IX7(10),X7(10),XCON(10),COST  
COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(10,4),TSTG  
COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IORT,NOP,NOPS,NEWX7  
COMMON / CV8 / NYRK,XK,NOPOL,FKRI(2F)  
COMMON / CV9 / PSTGL(25),NXRL(25),XNXRL(25),RLIST(25,171)

IF (IP(5).EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)  
112 FORMAT(1H-,124X,4HPRESET)  
V=IP(1)  
NOPA = IP(2)  
NCF=IP(3)  
IRMAX = IP(4)  
JRMAY = IP(10)

C

C

DO 13 J=1,NCF  
CO(J) = 0.0  
RLO(J) = 0.0  
ULO(J) = 0.0

13 CONTINUE

C

DO 15 I = 1,NOPA  
DO 14 K=1,4  
14 SIGMA(I,K)=0.0  
BO(I) = 0.0  
15 CONTINUE

C

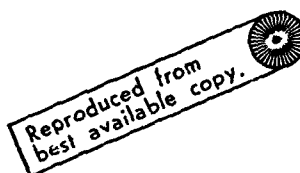
NEWX7=0  
PHIT=0  
U7 = 1.E+35  
USP = 1.E+36  
USM = 1.E+36  
COST=0.0  
TSTG=0.0  
NF1=0  
CFX=0.0  
IORT=0  
NOP=0  
NYRK=0  
XK = 0.0  
NOPOL=0

C

DO 20 T = 1,IRMAX  
FKRL(I) = 0.0  
PSTGL(I) = 0.0  
NXRL(I) = 0  
XNXRL(I)=0.0  
DO 20 J=1,JRMAY  
RLIST(I,J) = 0.0  
20 CONTINUE

C

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20007080  
20007090  
20007100  
20007110  
20007120  
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20007580  
20007590  
20007600  
20007610  
20007620  
20007630



RETURN  
END

20007640  
20007650

```

SUBROUTINE READIN
COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(12)
DATA ENDEF / 5HEND /
REWIND 7
NCP=PP(3)
IF(NC,50,0) GO TO 20
DO 10 J=1,NC
READ (5,100) (TMP(J),J=1,4)
WRITE (7,100) (TMP(J),J=1,8)
100 FORMAT (4A10)
10 CONTINUE
20 WRITE (7,100) ENDEF
RETURN
END

```

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20007660
20007670
20007680
20000210
20007690
20007700
20007710
20007720
20007730
20007740
20007750
20007760
20007770
20007780

```



	SUBROUTINE SET(TMMAX)	20007790
	COMMON/TMX/TMO,EXT	20007800
C		20007810
C	SECOND GIVES JOB CPU EXECUTION TIME IN 1/1000 OF A SECOND	20007820
C		20007830
	CALL SECOND(TMO)	20007840
	FXT = TMMAX + TMO	20007850
	RETURN	20007860
	END	20007870



	SUBROUTINE TAPOUT(IPT)	20007880
C	LABELLED COMMON	20007890
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(10)	20007900
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),RQ(100),BLQ(10),ULQ(10),CQ(10)	20007910
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,UCP,USM,EKQ,MPLUS	20007920
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(11),X(110),IX7(110),X7(110),XCON(11),COST	20007930
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG	20007940
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,TOPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWX7	20007950
	COMMON / CV8 / NYBK,YK,NORQL,EKQL(2F)	20007960
	COMMON / CV9 / PSIGL(25),NXRL(25),YXRL(25),PLIST(25,131)	20007970
	IF(NOP .GT. 1) GO TO 90	20007980
	GO TO 100	20007990
90	CONTINUE	20008000
	IF(PP(4) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 777	20008010
100	CONTINUE	20008020
	WRITE(6,101)	20008030
101	FORMAT(1H1,30HTAPOUT - GENERAL - INFORMATION)	20008040
	IF (IPT.NE.3) CALL TIMEQ	20008050
	WRITE(6,105)UZ,HSP	20008060
105	FORMAT(1H0,6HUZFSC=,1PE18.7,6Y,6HUSP =,1PE18.7)	20008070
	IF (NEWX7.EQ.1)	20008080
	*WRITE (6,570) (IX7(I),X7(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20008090
570	FORMAT (7H0X7FRO // (7Y,5(7H COL ,I4,2H =,F12.4)))	20008100
	IF (IPT.EQ.3) GO TO 777	20008110
	NEWX7=0	20008120
	WRITE(6,109)	20008130
109	FORMAT(1H0,10HSIGMA(T,J),13Y,5H PHS-P,12X,6HLW-RND,12X,6HUP-RND,	20008140
	111X,7HC-SLOPE)	20008150
		20008160
		20008170
		20008180
	DO 115 I=1,NCF	20008190
	WRITE(6,113) I, (SIGMA(T,J),J=1,4)	20008200
113	FORMAT(1H ,5X,I2,7X,4F19.5)	20008210
115	CONTINUE	20008220
		20008230
	WRITE(6,117)TSIG	20008240
117	FORMAT(1H0,6HE(K) =,F18.6)	20008250
		20008260
	IF(TPT.NE. 1)GO TO 145	20008270
		20008280
	IF(NORQL.LE.0) GO TO 145	20008290
	IT = NORQL	20008300
	DO 131 I=1,IT	20008310
	WRITE(6,121)I,PSIGL(I),NXRL(I),YXRL(I),EKQL(I)	20008320
121	FORMAT(1H-,6HNOF =,I4,6X,6HCOST =,F20.6,6Y,6HNX-RN =,I4,6X,	20008330
1	7HY-RN =,F20.6,6Y,6HE(K) =,F20.6)	20008340
131	CONTINUE	20008350
145	CONTINUE	20008360
777	RETURN	20008370
	END	20008380

SUBROUTINE TIMEC	20008390
COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20008400
COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20008410
COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20008420
COMMON / TSW/ NSWW	20008430
COMMON/TMX/TMO,EXT,TITLE(4)	20008440
C	20008450
C SECOND GIVES JOB CPU EXECUTION TIME IN 1/1000 OF A SECOND	20008460
C	20008470
CALL SECONO(SECS)	20008480
XX= SECS - TMO	20008490
WRITE(6,666) XX	20008500
666 FORMAT(12H0FYCT-TIME =,F9.3,8H SECONDS)	20008510
IF(SECS .LT. EXT) GO TO 100	20008520
WRITE(6,667)	20008530
667 FORMAT(37H TIME IS UP...CYCLING TO NEXT PROBLEM)	20008540
MNC=(-1)*NCF	20008550
4446 WRITE(8,4448) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	20008560
4448 FORMAT(4A10)	20008570
WRITE(8,4447) (IX7(I),XZ(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20008580
4447 FORMAT(I4,4X,F12.4)	20008590
WRITE(8,4447)MNC,07	20008600
NEWXZ=1	20008610
CALL TABOUT (3)	20008620
CALL BRCAV2	20008630
100 RETURN	20008640
END	20008650

SUBROUTINE LP(MROWS,NCOLS,NCHGS)	20008660
COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(10)	20008670
COMMON / CV2 / T(110,13),RO(100),RLO(1..),URS(13),CO(10)	20008680
COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IX7(110),X7(110),XCON(10),COST	20008690
COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,ICPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWX7	20008700
C-----SET PHS TO INPUTM+1	20008710
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20008720
C-----SET AJ(AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE) OVER INPUTM+1**2 FOR CORE COLUMNS	20008730
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(11000)	20008740
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20008750
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(1..)	20008760
C-----SET IPWTP(INPUTM+1) NAME(INPUTM+INPUTM+1)	20008770
COMMON /PWTP/ IPWTP(101) /NAMES/ NAME(600)	20008780
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IP1	20008790
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCOPE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20008800
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IPWH,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NOJS	20008810
COMMON /FILES/ TA1,TA2,IMAP	20008820
COMMON /INPUT/INPUT,INPUTM,INPUTN	20008830
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),JSDS(100),NRDS	20008840
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20008850
COMMON/IXX/IXX(100) /XX/ XX(100)	20008860
C-----THE R ORIGIN IS MOVED DOWN THE AJ SPACE --IGNORE SIZE	20008870
REAL R(100)	20008880
EQUIVALENCE (AJ,R)	20008890
C	20008900
CALL MSSG(40HLP/LONG/5-GUB CYCLIC	20008910
C-----FILE DEFINITIONS	20008920
TA1=1	20008930
TA2=2	20008940
INPUT=3	20008950
IMAP=7	20008960
REWIND INPUT	20008970
CALL FTNRIN(1,1,TA1)	20008980
CALL FTNRIN(1,1,TA2)	20008990
C-----SET LENGTH OF AJ SPACE IN NWAJ	20009000
NWAJ=11000	20009010
C	20009020
C	20009030
C	20009040
C	20009050
C	20009060
C	20009070
C	20009080
C	20009090
ICOST=INPUTM=MROWS	20009100
JPHS=INPUTN=NCOLS	20009110
NRDS=NCHGS	20009120
DO 10 I=1,NRDS	20009130
IPDS(I)=I	20009140
10 ROUNDS(I)=URS(I)	20009150
C-----REPORT AFTER TMAX, QUIT AFTER K5 CYCLES	20009160
TMAX=200.	20009170
K5=200	20009180
C-----XCHECK BETWEEN CYCLES NS00 TO NNNAT INCREMENTS K2	20009190
K2 = 1	20009200
K4=100	20009210
K4=0	20009220

K4=1	20009230
C-----PRINT CONTROL K3	20009240
K3 = 0	20009250
K3=5*7*11*13	20009260
IF(IP(8).NE.1) K3=K3/5	20009270
IF(IP(7).EQ.0) K3=K3*7	20009280
IF(IP(4).EQ.0.0) K3=1	20009290
C	20009300
C	20009310
C	20009320
C	20009330
C	20009340
C	20009350
C	20009360
C	20009370
C	20009380
C	20009390
C	20009400
C	20009410
C-----PROGRAM VERRS	20009420
100 CALL SETUP	20009430
WRITE(6,999) IPNWT	20009440
999 FORMAT(* DUMP IPNWT*/(1X,50T1))	20009450
C-----M IS NOW ACTUAL NON-GUR ROWS, L IS NO. OF GUR ROWS NWAJ IS AJ SPAC	20009460
MPL=M+L	20009470
C-----OPTIMIZE CORE COLUMN STORAGE	20009480
IOPG=NWAJ-M*M	20009490
NCPMAX=MIN0( 99,IOPG/M)- 3	20009500
200 CALL MAPIN(R(IOPG))	20009510
250 FORMAT(/** LP PROBLEM DATA FOR THIS RUN *	20009520
+       /* NON-GUR ROWS * I6	20009530
+       /*       GUR-ROWS * I6	20009540
+       /	20009550
+       /* LOGICALS       * I6	20009560
+       /* TOTAL COLUMNS* I6	20009570
+       /* MAX IN CORE * I6	20009580
+       /* INVERT FREQ. * I6 * CYCLES*	20009590
+       /* MAX RUN TIME * F6 * SECONDS*	20009600
+       /* MAX CYCLES   * I6 * ITERATIONS*	20009610
+       /**/)	20009620
WRITE(6,250) M,L,MC,NT,NCPMAX,INVE,TMAX,K5	20009630
IF (IOPG.GE.2*M) GOTO 300	20009640
CALL ERROR(40HLP--INSUFFICIENT SPACE STATED IN NWAJ	20009650
CALL ESCAPE(R(IOPG))	20009660
300 CALL INVERT(R(IOPG))	20009670
400 CALL PRIMAL(R(IOPG))	20009680
ITNTNV=0	20009690
CALL INVERT(R(IOPG))	20009700
IPT=IOPG+IPT-1	20009710
DO 500 J=1,NT	20009720
CALL IN(J,AJ,0)	20009730
500 OJ(J)=DOT(M,R(IPT),AJ)	20009740
IPT=IPT-IOPG+1	20009750
WRITE(6,501) (J,OJ(J),NAME(J),J=1,NT)	20009760
501 FORMAT(*00J VALUES FOR FINAL SOLUTION COLUMNS*/(T10,E12.4,T10))	20009770
C-----END PHASE 2, OR UNBOUNDED OR NO FEASIBLE SOLUTION	20009780
900 CONTINUE	20009790
CALL MAPOUT(R(IOPG))	20009800

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      NVAR=INPUJTM+NCHGS
      DO 900 I=1,NVAR
      IX(I)=IXX(I)
      Y(I)=XX(I)
      COST=-BETA(ICOST)
7776 RETURN
      END

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20009810
20009820
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20009860
20009870

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FUNCTION BOUND(J)	20009880
COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20009890
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20009900
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20009910
C-----PICKS UP BOUND FROM PACKED LIST,EITHER FINITE OR 10**35	20009920
BOUND=1.E70	20009930
IF(J.GT.NT) RETURN	20009940
IB=NAME(J)/100000	20009950
IF(IB.LE.0.OR IB.GT.NBDS) RETURN	20009960
BOUND = BOUNDS(IB)	20009970
RETURN	20009980
END	20009990

SUBROUTINE COLUMN(JCOL,B)	20010000
C-----GUB VERSION APRIL 20-71	20010010
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,RNDJ,NMAX,PRMLR,DUALER	20010020
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JKOL,JOUT,TTRN,NREJ,NPTE,NDOJS	20010030
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEBTOL	20010040
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPT	20010050
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCOPE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20010060
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(1 1) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20010070
COMMON /CORE/ JAREJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20010080
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20010090
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20010100
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND,NULL,KEY	20010110
REAL R(1)	20010120
KEY(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.4	20010130
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20010140
C	20010150
C-----CHECKS COLS IN CORE, IF NONE GETS SOME, IF SOME FINDS BEST	20010160
NTRY = 1+NTRY	20010170
MAXTRY=NORMAX	20010180
IF( NTRY.GT. MAXTRY) GOTO 1	20010190
IF( JNCOPE.NE.0) GOTO 5	20010200
C-----CHECK FOR MORE COLUMNS ON DISC	20010210
1 CALL DISC(9)	20010220
NTRY = 0	20010230
NDJUST=NDJS	20010240
IF( JNCOPE.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20010250
C	20010260
C-----RE-PRICE VECTORS IN CORE	20010270
5 JORG = 1	20010280
C-----NO PRICING IF REJECTS OR JUST PRICED DISC	20010290
IF(NREJ.NE.0 .OR. NTRY.EQ.0) GOTO 50	20010300
C-----PRICE OUT COLUMN	20010310
DO 40 J=1,JNCOPE	20010320
DJ(J)=DOT(M,R(IPT),AJ(JORG))	20010330
40 JORG = JORG+1	20010340
C	20010350
C-----NOW FIND BEST COLUMN IN CORE, NON-BASIC OR ROUNDED	20010360
50 DMAX=0	20010370
NDJS=0	20010380
JPKTO=0	20010390
PIKEY=0.	20010400
DO 60 J=1,JNCOPE	20010410
IF(JAREJ(J).EQ.1) GOTO 60	20010420
JPOS = JA(J)	20010430
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JPOS),10)	20010440
IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 60	20010450
IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 60	20010460
IF(JTYPE.EQ.0) GOTO 60	20010470
JPKT=NPKT(JPOS)	20010480
IF(JPKT.EQ.0) GOTO 55	20010490
IF(JPKT.EQ.JPKTO) GOTO 55	20010500
JKEY=KEYEND(JPKT)	20010510
C-----NEW PACKET STARTED, FINE KEY AND KEY PRICE	20010520
IF(JKEY.EQ.0) GOTO 60	20010530
PIKEY=DJ(JKEY)	20010540
JPKTO=JPKT	20010550
55 D=NDJ(J)	20010560

IF(JTYPE.EQ.3) D=-DJ(J)	20010570
IF(JPKT.NE.0) D=0-PIKEY	20010580
IF(D.LT.-ZERO) NDJS=1+NDJS	20010590
IF(D.GE. DMAX) GOTO 60	20010600
DMAX =D	20010610
JCOL = J	20010620
60 CONTINUE	20010630
NCORE=JNCORE	20010640
C-----RESTORE COUNT OF NDJS FROM CHECK IF JUST DONE	20010650
IF(NTRY.EQ.0 .AND. NT.GT.NCRMAY) NDJS=NDJST	20010660
IF( DMAX.LT.-DJTOL) GOTO 70	20010670
C-----CURRENT COLS NO-GOOD, QUIT IF THESE ARE BEST	20010680
IF( NTRY.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20010690
GOTO 1	20010700
C	20010710
C-----RETURN WITH COLUMN INDEX	20010720
70 RETURN	20010730
C	20010740
C-----NO GOOD COLS, OPTIMUM	20010750
100 JCOL=0	20010760
C-----SAVE OLD COLUMNS	20010770
JNCORE=NCORE	20010780
RETURN	20010790
C	20010800
END	20010810



SUBROUTINE DISC(R)	20010820
C REVISED 10/71	20010830
C-----CHECKS DISC FOR COLUMNS, ACCEPTING 1/NBCH, IF NOT ALL IN CORE.	20010840
C RETURNS JNCORE COLUMNS AND PRICES, OR JNCORE=0	20010850
C-----PACKETS CAN IN BE INTER-MIXED WITH SOME LOSS OF EFFICIENCY	20010860
C DUE TO MULTIPLE KEY SEARCHES	20010870
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPT	20010880
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TRON,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDOJS	20010890
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20010900
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVE,K1,K2,K3,K4,ITNCHK	20010910
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NCPMAX,NSCAN	20010920
COMMON /CORE/ JAPRJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(100)	20010930
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20010940
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20010950
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20010960
INTEGER PKT,PKTO	20010970
REAL R(1)	20010980
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND ,NULL,CHEK	20010990
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20011000
NULL(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.0	20011010
C	20011020
C-----CHECK FOR AN INVERT ( ITRN.GE.ITNINV)	20011030
CALL INVERT(R)	20011040
C	20011050
C-----ALL IN CORE, NCPMAX SET IN LP	20011060
IF( NT.LT.NCPMAX) GOTO 200	20011070
C-----ACCEPT 1 COL/NBCH COLS, BEST AT IORG, NEW AT JORG, (ICOL,JCOL)	20011080
NBCH=NT/NCPMAX/4+1	20011090
NDOJS=PKTO-JNCORE+1	20011100
JORG=0	20011110
JCOL=1	20011120
IORG=M	20011130
ICOL=2	20011140
NCPRE=2	20011150
CALL INPOS(JNT)	20011160
NBCHS = (NT+NBCH-1)/NBCH	20011170
C	20011180
DO 1000 JACH =1, NBCHS	20011190
DJOLD = 1.E35	20011200
DO 100 JFACH= 1,NBCH	20011210
C-----BATCH CYCLE, NEXT COLUMN JNT	20011220
JNT= 1+MOD(JNT,NT)	20011230
JTYPE = MOD(NAME(JNT),10)	20011240
C-----SKIP NULL, BASIC OR KEY COLUMNS	20011250
IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 100	20011260
IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 100	20011270
IF(JTYPE.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20011280
C	20011290
C-----IF IN A GUR PACKET, GET KEY	20011300
PKT= NPKT(JNT)	20011310
IF( PKT.EQ.0 ) GOTO 20	20011320
IF( PKT.EQ.PKTO) GOTO 20	20011330
C-----USE AN UNUSED KEY SLOT	20011340
JKEY=KEYEND(1)	20011350
IF(JKEY.NE.0) GOTO 15	20011360
10 NCPRE=1+NCPRE	20011370
JKEY=NCPRE	20011380

15	KORG= M*JKEY-M	20011390
	CALL INPKD(KEYS(PKT1/100,AJ(KORG+1),JKEY)	20011400
	DJ(JKEY)= DOTS(M,B(IPI),AJ(KORG+1) )	20011410
	PKTO=PKT	20011420
C		20011430
C-----	NOW GET COLUMN AND DJ.	20011440
20	CONTINUE	20011450
	CALL IN(JNT, AJ(JORG+1), JCOL)	20011460
	DJ(JCOL)= DOTS(M,B(IPI),AJ(JORG+1) )	20011470
C		20011480
C-----	CORRECT FOR PACKET AND BOUND EFFECTS	20011490
	DJNEW = DJ(JCOL)	20011500
	IF(PKT.NE.0) DJNEW = DJNEW - DJ(JKEY)	20011510
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.3)DJNEW =-DJNEW	20011520
	IF( DJNEW.LT.-ZERO) NDJS=1+NDJS	20011530
C		20011540
C-----	SELECTION STAGE INTERCHANGE BEST FOR NEW	20011550
	IF(DJNEW.GE.DJOLD) GOTO 100	20011560
	DJOLD=DJNEW	20011570
	I=ICOL	20011580
	ICOL=JCOL	20011590
	JCOL=I	20011600
	I=IORG	20011610
	IORG=JORG	20011620
	JORG=I	20011630
100	CONTINUE	20011640
C		20011650
	IF( DJOLD.GT.-DJTOL) GOTO 999	20011660
C		20011670
C-----	PRESERVE THE BEST	20011680
	JNCORE=1+JNCORE	20011690
	NCORE=1+NCORE	20011700
	ICOL = NCORE	20011710
	IORG = M*ICOL-M	20011720
999	IF( NCORE.GE. NCMAX) GOTO 110	20011730
1000	CONTINUE	20011740
110	CONTINUE	20011750
	IF(JNCORE.NE.0) JNCORE=NCORE-1	20011760
	GOTO 500	20011770
C		20011780
C-----	ALL IN CORE CASE, READ AND PRICE .	20011790
200	IF( JNCORE.EQ.0 ) GOTO 250	20011800
	JNCORE=0	20011810
	GOTO 500	20011820
C		20011830
250	CONTINUE	20011840
	JORG=0	20011850
	DO 300 JNT=1,NT	20011860
	CALL IN(JNT,AJ( JORG+1),JNCORE+1)	20011870
	IF( NULL(JNT) )GOTO 300	20011880
	JNCORE=1+JNCORE	20011890
	DJ(JNCORE)= DOTS(M,B(IPI), AJ(JORG+1))	20011900
	JORG = M+JORG	20011910
300	CONTINUE	20011920
	GOTO 500	20011930
C		20011940
C-----	DIAGNOSTICS IF K3*23	20011950
500	CONTINUE	20011960

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      IF( MOD(K3,23).NE.0 ) RETURN
      WRITE(6,501)      (JA(J), DJ(J), J=1, JNCOSF )
501  FORMAT(* DISC-PROVIDED*/(8( I5, F10.2 ) )
      RETURN
      END

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20011980
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20012010

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	FUNCTION DOT(M,X,Y)	20012020
C-----	INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y	20012030
	DOUBLE PRECISION SUM	20012040
	REAL X(1),Y(1)	20012050
	SUM=0.0	20012060
	DO 100 I=1,M	20012070
	IF(Y(I).EQ.0.0) GOTO 100	20012080
	SUM=SUM+X(I)*Y(I)	20012090
100	CONTINUE	20012100
	DOT = SUM	20012110
	RETURN	20012120
C		20012130
C-----	SINGLE PRECISION VERSION FOR SPEED	20012140
	ENTRY DOTS	20012150
	DOT=0.0	20012160
	DO 200 I=1,M	20012170
200	DOT=DOT+X(I)*Y(I)	20012180
	RETURN	20012190
	END	20012200

	SUBROUTINE ESCAPE(R)	20012210
C-----	GUP VERSION APRIL/71	20012220
	COMMON /PAPAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20012230
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTOY,MTDY,JNCOPE,NCPMAX,NSCAN	20012240
	COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPT	20012250
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20012260
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20012270
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20012280
	COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20012290
	COMMON /OJS/ OJ(100)	20012300
	DATA AALPHA/5HALPHA/,ABETA/4HBETA/,AGAMMA/5HGAMMA/,APT/2HOT/	20012310
	DATA AJAPEJ/5HJAPFJ/,AJA/2HJA/,ANAME/4HNAME/,IBASIS/5HBASIS/	20012320
	DATA ADELTA/5HDELTA/,AOJ/2HOJ/, AKEY/3HKEY/	20012330
	COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20012340
	MPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20012350
	CALL MESSG(4)('ESCAPED AFTER DUMP OF LP SYSTEM')	20012360
	WRITE(6,3) ANAME	20012370
	WRITE(6,2) (NAME(J),J=1,NT)	20012380
	WRITE(6,3) IBASIS	20012390
	WRITE(6,2) (IBASIS(J),J=1,M)	20012400
	WRITE(6,3) AKEY	20012410
	WRITE(6,2) (KEYS(I),I=1,L)	20012420
	WRITE(6,3) AJA	20012430
	WRITE(6,2) (JA(J),J=1,JNCOPE)	20012440
	WRITE(6,3) AJAPEJ	20012450
	WRITE(6,2) (JAPFJ(J),J=1,JNCOPE)	20012460
	WRITE(6,3) AALPHA	20012470
	WRITE(6,1) (ALPHA(J),J=1,MPL)	20012480
	WRITE(6,3) ABETA	20012490
	WRITE(6,1) (BETA (J),J=1,MPL)	20012500
	WRITE(6,3) AGAMMA	20012510
	WRITE(6,1) (GAMMA(J),J=1,M)	20012520
	WRITE(6,3) ADELTA	20012530
	WRITE(6,1) (DELTA(J),J=1,M)	20012540
	WRITE(6,3) AOJ	20012550
	WRITE(6,1) (OJ (J),J=1,JNCOPE)	20012560
1	FORMAT(1H,10F12.5)	20012570
2	FORMAT(1H,10F12)	20012580
3	FORMAT(1H0,A10)	20012590
	CALL MAPOUT(R)	20012600
C-----	CAUSE A DUMP	20012610
	I=0	20012620
	WRITE(1) I	20012630
	RETURN	20012640
	END	20012650

	SUBROUTINE EXITS	20012660
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20012670
C-----	PRIMAL CALLS THESE ENTRY POINTS AT THE END OF EACH PHASE	20012680
C-----		20012690
	ENTRY OPT1	20012700
	NPHASE=1	20012710
	RETURN	20012720
C-----		20012730
	ENTRY OPT2	20012740
	NPHASE=2	20012750
	NF1 = 1	20012760
	CALL STATUS(40HPPRIMAL--END OF PHASE 2--OPTIMAL )	20012770
	RETURN	20012780
C-----		20012790
	ENTRY UNBND	20012800
	NPHASE=4	20012810
	CALL STATUS(40HPRIMAL--UNBOUNDED SOLUTION )	20012820
	RETURN	20012830
C-----		20012840
	ENTRY NOFEAS	20012850
	NPHASE = 5	20012860
	CALL STATUS(40HPRIMAL--NO FEASIBLE SOLUTION )	20012870
	RETURN	20012880
C-----		20012890
	END	20012900

SUBROUTINE FFASCH(P)	20012910
C-----GJR VERSION APRIL/71	20012920
C-----GIVEN CURRENT INVERSE R, PHS, KEY AND ROUNDS IN GAMMA	20012930
C-----COMPUTES CURRENT SOLUTION BETA, NO. OF INFEASIBLES NPIF.	20012940
C-----IF BETA INFEAS, ADDS ARTIFICIALS AND REVERTS TO PHASE-1	20012950
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20012960
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20012970
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20012980
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20012990
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,TPI	20013000
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20013010
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEXTOL	20013020
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NRDS	20013030
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20013040
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20013050
LOGICAL KEY	20013060
REAL R(1)	20013070
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000) / 1	20013080
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20013090
KEY=.FALSE.	20013100
DO 10 I=1,M	20013110
10 DELTA(I)=0.0	20013120
DELTA(M)=1.0	20013130
C-----COMPUTE EFFECTIVE PHS IN GAMMA USING KEY + ROUNDS ALREADY THERE	20013140
DO 20 I=1,M	20013150
20 GAMMA(I)=GAMMA(I)+PHS(I)	20013160
C-----CYCLE ELEMENTS OF SOLUTION	20013170
NPIF=1	20013180
SUMIF=0.	20013190
RNDJ=1.E70	20013200
IORG=1	20013210
MM1=M-1	20013220
DO 100 I=1,MM1	20013230
SUM = DOT(M, R(IORG), GAMMA)	20013240
BETA(I)=SUM	20013250
IORG= M+IORG	20013260
JOUT= IBASIS(I)/100	20013270
IF(NRDS.EQ.0) GOTO 50	20013280
C-----CHECK XJOUT LESS THAN ROUND	20013290
RNDJ = ROUND(JOUT)	20013300
IF( SUM.LE.RNDJ+7EPO) GOTO 50	20013310
C-----ROUND VIOLATED, REMOVE ROUND AND TREAT AS INFEAS XJOUT	20013320
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,101) I,JOUT,SUM,RNDJ	20013330
CALL SETBND (JOUT)	20013340
BETA(I)=BETA(I)-RNDJ	20013350
GOTO 60	20013360
C-----CHECK XJOUT POSITIVE FOR NON-FREE POWS	20013370
50 IF( ITP (I).EQ.7 ) GOTO 100	20013380
IF( BETA(I).GE.-7EPO) GOTO 100	20013390
C-----INFEASIBLE, ADD ARTIFICIAL TO KILL ERROR AND PIVOT IN	20013400
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,101) I,JOUT,SUM,RNDJ	20013410
55 CONTINUE	20013420
CALL SETBND(-JOUT)	20013430
BETA(I)= -BETA(I)	20013440
60 NPIF=1+NPIF	20013450
JPKT=0	20013460
IF(JOUT.LE.NT) JPKT=NPKT(JOUT)	20013470

	IF(JPKT.NE.0) KEYS(JPKT)=KEYS(JPKT)-1	20013480
	SUMIF=SUMIF+BETA(I)	20013490
	IBASIS(I)=100*(100+JOUT+NT)+MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20013500
	DELTA(I)= -1.	20013510
	IF(JOUT.GT.NT) DELTA(M)=2.	20013520
	CALL PIVOT(I,R,DELTA)	20013530
	DELTA(I)= 0.	20013540
	DELTA(M)=1.	20013550
	IF(KEY) GOTO 150	20013560
100	CONTINUE	20013570
101	FORMAT(* INFEAS--ROW*I5* COL*I5* VALUE*E12.4* BOUND*E12.4)	20013580
C----	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE SOLUTION FOR KEYS IN BETA(M+1).....	20013590
	IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 151	20013600
	BNDJ=1.E70	20013610
	KEY=.TRUE.	20013620
	DO 150 K=1,L	20013630
C----	CHECK PACKET HAS BASIC COLS	20013640
	SUM= 0.0	20013650
	NR = MOD (KEYS(K),100)	20013660
	IF(NR .EQ.0 ) GO TO 115	20013670
C----	SUM BASIC COL VALUES IN PACKET K	20013680
	DO 110 I=1,M	20013690
	JPOS = IBASIS(I)/100	20013700
	IF(NPKT(JPOS).EQ.K) SUM=SUM+BETA(I)	20013710
110	CONTINUE	20013720
115	BETA(M+K) = RHS(M+K)-SUM	20013730
	IF(BETA(M+K).GE.-ZERO) GOTO 150	20013740
C----	INFEASIBLE GUB, MUST BE ESSENTIAL, CHANGE TO BASIC ROW I	20013750
	JOUT=KEYS(K)/100	20013760
	IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,111) K,JOUT,BETA(M+K),BNDJ	20013770
111	FORMAT(* INFEAS--GUB*I5* COL*I5* VALUE*E12.4* BOUND*E12.4)	20013780
	CALL KEYCH(JOUT,I,R)	20013790
	GOTO 55	20013800
150	CONTINUE	20013810
151	CONTINUE	20013820
C----	TOTAL INFEASIBILITY	20013830
	BETA(M)=0.	20013840
	DO 160 I=1,M+1	20013850
	IF(IBASIS(I)/100.LE.NT) GOTO 160	20013860
	BETA(M)=BETA(M)-BETA(I)	20013870
160	CONTINUE	20013880
C----	INDICATE PHASE 1	20013890
	IF(ABS(BETA(M)).LT.CTOL) GOTO 200	20013900
	IPHASE = 1	20013910
	IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,199) SUMIF,BETA(M)	20013920
199	FORMAT(* TOTAL INFEASIBILITY*E12.4* PHASE1 COST*E12.4)	20013930
C----	ADJUST COST POW IC AND ORIGIN IPI	20013940
200	IC = ICOST	20013950
	IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) IC = M	20013960
	IPI=1+M*IC-M	20013970
C----	PHASE 1 COST IS EQUALITY ZERO IN PHASE 2	20013980
	IBASIS(M)=100*(IBASIS(M)/100)	20013990
	IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) IBASIS(M)=IBASIS(M)+3	20014000
	RETURN	20014010
	END	20014020



SUBROUTINE INVERT(R)	20014030
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20014040
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NIDS	20014050
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IPROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPTE,NIDS	20014060
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,TEPO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20014070
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVE,K1,K2,K3,K4,ITNCHK	20014080
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20014090
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(1 1) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20014100
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,ISCAN	20014110
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPI	20014120
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(100)	20014130
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20014140
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20014150
REAL R(1)	20014160
INTEGER PKT,PKTO	20014170
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND	20014180
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20014190
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20014200
C-----INVERTS CURRENT BASIS VECTORS AND ADJUSTS FOR ROUNDS	20014210
IF(ITRN.LT.ITNINV) RETURN	20014220
CALL MESSG(4,HTNVERT	20014230
C-----ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT	20014240
ITNINV=ITRN+INVE	20014250
C	20014260
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014270
C-----COUNT MISSING KEYS TO NKM AND CLEAR BASIC COUNT	20014280
NKM=0	20014290
0 DO 5 I=1,L	20014300
K=KEYS(I)/100	20014310
IF(K.EQ.0) NKM=NKM+1	20014320
KEYS(I)=100*K	20014330
5 CONTINUE	20014340
IF(NKM.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014350
C-----FIRST SCAN BASIC COLS FOR KEY CANDIDATES	20014360
JTAG=2	20014370
6 CONTINUE	20014380
DO 10 J=MC,NT	20014390
K=NPKT(J)	20014400
IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 11	20014410
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(J),10)	20014420
IF(JTYPE.NE.JTAG) GOTO 10	20014430
IF(KEYS(K)/100.NE.0) GOTO 10	20014440
C-----SET COLUMN J KEY IN PACKET K AND REDUCE COUNT NKM	20014450
KEYS(K)=100*J	20014460
CALL SETKEY(J)	20014470
NKM=NKM-1	20014480
10 CONTINUE	20014490
IF(NKM.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014500
IF(JTAG.NE.2) GOTO 11	20014510
C-----NOW EXAMINE FREE COLUMNS	20014520
JTAG=1	20014530
GOTO 6	20014540
11 CONTINUE	20014550
CALL ERROR(4,HTNVERT--SEVERAL KEYS UNMARKED--DATA ERR.	20014560
CALL ESCAPE(R)	20014570
C	20014580
C-----NULL BASIS EXCEPT FOR FREE POWS SAVING TYPES	20014590

15	CONTINUE	20014600
	IORG=J	20014610
	DO 20 I=1,M	20014620
	GAMMA(I)=0.0	20014630
	ITYPE=MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20014640
	IF(ITYPE.NE.3) IBASIS(I)=ITYPE	20014650
C-----	SET UP UNIT BASIS AND ZERO RHS	20014660
	DO 19 J=1,M	20014670
19	B(IORG+J)=0.	20014680
	B(IORG+I)=1.0	20014690
20	IORG=IORG+M	20014700
C-----	RESTORE PHASE1 LOGICAL	20014710
	IBASIS(M)=100*MC+ITYPE	20014720
C		20014730
C-----	CYCLE COLUMN NAMES, KEY COLUMNS TO KORG, OTHERS TO JORG	20014740
	JORG=M*JNCORE	20014750
	KORG=JORG+M	20014760
C-----	PKT IS CURRENT GUP PACKET, PKTO IS PACKET OF LAST KEY	20014770
	PKTO=0	20014780
	DO 200 JNT=1,NT	20014790
	JTYPE= MOD( NAME(JNT),10)	20014800
	IF(JTYPE.LE.1) GOTO 200	20014810
C-----	GET THIS BASIC/BOUNDED/KEY COL TO CORE	20014820
	JPOS=JNT	20014830
30	CALL IN(JPOS,AJ(JORG+1),JNCORE+1)	20014840
	PKT=NPKT(JNT)	20014850
	IF(JTYPE.GE.3) GOTO 150	20014860
C-----	BASIC COLUMN, IS KEY NEEDED	20014870
	IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 120	20014880
	IF(PKT.EQ.PKTO) GOTO 100	20014890
C-----	GET KEY AND RECORD	20014900
	CALL INPKD(KEYS(PKT)/100,AJ(KORG+1),JNCORE+2)	20014910
	PKTO=PKT	20014920
C-----	REMOVE KEY COMPONENT FROM COL	20014930
100	DO 110 I=1,M	20014940
110	AJ(JORG+I)=AJ(JORG+I)-AJ(KORG+I)	20014950
C-----	TRANSFORM TO CURRENT BASIS	20014960
120	IORG=1	20014970
	DO 130 I=1,M	20014980
	ALPHA(I)=DOT(M,B(IORG),AJ(JORG+1))	20014990
130	IORG=IORG+M	20015000
C-----	FIND BEST ROW TO PIVOT	20015010
	IROW=0	20015020
	CALL PIVOT(IROW,B,ALPHA)	20015030
	IF( IROW.EQ.0) GOTO 200	20015040
C-----	INCREASE COUNT OF BASIC COLS IN PACKET	20015050
	IF(PKT.NE.0) KEYS(PKT)=KEYS(PKT)+1	20015060
	GOTO 200	20015070
C		20015080
C-----	PICK UP ROUND OR PH5 OF PACKET	20015090
150	IF(PKT.NE.0) GOTO 155	20015100
	BNDJ=BOUND(JPOS)	20015110
	GOTO 156	20015120
155	BNDJ=RHS(PKT+M)	20015130
156	DO 160 J=1,M	20015140
160	GAMMA(J) = GAMMA(J) - AJ(JORG+J)*BNDJ	20015150
200	CONTINUE	20015160
C		20015170

C-----COMPLETE BASIS WITH ARTIFICIALS	20015180
C-----COUNT LOGICALS IN JL	20015190
JL=0	20015200
DO 210 I=1,M	20015210
IF(MOD(IRASTS(I),100).NE.0) JL=JL+1	20015220
IF( IRASIS(I)/100.NE.0 ) GOTO 210	20015230
IF(MOD(IRASTS(I),100) .NE.1) GOTO 205	20015240
C-----MAKE A LOGICAL BASIC INSTEAD	20015250
IRASTS(I)=100*JL+IRASTS(I)	20015260
GOTO 210	20015270
205 CONTINUE	20015280
IRASIS(I)=100*(I+NT)+IRASIS(I)	20015290
210 CONTINUE	20015300
C-----ADD ARTIFICIALS NEEDED	20015310
DO 220 I=1,M	20015320
220 DELTA(I)=0.0	20015330
DELTA(M)=1.0	20015340
DO 240 I=1,M	20015350
IF(IRASIS(I)/100.LE.NT) GOTO 240	20015360
C-----ONE NEEDED NOW I	20015370
DELTA(I)=1.0	20015380
IORG=1	20015390
DO 230 J=1,M	20015400
ALPHA(J)= DDT(M,R(IORG),DELTA)	20015410
230 IORG=IORG+M	20015420
DELTA(I)=0.0	20015430
CALL PIVOT(I,R,ALPHA)	20015440
240 CONTINUE	20015450
C	20015460
C-----NOW USE R AND GAMMA TO GET SOLUTION TO BETA	20015470
CALL FEASCH(R)	20015480
RETURN	20015490
END	20015500

	SUBROUTINE IO(KOL, ALPHA, NAME)	20015510
C-----	GUR VERSION--APRIL-20-1971	20015520
C-----	WRITES TWO FILES OF A MATRIX TO DISC IN STRAIGHT OR PACKED FORM	20015530
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1,IA2,INAP	20015540
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20015550
	COMMON /ROWTP/ IROWTP(101)	20015560
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20015570
	COMMON /CORE/ JAREJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20015580
	DIMENSION ALPHA(1),ID(100),O(100)	20015590
	COMMON /B/ ALPHB(100)	20015600
	DATA ZERO/1.E-10/	20015610
C		20015620
	ENTRY OUT	20015630
C-----	-----TO DISC FILES IA1/IA2	20015640
C		20015650
	IF (KOL.GT.1) GOTO 10	20015660
	REWIND IA1	20015670
	REWIND IA2	20015680
	KOL1=KOL2=0	20015690
C		20015700
C-----	STRIP GUBS AND PACK FOR TWO FILES	20015710
10	J=K=0	20015720
	DO 20 I=1, M	20015730
	IF( IROWTP(I).EQ.4 ) GOTO 20	20015740
	J=J+1	20015750
	ALPHB(J)=ALPHA(I)	20015760
	IF(ABS(ALPHA(I)).LT.ZERO) GOTO 20	20015770
	K=K+1	20015780
	ID(K)=J	20015790
	O(K)=ALPHA(I)	20015800
20	CONTINUE	20015810
	NAME=KOL	20015820
	WRITE(IA1) KOL,NAME,(ALPHB(I),I=1,J)	20015830
	WRITE(IA2) KOL,NAME,K,(ID(I),O(I),I=1,K)	20015840
	RETURN	20015850
C		20015860
C		20015870
	ENTRY IN	20015880
C-----	-----FOR NORMAL COLUMNS FROM DISC IA1	20015890
	DO 100 JNT=1,NT	20015900
	IF(MOD(KOL1,NT).NE.0) GOTO 110	20015910
99	REWIND IA1	20015920
	REWIND IA2	20015930
	NSCAN =1+NSCAN	20015940
110	READ(IA1) KOL1,NAAM,(ALPHA(I),I=1,M)	20015950
	IF(KOL.LT.KOL1) GOTO 99	20015960
	IF(KOL.EQ.KOL1) GOTO 101	20015970
100	CONTINUE	20015980
	GOTO 300	20015990
101	CONTINUE	20016000
C-----	UPDATE RECORDS AND TRACK DISC LOCATION IN KOL	20016010
120	CONTINUE	20016020
	JCOL=NAME	20016030
	JA(JCOL)=KOL	20016040
	JAK(JCOL)= NAAM	20016050
	JAREJ(JCOL)=0	20016060
	RETURN	20016070

C		20015080
C		20015090
	ENTRY INPOS	20016100
C-----	TO GET THE INPUT FILE POSITION	20016110
	KOL=KOL1	20016120
	RETURN	20016130
C		20016140
C		20016150
	ENTRY INPKO	20016160
C-----	AUXILIARY FILE FOR KEYS	20016170
	DO 200 JNT=1,NT	20016180
	IF( MOD(KOL2,NT).NE.0) GOTO 199	20016190
195	PEWIND IA2	20016200
199	READ(IA2) KOL2,NAAM,K,(ID(I),D(I),I=1,K)	20016210
	IF(KOL.LT.KOL2) GOTO 195	20016220
	IF(KOL2.EQ.KOL) GOTO 201	20016230
200	CONTINUE	20016240
	GOTO 300	20016250
201	CONTINUE	20016260
C-----	UNPACK D TO ALPHA	20016270
	DO 210 I=1,M	20016280
210	ALPHA(I)=0.	20016290
	IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 120	20016300
	DO 220 I=1,K	20016310
	J=ID(I)	20016320
220	ALPHA(J)=D(I)	20016330
	GOTO 120	20016340
C		20016350
C-----	TROUBLE	20016360
300	CALL ERROR (4CHIO--COLUMN NOT LOCATED IN NT READS	20016370
	CALL ESCAPE( R )	20016380
	END	20016390

	SUBROUTINE KEYCH(JCOL,IROW,B)	20016400
C-----	GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20016410
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20016420
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20016430
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20016440
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20016450
	REAL B(1)	20016460
	NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20016470
	ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20016480
C		20016490
C-----	INTERCHANGE KEY WITH FIRST BASIC COL IN KEYS PACKET	20016500
C	RETURNING ROW OF NEW BASIC COL (OLD KEY)	20016510
	JCOLPK= NPKT(JCOL)	20016520
C-----	FIRST BASIC COL	20016530
	DO 10 I=1,M	20016540
	JKEY = IBASIS(I)/100	20016550
	IF(JKEY.GT.NT) GOTO 10	20016560
	IF(NPKT(JKEY).EQ.JCOLPK) GOTO 20	20016570
10	CONTINUE	20016580
	CALL ERROR(40HKEYCH--ESSENTIAL PACKET NO BASIC COL )	20016590
	CALL ESCAPE	20016600
C		20016610
C-----	RE-DIFFERENCE BASIS INVERSE TO MAKE JKEY KEY	20016620
20	IROW = I	20016630
	JORG = M*IROW-M	20016640
	DO 30 J=1,M	20016650
30	B(JORG+J) = -B(JORG+J)	20016660
	IORG = 0	20016670
	DO 50 I=1,M	20016680
	IF(I.EQ.IROW) GOTO 50	20016690
	IB=IBASIS(I)/100	20016700
	IF(IB.GT.NT) GOTO 50	20016710
	IF(NPKT(IB).NE.JCOLPK) GOTO 50	20016720
	DO 40 J=1,M	20016730
40	B(JORG+J)=B(JORG+J)-B(IORG+J)	20016740
50	IORG=IORG+M	20016750
C		20016760
C-----	NEW KEY IS NOW JKEY	20016770
	CALL SETKEY(JKEY)	20016780
	KEYS(JCOLPK)= 100*JKEY+ MOD(KEYS(JCOLPK),100)	20016790
C-----	COL JCOL IS NOW BASIC	20016800
	CALL SETBIB(JCOL)	20016810
	IBASIS(IROW)=100*JCOL+ITP(IROW)	20016820
C-----	REARRANGE SOLUTION	20016830
	MPK=M+JCOLPK	20016840
	SUM=ALPHA(IROW)	20016850
	ALPHA(IROW)=ALPHA(MPK)	20016860
	ALPHA(MPK)=SUM	20016870
	SUM= BETA(IROW)	20016880
	BETA(IROW)=BETA(MPK)	20016890
	BETA(MPK)=SUM	20016900
	RETURN	20016910
	END	20016920

FUNCTION KEYEND(PKT)	20016930
COMMON /CORE/ JAPRJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(100)	20016940
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NCRMAX,NSCAN	20016950
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20016960
COMMON /BASIS/ IPASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20016970
INTEGER PKT	20016980
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20016990
C	20017000
C-----GIVEN PACKET NO. PKT, FIND ITS KEY IN CORE	20017010
IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20017020
KEY=KEYS(PKT)/100	20017030
DO 20 K=1,JNCORE	20017040
IF(JA(K).EQ.KEY) GOTO 30	20017050
20 CONTINUE	20017060
KEYEND=0	20017070
RETURN	20017080
30 KEYEND=K	20017090
RETURN	20017100
C	20017110
C-----FIND THE FIRST KEY WITH NO COLUMNS IN CORE FOR CHECK	20017120
100 DO 130 K=1,JNCORE	20017130
JAK=JA(K)	20017140
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JAK),10)	20017150
IF(JTYPE.NE.4) GOTO 130	20017160
JPKT=NPKT(JAK)	20017170
DO 120 J=1,JNCORE	20017180
JAJ=JA(J)	20017190
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JAJ),10)	20017200
IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 120	20017210
IF(JPKT.EQ.NPKT(JAJ)) GOTO 130	20017220
120 CONTINUE	20017230
GOTO 30	20017240
130 CONTINUE	20017250
KEYEND=0	20017260
RETURN	20017270
END	20017280

	SUBROUTINE MAPIN(R)	20017290
C-----	GUB VERSION APRIL 20/71	20017300
C-----	ADDS SPECS FOR BOUND/BASIC/NULL/KEY VARIABLES AND INVERSE IF PRESE	20017310
C-----	OPTIONALLY CALLED BEFORE INVERT	20017320
	COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20017330
	COMMON /BASIS/ IRASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20017340
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20017350
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20017360
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1,IA2,IMAP	20017370
	COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT,INPUTM,INPUTN	20017380
	COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DERTOL	20017390
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20017400
	COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NRDS	20017410
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20017420
	REAL B(1)	20017430
	DIMENSION CARD(8)	20017440
	INTEGER NAMES(5)	20017450
	INTEGER PKT	20017460
	REAL NULL,KEE,INVERS	20017470
	DATA BASIC/5HBASIC/,ATBND/5HATBND/,ENDER/5HEND /,ROWS/4HROWS/	20017480
+	,NULL/4HNULL/,KEE/3HKEY/,INVERS/5HINVER/	20017490
+	,REWIND/6HREWIND/	20017500
	ITP(J)=MOD(IRASIS(J),100)	20017510
	NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20017520
C-----	SETS BASIC COLUMNS AND LOGICALS	20017530
	CALL MESSG(40HMAPIN )	20017540
	REWIND IMAP	20017550
10	READ(IMAP,11) TYPE1,TYPE2,(NAMES(J),J=1,4)	20017560
11	FORMAT(2A5,4I10)	20017570
	IF(MOD(K3,3).EQ.0) WRITE(6,12) TYPE1,TYPE2,(NAMES(J),J=1,4)	20017580
12	FORMAT(X,2A5,4I10)	20017590
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.BASIC) GOTO 30	20017600
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.KEE) GOTO 50	20017610
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.ATBND) GOTO 15	20017620
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.NULL) GOTO 80	20017630
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.INVERS) GOTO 95	20017640
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.ENDER) RETURN	20017650
	CALL ERROR(40HMAPIN--UNRECOGNIZED TYPE CARD IN DATA )	20017660
	RETURN	20017670
C		20017680
C-----	ADD AT BOUND COLUMN SPECS	20017690
15	DO 20 J=1,4	20017700
	ID=NAMES(J)	20017710
	IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 20	20017720
	ID=ID+MC	20017730
	BNDJ=BOUND(ID)	20017740
	IF(BNDJ.LT.1.E8) GOTO 19	20017750
	CALL ERROR(40HMAPIN--ATBND COLUMN NOT ROUNDED IBDS/BDS )	20017760
	CALL DUMP(IBDS(1),IBDS(NRDS),2,BOUNDS(1),BOUNDS(NRDS),1)	20017770
	GOTO 20	20017780
19	CONTINUE	20017790
	CALL SETBND(ID)	20017800
20	CONTINUE	20017810
	GOTO 10	20017820
C		20017830
C-----	BASIC COLUMNS ADDED	20017840
30	IF(TYPE2.EQ.ROWS) GOTO 60	20017850



```

      DO 40 J=1,4
      ID=NAME$(J)
      IF (ID.EQ.0) GOTO 40
      ID=ID+MC
      CALL SETPNR(ID)
40    CONTINUE
      GOTO 10
C
C-----ENTER KEY COLUMNS IF A SUB PROBLEM
53    IF (L.EQ.0) GOTO 30
      DO 55 I=1,4
      ID=NAME$(I)
      IF (ID.EQ.0) GOTO 10
      ID=ID+MC
      PKT=NPRT(ID)
      IF (PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 55
      JOUT=KEY$(PKT)/100
      IF (JOUT.NE.0) CALL SETKEY(-JOUT)
      CALL SETKEY(ID)
      KEYS(PKT)=100*ID
55    CONTINUE
      GOTO 10
C
C-----BASIC ROW-COL DATA FOR ENTRY OF ROW LOGICALS
60    DO 70 J=1,4
      ID=NAME$(J)
      IF (ID.EQ.0) GOTO 70
      CALL SETPNR(ID)
70    CONTINUE
      GOTO 10
C
C-----SET NULL COLUMNS
80    DO 90 J=1,4
      ID=NAME$(J)
      IF (ID.EQ.0) GOTO 90
      ID=ID+MC
      CALL SETNNN(ID)
90    CONTINUE
      GOTO 10
C
C-----CHECK FOR INVERSE AT END OF INPUT TAPE OR SKIP
95    MM=MM+1
      READ(INPUT) (R(J),J=1,MM)
      IF (ENDFILE INPUT) 10,96
96    READ(INPUT) (TRAST$(J),RSTA(J),J=1,M)
      IF (ENDFILE INPUT) 10,97
97    IF (L.NE.0) READ(INPUT) (KEY$(J),RSTA(J+M),J=1,L)
      IF (ENDFILE INPUT) 10,98
C-----SUCCESSFULL, SUPPRESS INVERT
98    ITHINV=INVF/2
      CALL MSSG(40HSTARTED FROM GIVEN INVERSE ON INPUT
C-----RESET INPUT FILE FOR MAPOUT TO OVERWRITE LAST INVERSE
      BACKSPACE INPUT
      BACKSPACE INPUT
      IF (L.EQ.0) GOTO 10
      BACKSPACE INPUT
      GOTO 10
C

```

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200178F0
2001787J
20017880
20017890
20017900
2001791J
20017920
20017930
20017940
2001795J
20017960
2001797J
20017980
20017990
20018000
20018010
20018020
20018030
20018040
20018050
20018060
20018070
20018080
20018090
20018100
20018110
20018120
20018130
20018140
20018150
20018160
2001817J
20018180
20018190
20018200
20018210
20018220
20018230
20018240
2001825J
20018260
20018270
20018280
20018290
20018300
20018310
20018320
20018330
20018340
20018350
20018360
20018370
20018380
20018390
20018400
20018410
20018420
20018430

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C	ENTRY INMAP	20018440
C-----	READS MAP CARDS FROM INPUT TO FILE IMAP AND TERMINATES THEM	20018450
	CALL MSSG(40HINMAP LOOKED FOR MAP	20018460
	DO 200 I=1,1000	20018470
	READ(5,2) CARD	20018480
	IF(ENDFILE 5) 201,199	20018490
199	CONTINUE	20018500
2	FORMAT(8A10)	20018510
	IF (CARD(1).EQ.ENDER) GOTO 201	20018520
	IF(CARD(1).EQ.REWTND) GOTO 202	20018530
	WRITE(IMAP,2) CARD	20018540
1999	CONTINUE	20018550
200	CONTINUE	20018560
C-----	ENDS THE MAPOUT CARDS	20018570
201	WRITE(IMAP,2) ENDFR	20018580
	RETURN	20018590
202	REWIND IMAP	20018600
	CALL MSSG(40HINMAP--DELETED EXISTING MAP, IF ANY	20018610
	GOTO 1999	20018620
	END	20018630
		20018640

SUBROUTINE MAPOUT(R)		20018650
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL-20-71		20018660
C-----OUTPUTS THE FINAL BASIS FOR MARTIN USE		20018670
C		20018680
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20018690
	COMMON /BASIS/ BASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20018700
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20018710
	COMMON /IXX/ IXX(100) /XX/ X(100)	20018720
	COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT, INPUTM, INPUTN	20018730
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1, IA2, IMAF	20018740
	COMMON /I/ M, L, MPI, MC, NT, ICOST, IC, IPHASE, JRHS, IPI	20018750
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY, NTPY, JNCOPE, NCOMAX	20018760
	COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101), JA(101), JAK(101), AJ(1000)	20018770
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX, ITNINV, TNVF, K1, K2, K3, K4, K5	20018780
	COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100), IRDS(100), NBDOS	20018790
	EQUIVALENCE (MAPKEY, AJ)	20018800
	DIMENSION MAPRAS(100), MAP BND(100), MAPNLL(10), MAPKEY(1000)	20018810
	REAL B(1)	20018820
C		20018830
	CALL MESSG(40HMAPOUT)	20018840
	REWIND TMAP	20018850
	JNCOPE=0	20018860
	DO 50 I=1, MC	20018870
	IF (NAME(I).NE.2) GOTO 50	20018880
	WRITE (IMAP, 1) I	20018890
1	FORMAT(10H BASICROWS , I10)	20018900
50	CONTINUE	20018910
C		20018920
	K=INLL=IRND=IRAS=IKFY=0	20018930
C-----	CLEAR SOLUTION SPACE	20018940
	NVARS=TNPJT+NBDS	20018950
	DO 60 I=1, NVARS	20018960
	IX(I)=0	20018970
60	X(I)=0.	20018980
	MPI=MC+1	20018990
	DO 40 I=MPI, NT	20019000
	JCOL=I-MC	20019010
	J=MOD(NAME(I), 10)+1	20019020
	GOTO(10, 40, 20, 30, 35), J	20019030
C		20019040
10	INLL=INLL+1	20019050
	MAPNLL(INLL)=JCOL	20019060
	GOTO 40	20019070
20	IRAS=IRAS+1	20019080
	MAPRAS(IRAS)=JCOL	20019090
	DO 25 IP=1, M	20019100
	IF (IRASTS(IP)/100.FO.T) GOTO 25	20019110
25	CONTINUE	20019120
26	K=K+1	20019130
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019140
	X(K)=BETA(IP)	20019150
	GOTO 40	20019160
30	IRND=IRND+1	20019170
	MAPRND(IRND)=JCOL	20019180
	K=K+1	20019190
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019200
	X(K)=BOUND(I)	20019210

	GOTO 40	20019220
35	IKEY=IKEY+1	20019230
	MAPKEY(IKEY)=JCOL	20019240
	DO 36 IR=1,L	20019250
	IF(KEYS(IR)/100.EQ.I) GOTO 37	20019260
36	CONTINUE	20019270
37	K=K+1	20019280
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019290
	X(K)=BETA(IR+M)	20019300
40	CONTINUE	20019310
	IF(IBAS.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,2) (MAPBAS(I),I=1,IBAS)	20019320
	IF(IRND.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,3) (MAPRND(I),I=1,IRND)	20019330
	IF(INLL.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,4) (MAPNLL(I),I=1,INLL)	20019340
	IF(IKEY.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,6) (MAPKEY(I),I=1,IKEY)	20019350
2	FORMAT(10HBASIC,4I10)	20019360
3	FORMAT(10HATBND,4I10)	20019370
4	FORMAT(10HNULL,4I10)	20019380
5	FORMAT(10HEND)	20019390
6	FORMAT(10HKEY,4I10)	20019400
7	FORMAT(10HINVERSE)	20019410
	IF(MOD(K3,2).NE.0) GOTO 598	20019420
C----	PLACE BASIS ON END OF INPUT TAPE, AFTER ANY THERE ALREADY	20019430
	MM=M*M	20019440
	WRITE(INPUT) (R(I),I=1,MM)	20019450
	WRITE(INPUT) (IBASIS(J),BETA(J),J=1,M)	20019460
	IF(L.NE.0) WRITE(INPUT) (KEYS(J),BETA(J+M),J=1,L)	20019470
	WRITE(IMAP,7)	20019480
598	WRITE(IMAP,5)	20019490
599	IF(MOD(K3,5).NE.0) RETURN	20019500
600	WRITE(6,601)	20019510
601	FORMAT(*OCURRENT SOLUTION*/*O BASIS VALUE -PI*)	20019520
	WRITE(6,602) (IBASIS(I),BETA(I),R(IPI+I-1),I=1,M)	20019530
602	FORMAT(I12,2E12.4)	20019540
	WRITE(6,603) (KEYS(I),BETA(I+M),I=1,L)	20019550
603	FORMAT(*O KEYS VALUE*/(I12,E12.4))	20019560
	WRITE(6,604) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,K)	20019570
604	FORMAT(*OSOLUTION VECTOR, PACKED*/(I12,E12.4))	20019580
C----	PRICE OUT REMAINING VECORS	20019590
	WRITE(6,701)	20019600
701	FORMAT(*OREMAINING VECTORS*)	20019610
	DO 700 J=MP1,NT	20019620
	JTYPE=MOD(NAME(J),10)	20019630
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 700	20019640
	CALL IN(J,GAMMA,1)	20019650
	DJVAL=DOTS(M,R(IPI),GAMMA)	20019660
	WRITE(6,702) J,DJVAL,NAME(J)	20019670
702	FORMAT(I12,12X,E12.4,I12)	20019680
700	CONTINUE	20019690
	RETURN	20019700
	END	20019710

SUBROUTINE PIVOT(IPOW,B,ALPHA)	20019720
C-----PIVOT ALPHA INTO B ROW IPOW	20019730
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20019740
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20019750
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS	20019760
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20019770
COMMON /TOLS/ DTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20019780
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20019790
REAL ALPHA(1),B(1)	20019800
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20019810
C	20019820
C-----CHECK ALPHA HAS A ROW	20019830
IF(IPOW.EQ.0) GOTO 90	20019840
C-----NORMALISE ROW IPOW	20019850
1 CONTINUE	20019860
IPRG=M*(IPOW-1)	20019870
PIV=1.	20019880
IF (ALPHA(IPOW).EQ.1.0) GOTO 20	20019890
IF(ABS(ALPHA(IPOW)).GT.PIVTOL) GOTO 5	20019900
CALL EPPOR(404PIVOT--PIVOT LESS THAN PIVTOL	20019910
CALL ESCAPE(B)	20019920
5 PIV = 1.0/ALPHA(IPOW)	20019930
DO 10 I=1,M	20019940
10 B(IPRG+I)=B(IPRG+I)*PIV	20019950
C-----PIVOT ON FOR ROW T, LEAVE ALPHA.	20019960
20 DO 30 I=1,M	20019970
IF(I.EQ.IPOW) GOTO 30	20019980
IF(ABS(ALPHA(I)).LT.ZERO) GOTO 30	20019990
JPRG=M*(I-1)	20020000
PIV=ALPHA(I)	20020010
DO 25 J=1,M	20020020
25 B(JPRG+J)=B(JPRG+J)-PIV*B(IPRG+J)	20020030
30 CONTINUE	20020040
RETURN	20020050
C	20020060
C-----FIND BEST ROW TO PIVOT ALPHA INTO B	20020070
90 CONTINUE	20020080
PIV=PIVTOL	20020090
DO 100 I=1,M	20020100
C-----CHECK FOR FREE LOGICALS	20020110
JP=IBASIS(I)/100	20020120
IF(JP.NE.JPOS) GOTO 99	20020130
IPOW=I	20020140
GOTO 1	20020150
99 IF(JP.NE.0) GOTO 100	20020160
C-----ZERO BASIS ENTRY AT I	20020170
DIVOT=ABS(ALPHA(I))	20020180
IF(DIVOT.LT.PIV) GOTO 100	20020190
PIV=DIVOT	20020200
IPOW=I	20020210
100 CONTINUE	20020220
IF(IPOW.EQ.0) GOTO 150	20020230
C-----BEST ROW TO ADD THIS COLUMN IS IPOW	20020240
101 CONTINUE	20020250
IBASIS(IPOW)=100*JPOS+IBASIS(IPOW)	20020260
GOTO 1	20020270
C-----THE COLUMN IS NO GOOD ANYWHERE AT PRESENT, DROP FROM BASIC SET	20020280

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150  CONTINUE
      CALL SETBNB(-JPOS)
      IF (MOD(K3,13).NE.0) RETURN
      WRITE(6,151) JPOS
151  FORMAT(1H ,*PIVOT DROPPED COLUMN* I6 )
      RETURN
      END
```

SUBROUTINE OPTIMAL(R)	2002036J
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20020370
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,RNDJ,DMAX,PRMLER,DUALER	20020380
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,DEPTOL,DERTOL	20020390
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TRW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NRFJ,NPTF,NQJS	20020400
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVE,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20020410
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCOE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20020420
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20020430
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,TPHASE,JRHS,IPT	20020440
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(1 1) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20020450
COMMON /BASIS/ IRASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20020460
COMMON /QJS/ QJ(100)	20020470
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20020480
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20020490
REAL R(1)	20020500
LOGICAL BASIC,ATAND	20020510
ITP(T)=MOD(IRASIS(T),10)	20020520
ATAND(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.3	20020530
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20020540
C	20020550
CALL MESSG(40HPPTMAL	20020560
C	20020570
TRW=JCOL=NRFJ=NDEG=0	20020580
CALL STATUS(40HPPTMAL--BEGIN	20020590
3000 CONTINUE	20020600
C-----FIND THE COST ROW	20020610
IC=ICOST	20020620
IF ( IPHASE.EQ.1 ) IC= M	20020630
C-----KEEP PHASE1 COST ZERO IN PHASE 2	20020640
C-----PHASE 1 COST IS FREE IN PHASE 1	20020650
IRASIS(M)=100*(IRASIS(M)/100)	20020660
IF (TPHASE.EQ.1) IRASIS(M)=IRASIS(M)+3	20020670
C-----PICK UP NEW PI	20020680
IPI=1+M*IC-M	20020690
C-----CUTOFF FOR DEGENERACY REJECTS	20020700
NDEGLM=0	20020710
C	20020720
C*****BASIC CYCLE OF 2 PHASE LP*****	20020730
1 ITRN=1+ITRN	20020740
THETA=RNDJ=IPRW=JCOL=JOUT=JPOS=0	20020750
C	20020760
C-----LOCATE PIVOTAL COLUMN	20020770
30 CALL COLUMN( JCOL,R)	20020780
IF( JCOL.NE.0) GOTO 50	20020790
CALL XCHECK(4HPRIMAL,4HQUIT,P)	20020800
C	20020810
C-----OPTIMUM, CHECK MODE = PHASE1/ PHASE2/ NOFEAS	20020820
IF( TPHASE.EQ.2) GOTO 2000	20020830
IF( ABS(BETA(IC)).LT.CTOL) GOTO 1000	20020840
CALL NO FEAS	20020850
RETURN	20020860
C	20020870
C-----STEP PROCEDURE FOR IN CORE COLUMN JCOL	20020880
50 CONTINUE	20020890
C-----LOCATE COLUMN POSITION AND ROUND	20020900
JPOS = JA(JCOL)	20020910
RNDJ = ROUND(JPOS)	20020920

C		20020930
C-----	LOCATE PIVOTAL ROW IROW AND STEP THETA	20020940
	CALL ROW(THETA, IROW, JCOL, ITYPE, B)	20020950
	IF( IROW.NE.0) GOTO 60	20020960
	CALL XCHECK(6HPRMAL, 4HQUIT, B)	20020970
	CALL UNBND	20020980
	RETURN	20020990
C		20021000
C		20021010
C-----	DEGENERACY AND PIVOT CHECKS	20021020
60	IF( ABS(ALPHA(IROW)).GE.PIVTOL) GOTO 65	20021030
	IF(NREJ.LT.2) GOTO 62	20021040
	WRITE(6,61) JA(JCOL), IROW, ALPHA(IROW), BETA(IROW)	20021050
61	FORMAT(20X, *REJECTED COLUMN*I5* ROW*I5* PIVOT*F12.4* RHS*F12.4)	20021060
62	CONTINUE	20021070
	JAREJ(JCOL)=1	20021080
	NREJ = 1+NREJ	20021090
	IF(NREJ.NE.5) GOTO 64	20021100
C-----	RE-INVERT, CLEAR REJECTS AND CONTINUE	20021110
	ITNINV=ITRN	20021120
	CALL INVERT(B)	20021130
	DO 63 J=1, JNCORE	20021140
63	JAREJ(J)=0	20021150
64	CONTINUE	20021160
	IF(NREJ.LT.100) GOTO 30	20021170
	CALL ERROR(40HPRMAL--TOO MANY REJECT VECTORS	20021180
C-----	TRY ENDING IF PHASE 2	20021190
	IF(IPHASE.EQ.2) GOTO 2000	20021200
	CALL ESCAPE(B)	20021210
C		20021220
65	IF( ABS(THETA*DJ(JCOL)).GE.CTOL) GOTO 70	20021230
	IF(NDJS.EQ.1) GOTO 70	20021240
	IF(NDEG.GE.NDEGLM) GOTO 70	20021250
	NDEG=1+NDEG	20021260
	JAREJ(JCOL)=1	20021270
	GOTO 30	20021280
C		20021290
C-----	CHECK EXCEED BOUND ON JPOS--- XJPOS MOVES TO OR OFF BOUND	20021300
70	CONTINUE	20021310
	CALL XCHECK(6HPRMAL, 3HEND, B)	20021320
	IF( ABS(THETA)+ZERO.LT.BNDJ) GOTO 80	20021330
	ITYPE=1	20021340
C-----	SUPPRESS PRICING NEXT TIME	20021350
	NREJ=1	20021360
C-----	JOUT=0 KILLS STATUS PRINT	20021370
	JOUT=0	20021380
	IF(THETA.GE.0.0) GOTO 75	20021390
C-----	XJPOS COMES OFF BOUND, THETA NEG.	20021400
	CALL SETBND( -JPOS )	20021410
	THETA= -BNDJ	20021420
	GOTO 90	20021430
C-----	XJPOS GOES TO BOUND	20021440
75	CALL SETBND( JPOS)	20021450
	THETA = BNDJ	20021460
	GOTO 90	20021470
C		20021480
C-----	PICK UP REJECTED COL, C FOR KEY CHANGE	20021490
80	CONTINUE	20021500



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      JOUT=IRASIS(IPOW)/100
      IF(IPOW.LE.M) GOTO 800
C-----KEY CHANGE, CORRECT REJECTED COL AND CHECK ESSENTIAL PACKET
      JOUT=KEYS(IPOW-M)/100
      NBVPKT=MOD( KEYS(IPOW-M),100)
      IF(NBVPKT.GT.0) GOTO 81
C-----CHANGE KEY FROM JOUT TO JPOS IN NON-ESSENTIAL PKT
      KEYS(IPOW-M) = 100*JPOS
      CALL SET KEY(JPOS)
      CALL SET KEY(-JOUT)
C-----SET PARAMS FOR KEY STEP
      EPSI=THETA
C-----SUPPRESS PRICING NEXT TIME
      NREJ=1
      GOTO 90

C
C-----ESSENTIAL PACKET, CHANGE JOUT FROM KEY TO BASIC IN NEWROW
  81  CALL KEY CH(JOUT,NEWROW,B)
      IROW = NEWROW
C
C-----NORMAL PIVOT OPERATION
  800 CALL PIVOT(IROW,B, ALPHA )
C-----UPDATE KEY BASIS COUNTS FOR JPOS AND JOUT
      JPOSPK=NPKT(JPOS)
      IF(JPOSPK.EQ.0) GOTO 82
      KEYS(JPOSPK)= KEYS(JPOSPK)+1
  82  JOUTPK=NPKT(JOUT)
      IF(JOUT.GT.NT) GOTO 84
      IF(JOUTPK.EQ.0) GOTO 84
      KEYS(JOUTPK)= KEYS(JOUTPK)-1
  84  CONTINUE
C
C-----CHECK JPOS COMING OFF A ROUND (THETA.LE.0 )
      EPSI=THETA
      IF(ATRND(JPOS)) EPSI=BNDJ+THETA
C
C-----CHECK JOUT, MARK NEW AND UNMARK OLD BASIC COLS
      JOUT = IRASIS( IPOW )/100
      IRASIS(IPOW) = 100*JPOS+MOD(IRASIS(IPOW),100)
      CALL SETBND( JPOS)
      CALL SETBND(-JOUT)
C-----ITYPE=2 IMPLIES JOUT OFF ROUND, =3 IMPLIES JOUT TO ROUND
      IF(ITYPE.EQ.3) CALL SETBND(JOUT)
C-----RELEASE REJECTED VECTORS AFTER A PIVOT
      IF(NREJ+NDEG.EQ.0) GOTO 90
      NREJ=NDEG=0
      DO 85 I=1,JNCRF
C
C
C-----STEP BETA AND CONDITION COMPLETE PROBLEM (OUR ROWS ARE LAST)
  85  JAPEJ(I)=0
  90  DO 100 I=1,MPL
      BETA(I)=BETA(I)-THETA*ALPHA(I)
  100 CONTINUE
      IF(ITYPE.NE.1) BETA(IROW)= EPSI
      DO 110 I=1,M
      IF(ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 110
      IF(BETA(I).GE.0.) GOTO 110

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	BETA(I)=0.0	20022090
110	CONTINUE	20022100
	DO 120 I=1,L	20022110
	IF(BETA(I+M).GE.0.0) GOTO 120	20022120
	BETA(I+M)=0.0	20022130
120	CONTINUE	20022140
	CALL STATUS(40HEND OF PRIMAL )	20022150
	GOTO 1	20022160
	C*****END OF BASIC PRIMAL CYCLE*****	20022170
	C	20022180
	C-----OPTIMUM PHASE1 TERMINATION	20022190
	1000 CONTINUE	20022200
	CALL OPT1	20022210
	IPHASE=2	20022220
	BETA(M)=0.0	20022230
	GOTO 3000	20022240
	C	20022250
	C-----OPTIMUM PHASE2 TERMINATION	20022260
	2000 CONTINUE	20022270
	CALL OPT2	20022280
	C	20022290
	RETURN	20022300
	END	20022310

SUBROUTINE POW(THETA,IRON,JCOL,ITYPE,R)	20022320
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL 20/71	20022330
C-----FINDS STEP TO BOUND AND BOUND ENCOUNTERED	20022340
COMMON /I/ M,L,MOL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPJ	20022350
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(111),JAK(111),AJ(100)	20022360
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20022370
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20022380
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20022390
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,TFRO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20022400
LOGICAL BASIC,ATBND	20022410
REAL B(1)	20022420
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20022430
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20022440
ATBND(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.7	20022450
C	20022460
C-----TRANSFORM SELECTED COLUMN	20022470
JPOS= JA(JCOL)	20022480
C-----LOAD COLUMN TO DELTA (MAYBE NULL PACKET)	20022490
JORG= M*JCOL-M	20022500
DO 5 I=1,M	20022510
5 DELTA(I)= AJ(JORG+I)	20022520
C-----NULL ELEMENTS IN LOWER ALPHA FOR PACKET ROWS	20022530
DO 6 I=1,L	20022540
6 ALPHA(I+M)=0.	20022550
C-----PACKET ROW HAS A UNITY	20022560
JPKT= NPKT(JPOS)	20022570
IF (JPKT.EQ.0) GOTO 16	20022580
ALPHA(JPKT+M)=1.	20022590
C-----FIND KEY AND KORG	20022600
KORG=KEYFND(JPKT)	20022610
IF (KORG.NE.0) GOTO 14	20022620
CALL EXPND(4CHRON--KEY NOT IN CORE	20022630
WRITE(6,998) JPKT,JCOL,JPOS	20022640
998 FORMAT(1H+,40X,*PACKET*15* POSITION*15* COLUMN*15)	20022650
CALL ESCAPE(R)	20022660
IRON=0	20022670
RETURN	20022680
14 CONTINUE	20022690
KORG=M*KORG-M	20022700
DO 15 I=1,M	20022710
15 DELTA(I)=DELTA(I)-AJ(KORG+I)	20022720
C-----TRANSFORM REDUCED COLUMN IN LOWER ALPHA	20022730
16 IORG=1	20022740
DO 20 I=1,M	20022750
ALPHA(I) = DOT( M, B(IORG), DELTA)	20022760
20 IORG=IORG+M	20022770
C-----SUM PACKET BASIC ENTITIES TO ALPHA ELEMENTS	20022780
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 26	20022790
DO 25 J=1,M	20022800
IB = IBASIS(J)/100	20022810
IF (IB.GT.NT) GOTO 25	20022820
K= NPKT( IB )	20022830
IF (K.EQ.0) GOTO 25	20022840
K=K+M	20022850
ALPHA(K)=ALPHA(K)-ALPHA(I)	20022860
25 CONTINUE	20022870
26 CONTINUE	20022880

C	THETA=1.E35	20022890
	IROW = 0	20022900
	ITYPE= 1	20022910
C	IF( ATBND(JPOS) ) GOTO 100	20022920
		20022930
C		20022940
C	-----X(JPOS) ZERO, DJ NEGATIVE ---INCREASE X(JPOS)	20022950
	DO 50 I=1,MPL	20022960
	IF(I.LE.M .AND. ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 50	20022970
	IF ( ALPHA(I).LT.-ZERO) GOTO 30	20022980
	IF ( ALPHA(I).GT. ZERO) GOTO 10	20022990
	GOTO 50	20023000
		20023010
C	-----POSITIVE PIVOT	20023020
10	STEP = BETA(I)/ALPHA(I)	20023030
	IF( STEP .GE. THETA ) GOTO 50	20023040
	THETA = STEP	20023050
	IROW = I	20023060
	ITYPE = 2	20023070
	GOTO 50	20023080
C	-----NEGATIVE PIVOT----- ( BOUND(JOUT).GE.BETA(I) )	20023090
30	JOUT = IBASIS(I)/100	20023100
	IF(I.GT.M) JOUT=KEYS(I-M)/100	20023110
	STEP = ( BETA(I) - BOUND(JOUT) ) / ALPHA(I)	20023120
	IF( STEP .GE. THETA ) GOTO 50	20023130
	THETA = STEP	20023140
	IROW = I	20023150
	ITYPE = 3	20023160
50	CONTINUE	20023170
	GOTO 200	20023180
C		20023190
C	-----X(JPOS) AT BOUND DJ POS.--DECREASE X(JPOS)	20023200
100	DO 150 I=1,MPL	20023210
	IF(I.LE.M .AND. ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 150	20023220
	IF( ALPHA(I).LT. - ZERO ) GOTO 130	20023230
	IF( ALPHA(I).GT. ZERO ) GOTO 110	20023240
	GOTO 150	20023250
C	-----POSITIVE PIVOT----- ( BOUND(JOUT).GE. BETA(I) )	20023260
110	JOUT = IBASIS(I)/100	20023270
	IF(I.GT.M) JOUT=KEYS(I-M)/100	20023280
	STEP= ( BETA(I)-BOUND(JOUT) )/(-ALPHA(I))	20023290
	IF( STEP .GE. THETA ) GOTO 150	20023300
	THETA = STEP	20023310
	IROW = I	20023320
	ITYPE = 3	20023330
	GOTO 150	20023340
C	-----NEGATIVE PIVOT	20023350
130	STEP= BETA(I)/(-ALPHA(I) )	20023360
	IF( STEP .GE. THETA ) GOTO 150	20023370
	THETA= STEP	20023380
	IROW = I	20023390
	ITYPE= 2	20023400
150	CONTINUE	20023410
	THETA= -THETA	20023420
C	-----PIVOTS ON 2,3, 2 DRIVES JOUT TO ZERO , 3 MOVES JOUT TO BOUND	20023430
C		20023440
200	RETURN	20023450
	END	20023460

	SUBROUTINE SETBNO(T)	20023470
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IP	20023480
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20023490
	K=3	20023500
100	CONTINUE	20023510
	IF(I) 1,2,3	20023520
1	J=-T	20023530
	IF(J.LE.NT) NAME(J)=10*(NAME(J)/10)+1	20023540
2	RETURN	20023550
3	IF(T.LE.NT) NAME(T)=10*(NAME(T)/10)+K	20023560
	RETURN	20023570
0		20023580
	ENTRY SETBNA	20023590
	K=2	20023600
	GOTO 100	20023610
0		20023620
	ENTRY SETBNV	20023630
	K=0	20023640
	GOTO 100	20023650
0		20023660
	ENTRY SETKEY	20023670
	K=4	20023680
	GOTO 100	20023690
	END	20023700

SUBROUTINE SETUP	20023710
C-----GUB VERSION APRIL/71	20023720
INTEGER PKT,PKT1	20023730
COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT, INPUTM, INPUTN	20023740
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY, NTRY, JNCORE, NORMAX, NSCAN	20023750
COMMON /I/ M, L, MPL, MC, NT, ICOST, IC, IPHASE, JRHS, IPI	20023760
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /R/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /Q/ DELTA(101)	20023770
COMMON /POWTP/ IPOWTP(101) /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20023780
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101), KEYS(101)	20023790
COMMON /COPE/ JARFJ(101), JA(101), JAK(101), AJ(1000)	20023800
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX, ITNINV, INVF, K1, K2, K3, K4, NHAJ	20023810
COMMON /RHS/ RHS(100)	20023820
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL, ZERO, PIVTOL, CTOL, PERTOL, DERTOL	20023830
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS, IROW, JCOL, JOUT, ITRN, NREJ, NPIF, NDJS	20023840
COMMON /BOUNDS/ ROUNDS(100), IRDS(100), NBDs	20023850
COMMON /CV2/ T(100,10), B0(100), BL0(10), UBS(10), CO(10)	20023860
COMMON /CV3/ MRBCAV, NBRCV, NCHGS	20023870
C-----TAKES INPUT A MATRIX IN COLUMNS OFF INPUT FILE BY COLUMNS	20023880
C-----INITIAL SETUP FOR COMPLETE PROBLEM IS CHANGED AT END TO REDUCED PR	20023890
C-----OUT DROPS GUB ROWS AS FOUND	20023900
CALL MESSG(40HSETUP)	20023910
C-----ACTUAL PROBLEM SIZES	20023920
M= INPUTM+1	20023930
C-----TRY TO START IN PHASE 2	20023940
IPHASE=2	20023950
IC=ICOST	20023960
C-----TOLERANCES	20023970
DJTOL=1.E-8	20023980
ZERO=1.E-12	20023990
PIVTOL=1.E-5	20024000
CTOL=1.E-4	20024010
PERTOL=1.E-5	20024020
DERTOL=1.E-8	20024030
NSCAN=NTRY=MAXTRY=NDJS=ITRN=JNCOPE=0	20024040
C-----INVERT FREQUENCY INV, ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT ITNINV	20024050
INVF=100	20024060
ITNINV=0	20024070
C	20024080
C	20024090
C-----FIRST M COLUMNS GIVE ROW LOGICALS AND TYPES	20024100
DO 5 I=1,M	20024110
KEYS(I)=0	20024120
5 IBASIS(I)=0	20024130
C-----MARK PHASE1 COST ROW FREE FOR POSSIBLE USE IN PHASE 1	20024140
IRONWTP(M)=3	20024150
C-----SET UP LOGICAL VECTORS FOR THE ROWS	20024160
DO 10 I=1,M	20024170
10 ALPHA(I)=0.0	20024180
C-----NOW COUNT COLS WRITTEN	20024190
NT=0	20024200
DO 100 I=1,M	20024210
ID=IRONWTP(I)	20024220
IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 20	20024230
IF(ID.EQ.1) GOTO 21	20024240
IF(ID.EQ.2) GOTO 22	20024250
IF(ID.EQ.3) GOTO 23	20024260
IF(ID.EQ.4) GOTO 24	20024270

19	CALL EPPOR(40H SETUP--POW TYPE EPPOR--OUT OF RANGE	20024280
	CALL ESCAPE	20024290
C----	EQUALITY ROW- NO LOGICAL COL.	20024300
20	GOTO 100	20024310
C----	LE. POW- POSITIVE LOGICAL+SLACK	20024320
21	ALPHA(I)=1.0	20024330
	K=1	20024340
	GOTO 50	20024350
C----	GE. POW- NEGATIVE LOGICAL+SLACK	20024360
22	ALPHA(I)=-1	20024370
	K=1	20024380
	GOTO 50	20024390
C----	FREE ROW-POSITIVE LOGICAL-BASIC	20024400
23	ALPHA(I)=+1.	20024410
	IKASIS(I)=NT+1	20024420
	K=2	20024430
	GOTO 50	20024440
C----	GUM POW-NO LOGICAL	20024450
24	CONTINUE	20024460
	GOTO 100	20024470
C----	PLACE COLUMN IN FILE I41 AND I42	20024480
50	NT=NT+1	20024490
	NAME(NT)=C	20024500
	CALL OUT(NT,ALPHA,COLNM)	20024510
	ALPHA(I)=0	20024520
100	CONTINUE	20024530
C----	KEEP PHASE 1 COST POW ZERO IN PHASE 2	20024540
	IRQWTP(M)=0	20024550
C----	NO. OF LOGICAL COLS MC	20024560
	MC=NT	20024570
C		20024580
C----	CYCLE INPUT FILE COLUMNS	20024590
	REWIND INPUT	20024600
	DO 200 JNT=1,INPUTN	20024610
110	IF(JNT.NE.JPHS) GOTO 130	20024620
	READ (INPUT) (PHS(J),J=1,INPUTM)	20024630
C----	TAKE RHS FROM 80 AND SKIP TAPE VERSION	20024640
	DO 120 J=1,INPUTM	20024650
120	PHS(J)=90(J)	20024660
	PHS(M)=0.	20024670
	NT=NT+1	20024680
	NAME(NT)=0	20024690
	CALL OUT(NT,PHS,COLNM)	20024700
	GOTO 200	20024710
C----	GET NEXT COLUMN JNT	20024720
130	CONTINUE	20024730
	READ(INPUT)(ALPHA(J),J=1,INPUTM)	20024740
C----	INSERT COLUMN CHANGES TO PROBLEM	20024750
	IF(JNT.GT.NCHGS) GOTO 135	20024760
	ALPHA(ICOST)=CO(JNT)	20024770
135	CONTINUE	20024780
C----	CHECK FOR COL PACKET, GET PKT NO. OR 0	20024790
	PKT=0	20024800
	PKT1=0	20024810
	DO 140 I=1,INPUTM	20024820
	IF(IPQWTP(I).NE.4) GOTO 140	20024830
	PKT1=1+PKT1	20024840
	IF( ALPHA (I).NE.1.) GOTO 140	20024850

PRT =PRT1	20024860
GOTO 145	20024870
140 CONTINUE	20024880
C-----CHECK FOR BOUND, GET BOUND NO. OR 0	20024890
145 IF(NBDS.EQ.0) GOTO 151	20024900
DO 150 J=1,NBDS	20024910
IF (IBDS(J).EQ.JNT) GOTO 155	20024920
150 CONTINUE	20024930
151 J=0	20024940
155 CONTINUE	20024950
C-----SET NAME TO BOUND+PACKET + STATE AND MARK KEY COLUMN	20024960
K=1	20024970
C-----COUNT COLUMN AND WRITE TO FILE LESS GUB ELEMENTS	20024980
160 NT=1+NT	20024990
NAME(NT)=K+10*PRT+100000*J	20025000
CALL OUT(NT, ALPHA,COLNM)	20025010
200 CONTINUE	20025020
C-----REMOVE GUB ROWS FROM IBASIS AND RHS	20025030
INON=0	20025040
L=0	20025050
IKOST=ICOST	20025060
DO 220 I=1,M	20025070
IF(IPWTP(I).EQ.4) GOTO 210	20025080
C-----NON-GUB ROW	20025090
INON=INON+1	20025100
IBASIS(INON)=100*IBASIS(I)+IPWTP(I)	20025110
RHS(INON)=RHS(I)	20025120
GOTO 220	20025130
C-----GUB POW, STOPE RHS IN AJ	20025140
210 L=L+1	20025150
AJ(L)=RHS(I)	20025160
C-----MOVE DOWN USER COST POW	20025170
IF(I.LT.ICOST) IKOST=IKOST-1	20025180
220 CONTINUE	20025190
C-----NOW REPLACE RHS ON END OF RHS	20025200
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 240	20025210
DO 230 I=1,L	20025220
230 RHS(INON+I)=AJ(I)	20025230
C-----NOW DROP COUNT OF GUB ROWS	20025240
M=M-L	20025250
ICOST=IKOST	20025260
C-----REDUCED PROBLEM NOW COMPLETE	20025270
240 CONTINUE	20025280
RETURN	20025290
END	20025300



SUBROUTINE STATUS(NOTF)	20025310
DIMENSION NOTF(4)	20025320
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCOPE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20025330
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,TPHASE,JPHS,TPI	20025340
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20025350
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(101)	20025360
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20025370
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20025380
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(101)	20025390
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IPOW,JCOL,JOUT,ITPN,NPEJ,NPIF,NDJS	20025400
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20025410
DATA JNT0/0/	20025420
LOGICAL BASIC,ATPND	20025430
IF(MOD(K3,11).NE.0) RETURN	20025440
IF( MOD(ITPN ,50).EQ.0) WRITE(6,1)	20025450
1     FORMAT(1H1	20025460
+             ,10H       PHASE	20025470
+             ,10H       TTER	20025480
+             ,10H       TRY	20025490
+             ,15H   VAL OBJECTIVE	20025500
+             ,10H       NDJS	20025510
+             ,10H       NAPTS	20025520
+             ,15H   VALUE DJ IN	20025530
+             ,10H       COL IN	20025540
+             ,10H       CODE	20025550
+             ,10H   COL OUT	20025560
+             ,10H       CODE	20025570
+             ,10H       NSCAN             )	20025580
0-----STORE CURRENT SOLUTION, QUIT OR CONTINUE	20025590
CALL SECOND(X)	20025600
IF(X.LT.TMAX.AND.ITPN.LT.K5) GOTO 999	20025610
CALL MAPOUT(R)	20025620
CALL EXIT	20025630
999     CONTINUE	20025640
0-----COUNT ACTIVE ARTIFICIALS FOR STATUS DATA	20025650
NPIF=0	20025660
DO 15 I=1,M	20025670
15     IF(IBASIS(I)/100.GT.NT) NPIF=1+NPIF	20025680
COST=-BETA(IC)	20025690
NCOLS=JNCOPE	20025700
IF(NTRY.NE.0) GOTO 20	20025710
CALL INPOS(JNT)	20025720
NCOLS=JNT-JNT0	20025730
IF(NCOLS.LE.0) NCOLS=NCOLS+NT	20025740
20     JNT0=JNT	20025750
UNSCAN=10000*NSCAN+NCOLS	20025760
MTRY=1000*MAXTRY+NTRY	20025770
IF(JCOL.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20025780
IF(IPOW.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20025790
NJOUT=NAME(JOUT)	20025800
IF(JOUT.EQ.0) NJOUT=	20025810
IF(JOUT.GT.NT) NJOUT=10000J000*IPOW	20025820
WRITE(6,2) IPHASE,ITPN,MTRY,COST,NDJS,NPIF,DJ(JCOL)	20025830
+       JPOS,NAME(JPOS),JOUT,NJOUT,UNSCAN	20025840
2     FORMAT(1H ,I10,F15.6,I10,F15.6,I10)	20025850
RETURN	20025860
0-----WHEN NO COLUMN WAS SELECTED	20025870

C-----	OR UNBOUNDED	20025880
10	WRITE(6,3) IPHASE,IITRN,MNTRY,COST,NDJS,NPIF,NOTE,JNSCAN	20025890
3	FORMAT(1H,3I10,F15.6,2I10,15H-----,4A10,I10)	20025900
	RETURN	20025910
C		20025920
C		20025930
	ENTRY ERROR	20025940
	WRITE(6,4) NOTE,NOTE,NOTE	20025950
4	FORMAT(1H/(1H+,4A10))	20025960
	RETURN	20025970
C		20025980
C		20025990
	ENTRY MESSG	20026000
	ENTRY MESSG	20026010
	IF(MOD(K3,7).NE.0) RETURN	20026020
	CALL SECOND(X)	20026030
	WRITE(6,5) NOTE,X	20026040
5	FORMAT((1H,4A10,6CX,F10.0,* SECONDS* )	20026050
	RETURN	20026060
	END	20026070

SUBROUTINE XCHECK(CALLER,AT,N)	20026080
REAL R(1)	20026090
C-----GIVES QUICK CROSS CHECKS AND LOCATION	20026100
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20026110
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,RNDJ,DMAX,PRMLER,DUALER	20026120
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNTNV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20026130
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20026140
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20026150
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(1.1),AJ(1000)	20026160
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MONT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPT	20026170
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20026180
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20026190
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20026200
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVOTL,GTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20026210
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NPEJ,NPIF,NDJS	20026220
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IRDS(100),NRDS	20026230
INTEGER DELTA	20026240
IPWTP(I)=MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20026250
C-----K4 IS 1000*START + STOP ITERATION FOR XCHECKS	20026260
IF(K4/1000.GT.ITRN.OR.MOD(K4,1000).LT.ITRN) RETURN	20026270
K4=1000*(ITRN+K2)+MOD(K4,1000)	20026280
WRITE(6,1) CALLER,TROW,THETA,RNDJ,JPOS	20026290
1 FORMAT(*0.....*)	20026300
+ * XCHECK CALLED BY *A6* PIVOT ROW---*I3,	20026310
+ * STEP*E12.5* ROUND*E11.4* COLUMN*I5)	20026320
WRITE(6,5) (DJ(J),J=1,JNCORE)	20026330
6 FORMAT(32X,10F10.4)	20026340
JKOL=JCOL	20026350
J1=MAX0(JKOL-5,1)	20026360
J2=MIN0(J1+9,JNCORE)	20026370
WRITE(6,5) (JA(K),K=J1,J2)	20026380
5 FORMAT(32X,10I10)	20026390
IORG=1	20026400
JEND=JNCORE*M	20026410
DO 40 I=1,M	20026420
JORG=J1*M-M+1	20026430
DO 30 J=J1,J2	20026440
AJ(JEND+J)=DOT(M,0(IORG),AJ(JORG))	20026450
IF(ABS(AJ(JEND+J)).LE.ZERO) AJ(JEND+J)=0.	20026460
30 JORG=JORG+M	20026470
WRITE(6,8) I,IBASIS(I),ALPHA(I),BETA(I),(AJ(JEND+J),J=J1,J2)	20026480
40 IORG=IORG+M	20026490
DO 45 J=J1,J2	20026500
IAJ=JA(J)	20026510
45 DELTA(J)=NAME(IAJ)	20026520
WRITE(6,5) (DELTA(J),J=J1,J2)	20026530
IF(L.EQ.J) GOTO 60	20026540
DO 50 I=1,L	20026550
WRITE(6,8) I,KEYS(I),ALPHA(I+M),BETA(I+M)	20026560
50 CONTINUE	20026570
60 CONTINUE	20026580
8 FORMAT(I3,I7,2E10.2,2X,10E10.2)	20026590
C-----ERROR CHECKING OPTION IN XCHECK	20026600
70 CONTINUE	20026610
IF(MOD(K3,17).NE.0) GOTO 555	20026620
C-----GAMMA SUMS LHS-RHS	20026630
DO 90 I=1,MPL	20026640

90	GAMMA(I)=-RHS(I)	20026650
C-----	CYCLE ALL BOOK KEEPPING TO GET COLUMNS IN ORDER	20026660
	LAST=1	20026670
	NVARS=MPL+NBDOS	20026680
	DO 500 NVAR=1,NVARS	20026690
	NEXT=999999999	20026700
C-----	BASIC COLUMNS	20026710
	DO 200 I=1,M	20026720
	J=IBASIS(I)/100	20026730
C-----	MARK STRUCTURALS	20026740
	ITAG=2	20026750
	IF(J.LE.NT) GOTO 150	20026760
C-----	MARK ARTIFICIALS	20026770
	ITAG=5	20026780
	IF(J.LE.NT+100) GOTO 150	20026790
C-----	MARK NEGATIVE STRUCTURALS	20026800
	ITAG=6	20026810
	J=J-(NT+100)	20026820
	IF(J.LE.NT) GOTO 150	20026830
C-----	MARK NEGATIVE ARTIFICIALS	20026840
	ITAG=7	20026850
150	CONTINUE	20026860
	IF(J.LT.LAST) GOTO 200	20026870
	IF(J.GT.NEXT) GOTO 200	20026880
	NEXT=J	20026890
	JTYPE=2	20026900
	JTAG=ITAG	20026910
	X=BETA(I)	20026920
	IBAS=I	20026930
200	CONTINUE	20026940
C-----	BOUNDED COLUMNS	20026950
	IF(NRDS.EQ.0) GOTO 300	20026960
	NEXTJ=MIND(NT,NEXT)	20026970
	DO 250 J=LAST,NEXTJ	20026980
	IF(MOD(NAME(J),10).EQ.3) GOTO 290	20026990
250	CONTINUE	20027000
	GOTO 300	20027010
290	NEXT=J	20027020
	JTYPE=3	20027030
	X=ROUND(J)	20027040
C-----	KEY COLUMNS	20027050
300	CONTINUE	20027060
	IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 360	20027070
	DO 350 I=1,L	20027080
	J=KEYS(I)/100	20027090
	IF(J.LT.LAST) GOTO 350	20027100
	IF(J.GT.NEXT) GOTO 350	20027110
	NEXT=J	20027120
	JTYPE=4	20027130
	X=BETA(M+I)	20027140
350	CONTINUE	20027150
360	CONTINUE	20027160
C		20027170
C-----	GET NEXT COLUMN TO CORE IF REAL (JTAG=2 OR 6)	20027180
	IF(NEXT.EQ.999999999) GOTO 510	20027190
	IF(NEXT.GT.NT) GOTO 400	20027200
	CALL IN(NEXT,AJ(JFND+1),JNCOPE+1)	20027210
C-----	ADD GUB ELEMENTS	20027220

MP1=M+1	20J27230
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 3A5	20J27240
DO 3A0 I=MP1,MPL	20J27250
3A0 AJ(JFND+T)=0.	20J27260
IGUB=400(NAME(NEXT),100000)/10	20J27270
IF(IGUB.NE.0) AJ(JFND+M+IGUB)=1.	20J27280
3B5 IF(JTYPE.NE.2) GOTO 450	20J27290
IF(JTAG.NE.5) GOTO 450	20J27300
C-----NEGATIVE STRUCTURALS	20J27310
DO 3A0 I=1,MPL	20J27320
3A0 AJ(JFND+T)=-AJ(JFND+T)	20J27330
AJ(JFND+M)=1.	20J27340
GOTO 450	20J27350
C-----ARTIFICIAL VECTOR (JTAG=5 OR 7)	20J27360
400 DO 410 I=1,MPL	20J27370
410 AJ(JFND+T)=0.	20J27380
AJ(JFND+IRAS)=1.	20J27390
AJ(JFND+M)=1.	20J27400
IF(JTAG.EQ.7) AJ(JFND+IRAS)=-1.	20J27410
C	20J27420
C-----SUM X*AJ TO GAMMA-- THE ERROR	20J27430
450 DO 460 I=1,MPL	20J27440
460 GAMMA(I)=GAMMA(I)+X*AJ(JFND+T)	20J27450
500 LAST=NEXT+1	20J27460
501 FORMAT(4I4,F12.4,10F10.4/(28X,10F10.4))	20J27470
510 CONTINUE	20J27480
C	20J27490
C-----CHECK ERROR AGAINST TOLERANCE	20J27500
PRMLER=0.	20J27510
K=0	20J27520
DO 550 I=1,MPL	20J27530
ARSGAM=ABS(GAMMA(I))	20J27540
IF(ARSGAM.LE.PERTOL) GOTO 550	20J27550
K=K+1	20J27560
DELTA(K)=I	20J27570
GAMMA(K)=GAMMA(I)	20J27580
IF(ARSGAM.LE.PRMLER) GOTO 550	20J27590
PRMLER=ARSGAM	20J27600
550 CONTINUE	20J27610
IF(PRMLER.LE.PERTOL) WRITE(6,552)	20J27620
IF(PRMLER.LE.PERTOL) GOTO 555	20J27630
WRITE(6,551) PRMLER,PERTOL,(DELTA(I),GAMMA(I),I=1,K)	20J27640
IF(MOD(K,19).NE.0) GOTO 555	20J27650
ITNINV=ITRN	20J27660
551 FORMAT(*PRIMAL ERRORS EXCEED TOLERANCE---*/	20J27670
+ * ERROR--*F12.4* TOLERANCE--*F12.4/(4(I10,E20.8)))	20J27680
552 FORMAT(* ERRORS WITHIN TOLERANCE*)	20J27690
555 WRITE(6,7)	20J27700
7 FORMAT(1H ,40H----- // )	20J27710
RETURN	20J27720
END	20J27730

PROGRAM REGEN(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPEA,TAPE5=INPUT,	30000010
1 TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE9=TAPEA)	30000020
COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,V LIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30000030
* VCOST(10,5),NAMEN(10),COSTS(30,3)	30000040
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAP(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30000050
COMMON /OUTS/ QANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30000060
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30000070
COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INVR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30000080
DATA CODE / 2H01,2H02,2H03,2H04,2H05,2H06,2H07,2H08,2H09,2H10,	30000090
* 2H11,2H12,2H13,2H14,2H15,2H16,2H17,2H18,2H19,2H20/	30000100
CALL SETUP	30000110
50 READ(9,100)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30000120
100 FORMAT(4A10)	30000130
IF(EOF,9)7777,200	30000140
200 PDTOT=0.0	30000150
DO 300 I=1,20	30000160
SALE(I)=0.0	30000170
SAVE(I)=0.0	30000180
PROC(I)=PROT(I)	30000190
QANDM(I)=0.0	30000200
DO 250 N=1,10	30000210
PURCH(N,I)=0.0	30000220
EXIST(N,I)=0.0	30000230
STOR(N,I)=0.0	30000240
SALV(N,I)=0.0	30000250
250 CONTINUE	30000260
300 CONTINUE	30000270
CALL INSOLN	30000280
CALL CINFO	30000290
CALL PINFO	30000300
GO TO 50	30000310
7777 STOP	30000320
END	30000330

SUBROUTINE CINFO	30000340
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30000350
* VECST(10,5),NAMES(10),COSTS(30,3)	30000360
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),LYR(10),LYR(10)	30000370
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30000380
* PURCH(10,20),STOP(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30000390
COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INVR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30000400
DATA ONE,TOTAL,PERIOD / 2H01,6HTOTAL ,6HPERIOD /	30000410
WRITE(6,100)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30000420
SUMT=0.0	30000430
TPROC=0.0	30000440
TCOST=0.0	30000450
DO 500 I=1,20	30000460
500 TCOST=TCOST+OANDM(I)+SAVE(I)-SALE(I)	30000470
TCOST=COST-TCOST-PDTOT	30000480
DO 600 I=1,NP	30000490
600 TPROC=TPROC+PROC(I)	30000500
TPROC=TPROC/TCOST	30000510
DO 1000 I=1,NP	30000520
IF (PER(I).EQ.ONE) N=I	30000530
1000 CONTINUE	30000540
DO 2000 I=N,NP	30000550
K1=LYR(I)-INVR+1	30000560
K2=LYR(I)-INVR+1	30000570
DO 1500 K=K1,K2	30000580
IF (K.EQ.K1) GO TO 1500	30000590
OANDM(K1)=OANDM(K1)+OANDM(K)	30000600
SALE(K1)=SALE(K1)+SALE(K)	30000610
1500 CONTINUE	30000620
J=I-N+1	30000630
PROC(I)=PROC(I)/TPROC	30000640
OANDM(K1)=OANDM(K1)+SAVE(I)	30000650
SUM=PROC(I)+OANDM(K1)-SALE(K1)	30000660
WRITE(6,200) PERIOD,CODE(J),PROC(I),OANDM(K1),SALE(K1),SUM	30000670
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 2000	30000680
OANDM(1)=OANDM(1)+OANDM(K1)	30000690
SALE(1)=SALE(1)+SALE(K1)	30000700
PROC(N)=PROC(N)+PROC(I)	30000710
2000 SUMT=SUMT+SUM	30000720
I=LYR(NP)-INVR+2	30000730
WRITE(6,300) TOTAL,PDTOT,PROC(N),OANDM(1),SALE(1),SUMT	30000740
WRITE(6,400) SALE(1)	30000750
100 FORMAT(1H1,15X,4A10 / 1H-,*COST INFORMATION* /	30000760
*1H-,12X,5(1H*,12X) / 13X,1H*,* R AND D *, 1H*,	30000770
** PROCUREMENT*,1H*,* OPERATING *,1H*,* SALVAGE *,1H*,	30000780
** TOTAL * / 1H ,77(1H*) / 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30000790
200 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,1H*,12X,4(1H*,1X,F9.3,2X) / 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30000800
300 FORMAT(13X,5(1H*,12X) / 1H ,A6,6X,5(1H*,1X,F9.3,2X) / 1H ,77(1H*))	30000810
400 FORMAT(1H- / 1H-,*TRUNCATION VALUE FOR RESOURCES = *,F9.3)	30000820
RETURN	30000830
END	30000840

SUBROUTINE INSOLN	30000850
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30000860
* VCOST(10,5),NAMFN(10),COSTS(30,3)	30000870
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30000880
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30000890
* PURCH(10,20),STOP(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30000900
COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INVR,LAST,NV,NP,TOI,TITLE(4),COST	30000910
INTEGER TOT	30000920
TOT=NP+1	30000930
DATA X/1HX/,W/1HW/,S/1HS/,BLANK/1H /,BLAN2/2H /	30000940
7777 READ(9,130)IND,VAL	30000950
IF(IND.GE.0) GO TO 101	30000960
COST=VAL	30000970
GO TO 700	30000980
101 IF(IND.EQ.0) GO TO 7777	30000990
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.X) GO TO 500	30001000
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.W) GO TO 400	30001010
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.S) GO TO 300	30001020
IF(CHAR(IND,3).NE.BLAN2) GO TO 7777	30001030
C INTERPRET PMN VARIABLES FOR INVESTMENT CONSTRAINTS	30001040
DO 200 I=1,20	30001050
IF (PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 210	30001060
200 CONTINUE	30001070
GO TO 1000	30001080
210 PROC(I)=PROC(I)-VAL	30001090
PROC(I+1)=PROC(I+1)+VAL	30001100
GO TO 7777	30001110
C INTERPRET INHERITED FLEET AND PURCHASE FLEET VARIABLES	30001120
400 DO 405 J=1,20	30001130
IF(CODE(J).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 410	30001140
405 CONTINUE	30001150
GO TO 1000	30001160
410 DO 420 I=1,10	30001170
IF(PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,3)) GO TO 430	30001180
420 CONTINUE	30001190
GO TO 1000	30001200
430 ISTART=IYR(I)	30001210
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.X) PURCH(J,I)=VAL	30001220
DO 450 I=1,10	30001230
IF(PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,4)) GO TO 460	30001240
450 CONTINUE	30001250
GO TO 1000	30001260
460 IEND=LYR(I)	30001270
CALL VALUFS(J,ISTART,IEND,VAL)	30001280
GO TO 7777	30001290
C INTERPRET MOTHBALL VARIABLES	30001300
300 DO 350 I=1,20	30001310
IF(CODE(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 360	30001320
350 CONTINUE	30001330
GO TO 1000	30001340
360 DO 370 J=1,10	30001350
IF(PER(J).EQ.CHAP(IND,3)) GO TO 380	30001360
370 CONTINUE	30001370
GO TO 1000	30001380
380 STOP(I,J)=VAL	30001390
LENP=LYR(J)-IYR(J)+1	30001400
CALL MOTH(I)	30001410



SAVE(J)=SAVE(J)+C*VAL	30001420
GO TO 7777	30001430
C INTERPRET MASTER VARIABLES	30001440
500 IF(CHAP(IND,3).NE.PLAN2) GO TO 400	30001450
DO 550 I=1,20	30001460
IF(CODE(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 560	30001470
550 CONTINUE	30001480
GO TO 1000	30001490
560 PUPCH(I,TOT)=VAL	30001500
IF(VAL.GT.C.C)	30001510
*PDTOT=PDTOT+V*COST(I,3)	30001520
GO TO 7777	30001530
C ERROR MESSAGE	30001540
1000 WRITE(6,600) (CHAP(IND,I),I=1,4)	30001550
STOP	30001560
700 RETURN	30001570
100 FORMAT(I4,4X,F12.4)	30001580
600 FORMAT(1H-,*ERROR IN INTERPRETATION OF *,A1,3A2)	30001590
END	30001600

SUBROUTINE PINFO	30001610
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30001620
* VCOST(10,5),NAME(10),COSTS(30,3)	30001630
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30001640
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30001650
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30001660
COMMON /PARAMS/ PRTOT,INYP,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30001670
INTEGER TOT	30001680
DATA TOTAL,PERIOD,BLANK / 6HTOTAL ,6HPERIOD,2H /	30001690
WRITE(6,1000)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30001700
M=1	30001710
5 GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90),NV	30001720
10 WRITE(6,1010)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001730
GO TO 100	30001740
20 WRITE(6,1020)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001750
GO TO 100	30001760
30 WRITE(6,1030)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001770
GO TO 100	30001780
40 WRITE(6,1040)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001790
GO TO 100	30001800
50 WRITE(6,1050)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001810
GO TO 100	30001820
60 WRITE(6,1060)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001830
GO TO 100	30001840
70 WRITE(6,1070)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001850
GO TO 100	30001860
80 WRITE(6,1080)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001870
GO TO 100	30001880
90 WRITE(6,1090)(VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001890
1000 FORMAT(1H-,15X,4A10 / 1H-,*PURCHASED RESOURCES*)	30001900
1010 FORMAT(1H-,12X, 1H*,12X /13X, 1H*,2X,A9,2X /1H ,25(1H*)/	30001910
* 13X, 1H*,12X)	30001920
1020 FORMAT(1H-,12X,2(1H*,12X) /13X,2(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,38(1H*)/	30001930
* 13X,2(1H*,12X) )	30001940
1030 FORMAT(1H-,12X,3(1H*,12X) /13X,3(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,51(1H*)/	30001950
* 13X,3(1H*,12X) )	30001960
1040 FORMAT(1H-,12X,4(1H*,12X) /13X,4(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,64(1H*)/	30001970
* 13X,4(1H*,12X) )	30001980
1050 FORMAT(1H-,12X,5(1H*,12X) /13X,5(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,77(1H*)/	30001990
* 13X,5(1H*,12X) )	30002000
1060 FORMAT(1H-,12X,6(1H*,12X) /13X,6(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,90(1H*)/	30002010
* 13X,6(1H*,12X) )	30002020
1070 FORMAT(1H-,12X,7(1H*,12X) /13X,7(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,103(1H*)/	30002030
* 13X,7(1H*,12X) )	30002040
1080 FORMAT(1H-,12X,8(1H*,12X) /13X,8(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,116(1H*)/	30002050
* 13X,8(1H*,12X) )	30002060
1090 FORMAT(1H-,12X,9(1H*,12X) /13X,9(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,129(1H*)/	30002070
* 13X,9(1H*,12X) )	30002080
100 IF(M.GE.2) GO TO 305	30002090
K=0	30002100
DO 200 I=1,TOT	30002110
IF(PER(I).EQ.CODE(1)) K=1	30002120
IF(K.NE.1) GO TO 200	30002130
TEMP1=PFPIOD	30002140
TEMP2=PER(I)	30002150
IF(I.NE.TOT) GO TO 105	30002160
TEMP1=TOTAL	30002170

TEMP2=BLANK	30002180
105 GO TO (110,120,130,140,150,160,170,180,190),NV	30002190
110 WRITE(6,1110) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002200
GO TO 200	30002210
120 WRITE(6,1120) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002220
GO TO 200	30002230
130 WRITE(6,1130) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002240
GO TO 200	30002250
140 WRITE(6,1140) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002260
GO TO 200	30002270
150 WRITE(6,1150) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002280
GO TO 200	30002290
160 WRITE(6,1160) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002300
GO TO 200	30002310
170 WRITE(6,1170) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002320
GO TO 200	30002330
180 WRITE(6,1180) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002340
GO TO 200	30002350
190 WRITE(6,1190) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002360
200 CONTINUE	30002370
1110 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X, 1H*,2X,F8.3,2X / 13X, 1H*,12X )	30002380
1120 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,2(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,2(1H*,12X) )	30002390
1130 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,3(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,3(1H*,12X) )	30002400
1140 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,4(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,4(1H*,12X) )	30002410
1150 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,5(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,5(1H*,12X) )	30002420
1160 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,6(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,6(1H*,12X) )	30002430
1170 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,7(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,7(1H*,12X) )	30002440
1180 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,8(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,8(1H*,12X) )	30002450
1190 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,9(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,9(1H*,12X) )	30002460
C	30002470
C FIRST PART OF THIS SUBROUTINE OUTPUT INFORMATION CONCERNING	30002480
C EQUIPMENT PURCHASES DURING EACH PERIOD .....	30002490
C NEXT SECTION OUTPUTS RESOURCES STORED	30002500
C	30002510
WRITE(6,3000) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30002520
M=3	30002530
GO TO 5	30002540
305 IF(M.EQ.2) GO TO 205	30002550
N=0	30002560
DO 400 I=1,NP	30002570
K=IYP(I)-INYR+1	30002580
IF(K.LE.0) GO TO 410	30002590
N=N+1	30002600
GO TO (310,320,330,340,350,360,370,380,390),NV	30002610
310 WRITE(6,1110) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002620
GO TO 400	30002630
320 WRITE(6,1120) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002640
GO TO 400	30002650
330 WRITE(6,1130) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002660
GO TO 400	30002670
340 WRITE(6,1140) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002680
GO TO 400	30002690
350 WRITE(6,1150) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002700
GO TO 400	30002710
360 WRITE(6,1160) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002720
GO TO 400	30002730
370 WRITE(6,1170) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002740
GO TO 400	30002750

380	WRITE(6,1180) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002760
	GO TO 400	30002770
390	WRITE(6,1190) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002780
400	CONTINUE	30002790
3000	FORMAT(1H1,15X,4A10 / 1H-, *STORED RESOURCES* )	30002800
C		30002810
C	REMAINING PART WILL OUTPUT THE TOTAL AMOUNT USED	30002820
C	DURING EACH PERIOD	30002830
C		30002840
	WRITE(6,2000) (TITLE(I), I=1,4)	30002850
	M=2	30002860
	GO TO 5	30002870
205	N=0	30002880
	DO 300 I=1, NP	30002890
	K=IYR(I) - INYR+1	30002900
	IF(K.LE.0) GO TO 300	30002910
	DO 206 J=1, NV	30002920
206	EXIST(J,K)=EXIST(J,K)-STOP(J,I)	30002930
	N=N+1	30002940
	GO TO (210,220,230,240,250,260,270,280,290), NV	30002950
210	WRITE(6,1110) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30002960
	GO TO 300	30002970
220	WRITE(6,1120) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30002980
	GO TO 300	30002990
230	WRITE(6,1130) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003000
	GO TO 300	30003010
240	WRITE(6,1140) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003020
	GO TO 300	30003030
250	WRITE(6,1150) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003040
	GO TO 300	30003050
260	WRITE(6,1160) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003060
	GO TO 300	30003070
270	WRITE(6,1170) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003080
	GO TO 300	30003090
280	WRITE(6,1180) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003100
	GO TO 300	30003110
290	WRITE(6,1190) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003120
300	CONTINUE	30003130
	RETURN	30003140
2000	FORMAT(1H1,15X,4A10 / 1H-, *TOTAL RESOURCES USED* )	30003150
	END	30003160

SUBROUTINE SETUP	30003170
COMMON /VEOSTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,15),	30003180
* VCOST(10,5),NAME(10),COSTS(30,3)	30003190
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAP(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYP(10)	30003200
COMMON /OUTS/ QANPM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30003210
* PUPCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PPGC(20),PROT(20)	30003220
COMMON /PARAMS/ PCTOT,INYP,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30003230
DIMENSION TEMP(4)	30003240
DATA IVT,IPY,IED/AHVHICLE ,8HPCPDOD ,8HFNDALE /	30003250
NVP=0	30003260
NPT=0	30003270
READ(5,1000)FNAME,INYP,LAST,NV,NT,NP	30003280
1000 FORMAT(A8,2X,6I5)	30003290
10 READ(5,1000)ITABLE	30003300
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IVT) GO TO 20	30003310
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IPY) GO TO 60	30003320
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IED) GO TO 100	30003330
WRITE(6,2000)ITABLE	30003340
2000 FORMAT(1H-,A8,* IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY SETUP*)	30003350
STOP	30003360
20 NVP=NVP+1	30003370
READ(5,4000)VNAME(NVP),VLIFE(NVP)	30003380
READ(5,1070)(VCOST(NVP,I),I=1,5)	30003390
1070 FORMAT(5F10.2)	30003400
GO TO 10	30003410
60 NPT=NPT+1	30003420
READ(5,1140) IYP(NPT),LYP(NPT),P-TR(NPT),PROT(NPT)	30003430
1140 FORMAT(I4,I5,1X,A2,F8.2)	30003440
GO TO 10	30003450
4000 FORMAT(A8,11X,I2)	30003460
100 CONTINUE	30003470
PROT(NPT+1) = 0.	30003480
110 CONTINUE	30003490
READ(9,3000) T,(TEMP(J),J=1,4)	30003500
3000 FORMAT(I5,4X,A1,3A2)	30003510
IF(EOF,9)200,150	30003520
150 DO 150 J=1,4	30003530
150 CHAP(I,J)=TEMP(J)	30003540
GO TO 110	30003550
200 RETURN	30003560
END	30003570

SUBROUTINE VALUES(N,ISTART,IEND,VAL)	30003580
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENG,V LIFE(1),INH(10,16),	30003590
* VECST(10,5),NAME(10),COSTS(30,3)	30003600
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30003610
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30003620
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30003630
COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30003640
CALL YRCOST(N)	30003650
I=ISTART-INYR	30003660
II=IEND-ISTART+1	30003670
K=1	30003680
DO 10 J=1,II	30003690
I=I+1	30003700
IF(I.LE.0) GO TO 10	30003710
OANDM(I)=OANDM(I)+COSTS(J,K)*VAL	30003720
EXIST(N,I)=EXIST(N,I)+VAL	30003730
10 CONTINUE	30003740
I=I+1	30003750
K=K+1	30003760
IF(IEND.EQ.LAST) K=K+1	30003770
SALE(I)=COSTS(J,K)*VAL+SALE(I)	30003780
SALV(N,I)=VAL+SALV(N,I)	30003790
RETURN	30003800
END	30003810

	SUBROUTINE VRCOST(J)	10008670
C	A SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE OPERATING, SALVAGE, AND TRUNCATION	10008640
C	COSTS YEAR BY YEAR. ALSO THE YEARLY MOTHBALLING SAVING IS COMPUTED.	10008650
	COMMON /VEOSTG/ VNAME(10), C,LENP, VLIFE(10), TNH(10,16),	10008660
	* VRCOST(10,5), NAMEN(10), COSTS(30,3)	10008670
	INTEGER VNAME,VLIFE	10008680
C	ASSUME THE OPERATING AND MAINTANCE COST INCREASES AT R*100 PER-CENT	10008690
C	A YEAR (NOT A COMPOUND RATE INCREASE)	10008700
	R=0.0	10008710
C		10008720
C	LET X= THE 1ST YEAR O. AND M. COST. THEN	10008730
C	$X + (1+R)*X + (1+2*R)*X + \dots + (1+9*R)*X = VRCOST(J,2)$	10008740
	$X = VRCOST(J,2) / (10.0 + 45.0*R)$	10008750
C	ASSUME NO PERIOD IS LONGER THAN 6 YEARS.	10008760
	IR=VLIFE(J) +10	10008770
	DO 10 I=1,IR	10008780
	$COSTS(I,1) = (1.0 + FLOAT(I-1)*R)*X*(VRCOST(J,4)**(I-1))$	10008790
10	CONTINUE	10008800
C		10008810
C	ASSUME THE SALVAGE VALUE OF A VEHICLE AFTER I YEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008820
C	$(ALPHA)**I * PURCHASE COST.$	10008830
	ALPHA=0.5	
	Y=VRCOST(J,1)	10008850
	DO 20 I=1,IR	10008860
	Y= ALPHA*Y	10008870
	$COSTS(I,2) = Y$	10008880
20	CONTINUE	10008890
C		10008900
C	ASSUME TRUNCATION AFTER IYEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008910
C	$(VLIFE-I)*(PURCHASE COST)/VLIFE$	10008920
C		10008930
	$Y = VRCOST(J,1) / VLIFE(J)$	10008940
	DO 30 I=1,IR	10008950
	IX=VLIFE(J)-I	10008960
	IF (IX.LT.0) IX=0	10008970
	$COSTS(I,3) = IX*Y$	10008980
30	CONTINUE	10008990
	RETURN	10009000
	ENTRY MOTH	10009010
C	ASSUME THE MOTHBALLING SAVING IS P1*100 PER CENT OF THE FIRST YEAR COST-X	
	P1=0.90	
C	C=0	
C	DO 546 IL=1,LENP	
C 546	$C = C - 0.1 * P1 * VRCOST(J,2) * VRCOST(J,4)**(IL-1)$	
C	$C = -X * P1$	
	$C = -VRCOST(J,2) / (10.0 + 45.0*R) * P1$	
	RETURN	10009080
	END	10009090

APPENDIX E  
ERROR MESSAGES



## ERROR MESSAGES FROM MATRIX GENERATOR

". . . is not a table name."

This message indicates that the input deck is not properly constructed since the program has read a card which should have been a header card but was not. The location of the error can be narrowed down by checking the output listing to see which tables have been correctly read. This error terminates execution.

"Vehicle name . . . not defined in a vehicle."

This message is output when a task table is being read. It indicates either that the vehicle name is misspelled or located improperly on the card, or that the task table has preceded the vehicle table, if the vehicle table exists. This error also terminates execution.

"The period tables are out of order."

This message indicates that the first year of the period just read was not equal to one plus the last year of the last period read. This can be caused by improper sequencing or improper definition of the periods. This error will cause execution to terminate.

"Warning--the number of tables input was not the expected number."

This message does not terminate execution, but does indicate that there was a difference between the number of tables indicated on the title card and the number actually read by the program.

"Incorrectly read file . . . columns read as . . ."

"The M-1 column was . . ., unable to find RHS mark."

"Reached EOF while writing column . . . and row . . ."

These three error messages all refer to errors encountered when trying to convert the MPS360 file to the file for BBCAV2. If one of

these errors occurs, a major problem exists within the program. As a result these prevent the creation of the BBCAV2 file, but allow the program to execute to completion to give the analyst the most information possible about the problem.

#### ERROR MESSAGES FROM MAIN PROGRAM

##### "BLIST size exceeded"

BLIST is the array used for storing nodes of the branching tree. It is presently dimensioned to handle 25 nodes. When there exist more than 25 nodes which have been defined but have not been evaluated, this message is generated. It indicates that this particular problem is converging very slowly, and if one desires an accurate answer then the arrays EKBL, PSIGL, NXBL, XNXBL, and BLIST should be enlarged. This error causes the system to print out the best solution found and proceed to the next problem.

##### "Time is up . . . cycling to next problem."

##### "Have solved max. no. of LP probs."

These two messages inform one that the solution which is output is not necessarily optimal but was caused by one of the input parameters. The first message indicates a violation of the time indicated by the second field of the real parameter card. The second message is a result of reaching the limit on the number of nodes (LP problems) which is set in the last field of the integer parameter card.

##### "Premature EOF on a matrix tape at column . . ."

This message indicates that the size of the tape file does not correspond with the size indicated on the integer parameter card. It also gives an indication of the size of the tape file for comparison against that which was input. This error terminates execution of the program.

"IO--column not located in NT reads"  
"Row--key not in core"  
"Insert cannot find rejected column"  
"PIVOT--PIVOT less than PIVTOL"  
"KEYCH--essential packet no basic column"

These five error messages are used exclusively for debugging, and should not occur in normal operation. The general cause for this is that some section of core has been overwritten accidentally.

"PIVOT dropped column . . ."

This message indicates that a column was removed from the basis during the inversion process. This occurs when the input basis is not feasible, and when numerical errors have caused the current basis to "drift" out of the feasible region.

#### ERROR MESSAGES FROM REPORT GENERATOR

". . . is not recognized by SETUP."

The routine SETUP has encountered an error in the input deck while attempting to read a table name. This error terminates execution.

"Error in interpretation of . . ."

The program has been unable to determine the meaning of the seven-character code indicated in the message. If the code is a valid one (one of the forms shown in Fig. 11), then there is probably an error in the period descriptions of the input deck. There is also possibility of other errors in the input deck or, as a last resort, of errors in the reference list file. If the code is not a valid one, then the error must be in the reference list. This error also terminates execution.

## GLOSSARY

This section contains the mnemonic definitions for all three programs—GENLCP, BBCAV2, and REPGEN. It is arranged into two major sections. The first section lists the mnemonics in labeled common—then the local variables contained within each subroutine, for each of the three programs, respectively. The second section is an overall alphabetical listing for handy reference. Note that in this listing, the same mnemonic may have two or more meanings. Each entry is identified here as a local or global variable, and is cross-referenced to the first section. Use of the two sections, in conjunction, should eliminate any ambiguity.

SECTION 1.....G-2

SECTION 2.....G-25

Section I  
GENLCP CODING DEFINITIONS

COMMON/VECSTG/

VNAME (10) - vehicle names  
C - temporary storage for cost data  
LENP - length of period  
VLIFE (10) - maximum life of resource (vehicle)  
INH (10, 16) - number of each type resource inherited from each year  
VCOST (10,5) - cost data for each resource  
NAMEN (10) - pointers for numbering resources  
COST (30, 3) - yearly operating, salvage and truncation costs

COMMON/ALTSTG/

ALTER (288,9) - array used for eliminating infeasible alternatives from tasks  
YAVL (10) - year resource first available

COMMON/TSKSTG/

U (7, 288, 9) - array of task alternatives  
NTSK (9) - number of alternatives in task

COMMON/PRDSTG/

NPERYR (10, 3) - first and last year of period and number of tasks in period  
NPTASK (10, 9) - ID number of each task in period  
PTASK (10, 9) - multiplicative factor for all values in associated task for each period

LOCAL VARIABLES

GENLCP

ALPHA - temporary storage for attrition  
AU (16) - temporary storage for alternatives

BUDG (10)	- limit on procurement expenditures in each period
CMAX	- temporary cost storage for ordered resources
FNAME	- file name
IHVN (10)	- pointers for inherited vehicles
INHYRS	- number of years from which vehicles are inherited
ITABLE	- temporary storage for table name
LIFER	- temporary storage for remaining useful life of a vehicle
LY	- last year of problem
MAXL	- temporary storage for vehicle life
MCOL	- number of columns in matrix
NAMES (10)	- temporary pointers
NINHP	- number of inherited periods
NIV	- number of inherited vehicle types
NL (10)	} temporary storage used in formatting output
NN (10)	
NPP	- number of periods
NPT	- number of period tables read
NRD	- number of vehicles having R&D
NROW	- number of rows in matrix
NT	- number of tasks
NTR	- number of task tables read
NV	- number of vehicle types
NVEHU (10)	- indicates if vehicle used in period
NVR	- number of vehicle tables read
NYR	- temporary storage for last year of period
ONE	- "1.0"
ONEM	- "-1.0"

SY	- start year of problem
UB (10)	- calculated upper bounds on resources
UMAX	- temporary storage for greatest quantity of a specific vehicle which might be used in a task
YEARS (21)	- stores inherited years
YRINT (20)	- scale factor for all tasks in period

#### YRCOST

ALPHA	- rate of decrease in salvage value
R	- rate of increase in operating cost
RL	- portion of operating cost refunded for mothballing resource

#### YINTERP

JSUB (10)	- pointers for vehicle subscripts
VMIN	- temporary storage for minimum quantity of vehicles which can be used for a task

#### MATFILL

C	- "COLUMNS"
CNAME	- column name for which RVAL is being derived
CTEMP	- temporary storage for column name
IROWTP (100)	- indicates row type; all set to zero except generalized upper bound rows which are set to 4
ITEMP	- temporary storage for first letter of RNAME
R	- "RHS"
RNAME (120)	- row names
RTEMP	- temporary storage for row names
RVAL (100)	- vector of values in each row for a specific column
VAL	- temporary storage for value of specific row and column

## BBCAV2 CODING DEFINITIONS

### COMMON/CV1/

- IP (12)           - storage for input parameters on integer parameter card
- RP (12)           - storage for real parameters, first four locations are for input from real parameter card, rest are temporary storage
- TMP (10)          - temporary storage

### COMMON/CV2/

- T (100, 10)       - storage for columns of matrix associated with nonlinear variables
- BO (100)          - right-hand-side vector
- BLO (10)          - set of lower bounds on nonlinear variables
- ULO (10)          - set of upper bounds on nonlinear variables
- CO (10)          - vector for linear approximation for nonlinear cost functions

### COMMON/CV3/

- M                - number of rows in matrix
- N                - number of columns in matrix
- NCF              - number of nonlinear variables
- PHIT             - cost of a nonlinear solution
- UZ               - cost of best nonlinear solution
- USP              -  $UZ (1 + \epsilon)^{-1}$
- USM              -  $UZ (1 - \epsilon)^{-1}$
- EKO              - cost associated with the lower bounds of the node
- MPLUS            - number of rows in the matrix including the cost row (M + 1)

### COMMON/CV4/

- IX (110)         - columns in basic solution
- X (110)          - values associated with columns in IX



IXZ (110)	- columns in best solution
XZ (110)	- values associated with columns in IXZ
XCON (10)	- stores values found in X which are associated with the nonlinear variables
COST	- cost of the solution returned from the LP

COMMON/CV5/

SIGMA (100, 4)	- stores information which defines the current node
TSIG	- temporary storage associated with EKO
LSTMAX	- maximum length which the branching list has achieved

COMMON/CV7/

NPHASE	- stores LP phase code
NF1	- signifies feasible solution when set equal to 1
CFX	- no longer used
IOPT	- used to flag unbounded solution
NOP	- node number
NOPS	- nodes solved
NEWXZ	- flags when new best solution found and should be output

COMMON/CV8/

NXBK	- index of branching variable
XK	- value of branching variable
NOBOL	- number of nodes on list
EKBL (25)	- EKO value associated with each node on the list

COMMON/CV9/

PSIGL (25)	- lower bound associated with each node on list
NXBL (25)	- index of branching variable for each node
XNXBL (25)	- value of branching variable for each node
BLIST (25, 131)	- branching list; contains right-hand-side vector, plus upper bounds, lower bounds, and linear cost approximations for nonlinear variables

COMMON/TMX/

TMO	- time SET was called
EXT	- time when time limit on problem will expire

COMMON/CORE/

AJ (5000)	- columns in core plus basis inverse
JA (101)	- in-core column disc indices
JAK (101)	- dummy storage area
JAREJ (101)	- set to 1 when corresponding in-core column rejected

COMMON/PARAMS/

TMAX	- maximum time before MAPOUT
ITNINV	- iteration of next invert
INVF	- invert frequency
K1	- not used
K2	- not used
K3	- output control parameter
K4	- XCHECK control parameter
K5	- maximum LP iterations before MAPOUT

COMMON/INPUT/

INPUT	- file containing input matrix
INPUTM	- number of rows in matrix
INPUTN	- number of columns in matrix

COMMON/FILES/

IA1	- disc file for matrix less GUB rows
IA2	- disc file for packed matrix less GUB rows
IMAP	- file for starting and terminating basis

COMMON/STATE/

IROW	- current selected row
------	------------------------

ITRN	- iteration count
JCOL	- current selected column
JOUT	- rejected column index
JPOS	- selected column index
NDJS	- number of negative DJ's
NPIF	- number of primal infeasibilities
NREJ	- number of rejected in-core columns

COMMON/LIMS/

JNCORE	- number of columns in core
MAXTRY	- maximum number of in-core iterations
NCRMAX	- maximum number of columns which fit in core
NSCAN	- number of disc reads
NTRY	- number of in-core iterations

COMMON/IXX/

IX (100)	- indices of solution columns
----------	-------------------------------

COMMON/XX/

X (100)	- values of solution columns
---------	------------------------------

COMMON/TOLS/

CTOL	- cost tolerance for infeasibility
DEXTOL	- dual error tolerance; not used
DJTOL	- DJ tolerance
PERTOL	- primal error tolerance
PIVTOL	- pivot tolerance
ZERO	- smallest recognized number

COMMON/BASIS/

IBASIS (101)	- basic columns for non-GUB rows
KEYS (101)	- storage of GUB key columns

COMMON/DJS/

DJ (100) - values of current in-core DJ's

COMMON/MOVES/

BNDJ - value of current column bound

DMAX - largest DJ value stored

DUALER - dual error; unused

PRMLER - primal error; unused

THETA - step chosen by ROW, adjusted in PRIMAL

COMMON/I/

IC - current cost row

ICOST - user's cost row

IPHASE - current LP phase

IPI - current location of PI vector in basis

JRHS - user's input RHS

L - number of GUB rows

M - number of active interval rows

MC - last logical column

MPL - M plus L

NT - total number of columns (MC + INPUTN)

COMMON/A/

ALPHA (101) - work space, usually current column inverse

COMMON/B/

BETA (101) - work space usually values of basic and key variables

COMMON/C/

GAMMA (101) - not used

COMMON/D/

DELTA (101) - not used

COMMON/ROWTYP/

IROWTYP (101) - user's input row types

COMMON/NAMES/

NAME (600) - state of each variable or column

COMMON/BOUNDS/

BOUNDS (100) - values of upper bounds

IBDS (100) - column indices of bound columns

NBDS - number of bounds

COMMON/RHS/

RHS (100) - stores user's current right-hand-side

LOCAL VARIABLES

BBCAV2 and BOX1

BLO (10) - temporary storage for BLO

BBK - lower bound on branching variable

BBK2 - value of branching variable

COST1 - solution cost for lower branch

COST2 - solution cost for upper branch

CT (10) - temporary storage for CO

EPSI - epsilon value from real parameter card

ESIG - temporary storage for EKO

ICOL - temporary storage for column index

INDIC - indicates which branch (upper or lower) is being solved

LSTFRE (25) - gives locations of storage areas on the branching list which are vacant

MNC - the negative of NCF

MX - the negative of N

NCF1 - NCF

NCF4	- $NORA + 3 * NCF$
NFREE	- number of gaps (empty location between two filled locations) in the BLIST
NMIN	- index of the lowest bound on the BLIST, or N-1, depending on where it is used
NOL	- index for storage on BLIST
NORA	- M
NXB	- temporary storage for next branching variable
PH1 and PH2	- temporary storage of values from GETPHI
PMIN	- value of lowest bound on BLIST
TSTO (130)	- temporary storage
TITLE (4)	- alphanumeric title of problem
UBK	- upper bound on branching variable
UBK2	- difference between upper bound and value for branching variable
ULT (10)	- temporary storage for ULO
US	- temporary storage for USP

#### INITA

AJ (100)	- temporary storage for column of matrix
DUM1 and DUM2	- temporary storage for reading unused sections of tape

#### READIN

NC	- number of basis cards to be read from input
----	---

#### TIMEC

SECS	- actual CPU clock time
XX	- elapsed time on problem

#### GETASQ

TEMP	- location used while swapping contents of two locations in an array
NEM1	- number of elements in an array minus one

### GETC

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| DIF      | - difference between upper and lower bound for a variable     |
| FX1 (10) | - cost function values for lower bounds                       |
| FX2 (10) | - cost function values for upper bounds                       |
| ICX      | - number of variables for which cost slopes are to be derived |

### NXBRN

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| BLT (10) | - temporary storage for BLO                                    |
| CT (10)  | - temporary storage for CO                                     |
| YT (10)  | - differences between solution point and lower bounds          |
| FX1 (10) | - cost function values for lower bounds                        |
| FX2 (10) | - cost function values for solution point                      |
| DIF (10) | - differences between cost functions and linear approximations |
| NDX (10) | - indices of nonlinear variables                               |
| NFX      | - the negative of NCF  |
| XT (10)  | - solution values for nonlinear variables                      |

### PRESET AND PARAMS

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| IBMAX | - maximum number of nodes which may be stored on BLIST                              |
| JBMAX | - maximum number of words of information which may be stored for each node in BLIST |
| NORA  | - number of rows in the matrix including the objective function                     |

### LP

- |         |                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| B (100) | - basis inverse stored by rows   |
| IORG    | - origin of basis inverse        |
| MROWS   | - user's number of rows          |
| NCHGS   | - user's number of bound columns |

NCOLS	- user's number of columns
NWAJ	- storage dimension of the array AJ

#### SETUP

ID	- local row type being processed
IKOST	- temporary storage of user's cost row
INON	- temporary number of non-GUB rows found
PKT1	- temporary count of GUB row packet columns
PKT	- actual GUB row column being processed

#### IO

ALPHA	- column to be written or read
B	- address of origin of basis inverse
JCOL	- core position of column being read
JNT	- index of columns read
KEY	- index of key column to be located
KOL1	- last column read on file IA1
KOL2	- last column read on file IA2
KOL	- column to be located on either file or packet number of desired key
NAAM	- not used
NAME	- column name, or position in core to which column is read
PACK (100)	- temporary storage of packed column
ZS	- parameter used to pack coefficients
Z	- parameter used to pack index of coefficient

#### MAPIN

ATBND	- "ATBND"
BASIC	- "BASIC"
BNDJ	- value of bound
B	- origin of basis inverse



CARD (8)	- image of map card
ENDER	- "END"
ID	- column number from map card
INVERSE	- "INVERS"
KEE	- "KEY"
MM	- number of elements in basis inverse
NAMES (5)	- column indices from map card
NULL	- "NULL"
PKT	- storage of column packet
ROWS	- "ROWS"
TYPE1	- first word on map card
TYPE2	- second word on map card

#### MAPOUT

IBAS	- count of basis variables
IBND	- count of bound variables
IKEY	- count of key variables
INLL	- count of null variables
JCOL	- user's column index of column processed
JNCORE	- number of columns in core
MAPBAS (100)	- basic column indices
MAPBND (100)	- bound column indices
MAPKEY (1000)	- key column indices
MAPNLL (10)	- null column indices
MM	- number of elements in basis inverse
MP1	- M plus 1

#### INVERT

ATBND	- column type
BASIC	- column type

BNDJ	- count on current column
B	- origin of basis inverse
IORG	- origin of first element in B
ITYPE	- row type
JNT	- current column index
JORG	- origin in AJ to which column is read
JTYPE	- variable type
KORG	- origin in AJ to which key column is read
PKTO	- GUB packet number of column in AJ (KORG)
PKT	- GUB packet number of column being processed

#### FEASCH

BNDJ	- bound on current column
B	- basis inverse
IORG	- origin of any row in B
JPKT	- GUB packet of current column
KEY	- switch to return key processing to key loop
NB	- number of basic variables in a packet
SUMIE	- sum of infeasibilities
SUM	- value of variable before feasibility adjustment

#### PRIMAL

BASIC	- column type
B	- basis inverse
EPSI	- value of new basic variable
ITYPE	- type of step to be used
JOUTPK	- GUB packet of column rejected
JPOSPK	- GUB packet of column entering
NBVPKT	- number of basis variable in selected GUB row

NPEGLM	- maximum rejection due to degeneracy
NDEG	- number of degeneracy rejections
NEWROW	- row for column changing from key to basic

#### STATUS

ATBND	- state of a column
BASIC	- state of a column
B	- basis inverse
COST	- value of current objective function
JNSCAN	- columns in core + 1000 times number of rewinds of file IAl
JNTO	- index of last column read from disc
JNT	- last column read from disc (if MNTRY = 0 )
MNTRY	- number of in-core iterations
NCOLS	- number of columns read from disc file IAl
NJOUT	- name code of column to be rejected
NOTE (4)	- 40 character comment
X	- elapsed CPU seconds

#### ROW

BASIC	- state of a column
B	- basis inverse
IB	- basic column index
IORG	- origin of basis inverse
IROW	- row calling parameter, row of zero
ITYPE	- type of step; 1-unbounded, 2-column to zero, 3-column to bound
JCOL	- core index of selected column
JORG	- core origin of selected column
JOUT	- column to be rejected
JPKT	- GUB packet of column selected

JPOS	- disc index of column selected
KORG	- origin of KEY column for packet JPKT
STEP	- step to current row
THETA	- best feasible step

#### COLUMN

ATBND	- logical column state
BASIC	- logical column state
B	- basis inverse
JCOL	- core position of selected column
JKEY	- core position of key for JCOL (if in GUB row)
JORG	- origin of a row in B
JPKTO	- current stored GUB key packet
JPKT	- GUB packet of new column
JTYPE	- type of column selected
KORG	- origin of KEY in AJ
NCORE	- number of columns in core
NDJST	- number of negative DJ's from disk read
NULL	- column state
PIKEY	- PJ value for current KEY JPKT

#### CHECK

ATBND	- state of column
BASIC	- state of column
B	- basis inverse
DJ	- current column sensitivity
JCOUNT	- count of columns processed
JFBCH	- number of columns, checked in current batch
JNT	- index of current column

JORG	- origin in AJ to which columns are read
JTYPE	- type of column being processed
KORG	- origin of key column in AJ
NBCH	- number of columns in batch
NFBCH	- number of columns retained from batch
PIKEY	- DJ for current key at KORG
PKTO	- packet of current key
PKT	- packet of new column, JNT

#### INSERT

B	- basis inverse
DJ	- DJ for column to be stored
DMAX	- largest DJ of stored columns
D (15)	- DJ's of stored columns
ID (15)	- indices of stored columns
JORG	- origin of vacancy for column in AJ
JPOSR	- disc index of column to be rejected
JPOS	- disc index of column to be stored
JREJ	- origin of rejected column in AJ
NFBCH	- number of columns to be saved from batch
N	- number of columns currently saved

#### KEYCH

B	- basis inverse
IB	- disc index of basic column for current row
IORG	- origin of a row in B
IROW	- row to which key column is shifted when made basic
JCOLPK	- GUB packet of column being moved from KEY
JCOL	- column to be moved

JKEY	- candidate key column
JORG	- origin of a row in B
MPK	- row of column which was KEY
SUM	- temporary storage

#### PIVOT

ALPHA	- column to be pivoted into basis
B	- basis inverse
DIVOT	- candidate pivot while searching for best
IORG	- origin of pivot row in B
IROW	- pivot row
JORG	- origin of a row in B
JP	- basic column for a row
PIV	- pivot used

#### SETBND

I	- input disk column index
J	- absolute value of I
K	- new state

#### DOT

DOT	- double precision inner product of X and Y
DOTS	- single precision inner product of X and Y
M	- vector dimension
SUM	- double precision accumulator
X	- input vector
Y	- input vector

#### BOUND

BOUND	- value of column bound (or $10^{**70}$ )
IB	- bound index in IBDS
J	- input disc column index

### KEYFIND

I	- dummy variable
JAT	- potential column's in-core position
JPKT	- GUB packet number for column
JTYPE	- column type
KEYFIND	- position of key found
KEY	- column number of key to be located
PKT	- GUB packet of desired key

### ESCAPE

AALPHA	- "ALPHA"
ABASIS	- "BASIS"
ABETA	- "BETA"
ADELTA	- "DELTA"
ADJ	- "DJ"
AGAMMA	- "GAMMA"
AJAREJ	- "JAREJ"
AJA	- "JA"
AKEY	- "KEY"
ANAME	- "NAME "
B	- basis inverse

### XCHECK

ATBND	- logical column state
AT	- dummy
BASIC	- logical column state
B	- basis inverse
CALLER	- calling name
IORG	- origin of a row in basis inverse

JAJ	- disk index of an in-core column
JEND	- origin of vacant work space in AJ
JORG	- origin of a column in AJ
J1	- first column in column printout
J2	- last column in column printout



## REPGEN CODING DEFINITIONS

### COMMON/VECSTG/

VNAME (10) - stores resource names

C - temporary storage location used in calculating savings from resource storage

LENP - length of period under consideration

VLIFE (10) - expected resource life

INH (10, 16) - not used

VCOST (10, 5) - the five costs associated with each resource are stored in this array; in order, they are salvage and truncation, operating, R&D, retention rate, and procurement. (Explained in detail in matrix generator description.)

NAMEN (10) - not used

COSTS (30, 3) - cost of operating (1), selling (2), or truncating (3), a resource in the 1st thru 30th year of its life

### COMMON/BASICS/

CHAR (5000, 4) - storage of column names which have been broken down into their four meaningful parts

CODE (20) - storage of the numbers 1 - 20 in two digit alphanumeric form

PER (10) - pointers for two digit, alphanumeric code for periods

IYR (10) - initial year of each period

LYR (10) - last year of each period

### COMMON/OUTS/

OANDM (20) - operating cost for each year

SALE (20) - salvage or truncation value for each year

SAVE (20) - savings from resource storage for each year

EXIST (10, 20) - number of each type resource available in each year

PURCH (10, 20) - number of each type resource purchased in each year

STOR (10, 20) - number of each type resource stored in each year

SALV (10, 20) - number of each type resource disposed of at end of each year

PROC (20) - procurement funds spent during each period

PROT (20) - procurement funds available during each period

COMMON/PARAMS/

RDTOT - total R&D expenditures

INVR - initial year of problem

LAST - last year of problem

NV - number of resource types

NP - number of subperiods

TOT - number of subperiods plus 1

TITLE (4) - name of specific solution

COST - total cost of solution

LOCAL VARIABLES

SETUP

FNAME - problem title (not used)

IED - "ENDTABLE"

IPT - "PERIOD"

ITABLE - table name

IVT - "VEHICLE"

NPT - period tables read in

NT - number of tasks (not used)

NVR - number of resources read in

TEMP (4) - temporary storage for column names

INSOLN

BLANK - " "

IEND	- last year of resource existence
IND	- column number temporary storage
ISTART	- first year of resource existence
S	- "S"
VAL	- column value temporary storage
W	- "W"
X	- "X"

CINF

PERIOD	- "PERIOD"
ONE	- "01"
SUM	- total cost for a period
SUMT	- total cost for all periods
TCOST	- temporary storage for total procurement
TOTAL	- "TOTAL"
TPROC	- correction factor for procurement

PINFO

TEMP1	-	} temporary storage locations for alphanumeric output
TEMP2	-	
BLANK	- " "	
PERIOD	- "PERIOD"	
TOTAL	- "TOTAL"	

AALPHA - 'ALPHA'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 ABASIS - 'BASIS'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 ABETA - 'BETA'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 ADELTA - 'DELTA'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 ADJ - 'DJ'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 AGAMMA - 'GAMMA'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 AJAREJ - 'JAREJ'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 AJA - 'JA'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 AJ(5000) - COLUMNS IN CORE PLUS BASIS INVERSE  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE / )  
 AJ(100) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR COLUMN OF MATRIX  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INITA )  
 AKEY - 'KEY'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 ALPHA(101) - WORK SPACE, USUALLY CURRENT COLUMN INVERSE  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / A / )  
 ALPHA - COLUMN TO BE WRITTEN OR READ  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 ALPHA - TEMP STORAGE FOR ATTRITION  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 ALPHA - RATE OF DECREASE IN SALVAGE VALUE  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST )  
 ALPHA - COLUMN TO BE PIVOTED INTO BASIS  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 ALTER (288, 9) - ARRAY USED FOR ELIMINATING INFEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES FROM TASK  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / ALTSTG / )  
 ANAME - 'NAME'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE )  
 AT - DUMMY  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 ATBND - 'ATBND'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 ATBND - COLUMN TYPE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 ATBND - LOGICAL COLUMN STATE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 AU (16) - TEMP. STORAGE FOR ALTERNATIVES  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )

# R - BASIS INVERSE

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS LP )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS XCHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS ESCAPE )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS PIVOT )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS KEYCH )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS INSERT )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS CHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COLUMN )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS ROW )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS STATUS )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS DRIMAL )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS FEASCH )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS INVERT )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPIN )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS IO )

## BASIC - BASIC

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPIN )

## BASIC - COLUMN TYPE

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS INVERT )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS DRIMAL )

## BASIC - LOGICAL COLUMN STATE

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS XCHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS CHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COLUMN )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS STATUS )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS ROW )

## BRK - LOWER BOUND ON BRANCHING VARIABLE

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BRCAV2 )

## BRK2 - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BRCAV2 )

## BETA(101) - WORK SPACE, USUALLY VALUES OF BASIC AND KEY VARIABLES

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / B / )

## BLANK -

( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSLN )  
 ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S RINFQ )

## BLIST(25,131) - BRANCHING LIST, CONTAINS RIGHT-HAND-SIDE VECTOR, PLUS UPPER BOUNDS, LOWER BOUNDS AND LINEAR COST APPROXIMATIONS FOR NON-LINEAR VARIABLE

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / CV9 / )

## BLO(10) - SET OF LOWER BOUNDS ON NON-LINEAR VARIABLES

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / CV2 / )

## BLT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR BLO

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BRCAV2 )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS NXBDN )

## BNDJ - BOUND ON CURRENT COLUMN

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / MOVES / )

## BOUNDS(100) - VALUES OF UPPER BOUNDS

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / BOUNDS / )

## BOUND - VALUE OF COLUMN BOUND (OF 10 \*\* 70)

( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BOUND )

## BO(100) - RIGHT-HAND-SIDE VECTOR

( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / CV2 / )

## BUDG (10) - LIMIT ON PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURES IN EACH PERIOD

( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )

C - TEMP. STORAGE FOR COST DATA  
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 C - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATION USED IN CALCULATING SAVINGS FROM RESOURCE STORAGE  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 C1 - 'COLUMNS'  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 CALLER - CALLING NAME  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 CARD(8) - IMAGE OF MAP CARD  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 CFX - NO LONGER USED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )  
 CHAR(5000,4) - STORAGE OF COLUMN NAMES WHICH HAVE BEEN BROKEN DOWN INTO THEIR FOUR MEANINGFUL PARTS  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS / )  
 CMAX - TEMP. COST STORAGE FOR ORDERING RESOURCES  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 CNAME - COLUMN NAME FOR WHICH RVAL IS BEING DERIVED  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 CODE(20) - STORAGE OF THE NUMBERS 1 - 20 IN TWO DIGIT ALPHANUMERIC FORM  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS / )  
 COST - VALUE OF CURRENT OBJECTIVE FUNCTION  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 COST - TOTAL COST OF SOLUTION  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 COST - COST OF THE SOLUTION RETURNED FROM THE LP  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 / )  
 COST1 - SOLUTION COST FOR LOWER BRANCH  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 COST2 - SOLUTION COST FOR UPPER BRANCH  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 COSTS (30,3) - COST OF OPERATING (1), SELLING (2) OR TRUNCATING (3) A RESOURCE IN THE 1ST THRU 30TH YEAR OF ITS LIFE  
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 CO(10) - VECTOR FOR LINEAR APPROXIMATION FOR NON-LINEAR COST FUNCTIONS  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 / )  
 CTEMP - TEMP. STORAGE FOR COLUMN NAME  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 CTOL - COST TOLERANCE FOR INFEASIBILITY  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS / )  
 CT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR CO  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN )  
 DELTA(101) - NOT USED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / D / )  
 DERTOL - DUAL ERROR TOLERANCE, NOT USED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS / )  
 DIF - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER BOUND FOR A VARIABLE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC )  
 DIF(10) - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COST FUNCTIONS AND LINEAR APPROXIMATIONS  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN )

DIVOT - CANDIDATE PIVOT WHILE SEARCHING FOR BEST  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 DJ(100) - VALUES OF CURRENT IN-CORE DJ'S  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / DJ'S / )  
 DJ - DJ FOR COLUMN TO BE STORED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 DJ - CURRENT COLUMN SENSITIVITY  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 DJTOL - DJ TOLERANCE  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS / )  
 DMAX - LARGEST DJ OF STORED COLUMNS  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES / )  
 DOT - DOUBLE PRECISION INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT )  
 DOTS - SINGLE PRECISION INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT )  
 D(15) - DJ'S OF STORED COLUMNS  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 DUALER - DUAL ERROR, UNUSED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES / )  
 DUM1 AND DUM2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR READING UNUSED SECTION OF TAPE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INITA )  
 EKBL(25) - EKO VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH EACH NODE ON THE LIST  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVR / )  
 EKO - COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOWER BOUNDS OF THE NODE  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVR / )  
 ENDR - IEND  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAIN )  
 EPSI - EPSILON VALUE FROM REAL PARAMETER CARD  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 EPSI - VALUE OF NEW BASIC VARIABLE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 ESIG - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR EKO  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 EXIST(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE AVAILABLE IN EACH YEAR  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 EXT - TIME WHEN TIME LIMIT ON PROBLEM WILL EXPIRE  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TX / )  
 FNAME - PROBLEM TITLE (NOT USED)  
 ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 FNAME - FILE NAME  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 FX1(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR LOWER BOUNDS  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXRPN )  
 FX2(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR UPPER BOUND  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC )  
 FX2(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR SOLUTION POINT  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXRPN )  
 GAMMA(101) - NOT USED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / C / )  
 I - DUMMY VARIABLE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )

I - INPUT DISK COLUMN INDEX  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETEND )  
 IA1 - DISC FILE FOR MATRIX LESS GUB ROWS  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES / )  
 IA2 - DISC FILE FOR PACKED MATRIX LESS GUB ROWS  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES / )  
 IB - BASIC COLUMN INDEX  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 IB - DISC INDEX OF BASIC COLUMN FOR CURRENT ROW  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 IR - ROUND INDEX IN IRDS  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROUND )  
 IRAS - COUNT OF BASIS VARIABLES  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 IRASIS(101) - BASIC COLUMNS FOR NON-GUB ROWS  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BASIS / )  
 IRDS(100) - COLUMN INDICES OF BOUND COLUMNS  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / ROUNDS / )  
 IRMAX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NODES WHICH MAY BE STORED ON BLIST  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET )  
 IRND - COUNT OF ROUND VARIABLES  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 IC - CURRENT COST ROW  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 ICOST - USER'S COST ROW  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 ICOL - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR COLUMN INDEX  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 ICX - NUMBER OF VARIABLES FOR WHICH COST SLOPES ARE TO BE DERIVED  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC )  
 ID - LOCAL ROW TYPE BEING PROCESSED  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP )  
 ID - COLUMN NUMBER FROM MAP CARD  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 ID(15) - INDICES OF STORED COLUMNS  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 IED - 'ENDTABLE'  
     ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 IEND - LAST YEAR OF RESOURCE EXISTANCE  
     ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 IHVN (10) - POINTERS FOR INHERITED VEHICLES  
     ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOP )  
 IKEY - COUNT OF KEY VARIABLES  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 IKOST - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF USER'S COST ROW  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP )  
 IMAP - FILE FOR STARTING AND TERMINATING BASIS  
     ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES / )  
 INDIC - INDICATES WHICH BRANCH (UPPER OR LOWER) IS BEING SOLVED  
     ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 IND - COLUMN NUMBER TEMPORARY STORAGE  
     ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )



INH (10, 16) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE INHERITED FROM EACH YEAR  
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 INH(10,16) - NOT USED  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 INHYRS - NUMBER OF YEARS FROM WHICH VEHICLES ARE INHERITED  
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 INLL - COUNT OF NULL VARIABLES  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 INON - TEMPORARY NUMBER OF NON GUR ROWS FOUND  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP )  
 INPUT - FILE CONTAINING INPUT MATRIX  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT / )  
 INPUTM - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT / )  
 INPUTN - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT / )  
 INVE - INVERT FREQUENCY  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 INVERS - 'INVERS'  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 INVR - INITIAL YEAR OF PROBLEM  
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 IORT - USED TO FLAG UNBOUNDED SOLUTION  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )  
 IORG - ORIGIN OF BASIS INVERSE  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP )  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 IORG - ORIGIN OF PIVOT ROW IN B  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 IORG - ORIGIN OF A ROW IN BASIS INVERSE  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
 IPHASE - CURRENT LP PHASE  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 IPI - CURRENT LOCATION OF PI VECTOR IN BASIS  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 IPT - 'PERIOD'  
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 IP(12) - STORAGE FOR INPUT PARAMETERS ON INTEGER PARAMETER CARD  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 / )  
 IROWTP(101) - USER'S INPUT ROW TYPES  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / ROWTP / )  
 IROWTP(100) - INDICATES ROW TYPE J ALL SET TO ZERO EXCEPT GENERALIZED UPPER  
 BOUND ROWS WHICH ARE SET TO 4  
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 IROW - CURRENT SELECTED ROW  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 IROW - ROW CALLING PARAMETER, ROW OR ZERO  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 IROW - ROW TO WHICH KEY COLUMN IS SHIFTED WHEN MADE BASIC  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 IROW - PIVOT ROW  
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )

ISTART - FIRST YEAR OF RESOURCE EXISTANCE  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 ITABLE - TABLE NAME  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 ITENP - TEMP. STORAGE FOR FIRST LETTER OF RNAME  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 ITNINV - ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 ITRN - ITERATION COUNT  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 ITYPE - ROW TYPE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 ITYPE - TYPE OF STEP: 1-UNBOUNDED, 2-COLUMN TO ZERO, 3-COLUMN     ROUND  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 IVT - 'VEHICLE'  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 IX(100) - INDICES OF SOLUTION COLUMNS  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IXX / )  
 IX(110) - COLUMNS IN BASIC SOLUTION  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVA / )  
 IXZ(110) - COLUMNS IN BEST SOLUTION  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVA / )  
 IYR(10) - INITIAL YEAR OF EACH PERIOD  
           ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS / )  
 J - ABSOLUTE VALUE OF I  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETBND )  
 J - INPUT DISC COLUMN INDEX  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BOUND )  
 J1 - FIRST COLUMN IN COLUMN PRINTOUT  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 J2 - LAST COLUMN IN COLUMN PRINTOUT  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 JAU - DISK INDEX OF AN IN-CORE COLUMN  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 JAU - POTENTIAL COLUMN'S IN-CORE POSITION  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
 JAK(101) - DUMMY STORAGE AREA  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE / )  
 JAREJ(101) - SET TO L WHEN CORRESPONDING IN-CORE COLUMN REJECTED  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE / )  
 JA(101) - IN-CORE COLUMN DISC INDICES  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE / )  
 JRMX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORDS OF INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE STORED FOR  
 EACH NODE IN BLIST  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET )  
 JCOL - CURRENT SELECTED COLUMN  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 JCOL - USER'S COLUMN INDEX OF COLUMN PROCESSED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 JCOL - CORE POSITION OF SELECTED COLUMN  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )

JCOL - COLUMN TO BE MOVED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 JCOLPK - GUR PACKET OF COLUMN BEING MOVED FROM KEY  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 JCOUNT - COUNT OF COLUMNS PROCESSED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 JEND - ORIGIN OF VACANT WORK SPACE IN AJ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 JERCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS CHECKED IN CURRENT BATCH  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 JKEY - CORE POSITION OF KEY FOR JCOL ( IF GUR ROW )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 JKEY - CANDIDATE KEY COLUMN  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 JNCORE - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN CORE  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS / )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 JNSCAN - COLUMNS IN CORE + 1000 \* NUMBER OF REWINDS OF FILE 1A1  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 JNT - INDEX OF COLUMNS READ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IC )  
 JNT - CURRENT COLUMN INDEX  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 JNT - LAST COLUMN READ FROM DISC ( IF MNTDY = 0 )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 JNT0 - INDEX OF LAST COLUMN READ FROM DISC  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 JORG - CORE ORIGIN OF SELECTED COLUMN  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 JORG - ORIGIN OF VACANCY FOR COLUMN IN AJ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 JORG - ORIGIN IN AJ TO WHICH COLUMN IS READ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 JORG - ORIGIN OF A ROW IN R  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 JORG - ORIGIN OF A COLUMN IN AJ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK )  
 JOUT - REJECTED COLUMN INDEX  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 JOUT - COLUMN TO BE REJECTED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 JOUTPK - GUR PACKET OF COLUMN REJECTED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 JP - BASIC COLUMN FOR A ROW  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 JPKT - GUR PACKET OF NEW COLUMN  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )

JPKT - GUB PACKET OF CURRENT COLUMN  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
 JPKTO - CURRENT STORED GUB KEY PACKET  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 JPOS - SELECTED COLUMN INDEX  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 JPOS - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN SELECTED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 JPOS - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN TO BE STORED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 JPOSPK - GUB PACKET OF COLUMN ENTERING  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 JPOSR - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN TO BE REJECTED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 JREFJ - ORIGIN OF REJECTED COLUMN IN AJ  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 JRHS - USER'S INPUT RHS  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 JSUB(10) - POINTERS FOR VEHICLE SUBSCRIPTS  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YINTERP )  
 JTYPE - VARIABLE TYPE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 JTYPE - COLUMN TYPE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 K - NEW STATE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETEND )  
 K1 - NOT USED  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 K2 - NOT USED  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 K3 - OUTPUT CONTROL PARAMETER  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 K4 - XCHECK CONTROL PARAMETER  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 K5 - MAXIMUM LP ITERATIONS BEFORE MAPOUT  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 KEF - 'KEY'  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 KEY - INDEX OF KEY COLUMN TO BE LOCATED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
 KEY - SWITCH TO RETURN KEY PROCESSING TO KEY LOOP  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
 KEYS(101) - STORAGE OF GUB KEY COLUMNS  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BASIS / )  
 KEYEND - POSITION OF KEY FOUND  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
 KOL - COLUMN TO BE LOCATED ON EITHER FILE, OR PACKET NUMBER OF DESIRED KEY  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 KOL1 - LAST COLUMN READ, ON FILE 1A1  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )

KOL2 - LAST COLUMN READ ON FILE IAP  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS IO )  
 KORG - ORIGIN IN AJ TO WHICH KEY COLUMN IS READ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS INVERT )  
 KORC - ORIGIN OF KEY COLUMN FOR PACKET JPXT  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS POW )  
 KORG - ORIGIN OF KEY COLUMN IN AJ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS CHECK )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COLUMN )  
 L - NUMBER OF SUB ROWS  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / I / )  
 LAST - LAST YEAR OF PROBLEM  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 LEND - LENGTH OF PERIOD UNDER CONSIDERATION  
 ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 LIEFR - TEMP. STORAGE FOR REMAINING USEFUL LIFE OF A VEHICLE  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 LSTMAX - MAXIMUM LENGTH WHICH THE BRANCHING LIST HAS ACHIEVED  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / CV5 / )  
 LSTRE(25) - GIVES LOCATIONS OF STORAGE AREAS ON THE BRANCHING LIST WHICH  
 ARE VACANT  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BRCAV2 )  
 LY - LAST YEAR OF A PROBLEM  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 LYP(10) - LAST YEAR OF EACH PERIOD  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS / )  
 M - NUMBER OF ACTIVE INTERNAL ROWS  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / I / )  
 M - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / CV3 / )  
 M - VECTOR DIMENSION  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS DCT )  
 MAPBND(100) - BOUND COLUMN INDICES  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPOUT )  
 MAPBAS(100) - BASIC COLUMN INDICES  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPOUT )  
 MAPKEY(1000) - KEY COLUMN INDICES  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPOUT )  
 MAPNLL(10) - NULL COLUMN INDICES  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPOUT )  
 MAXL - TEMP. STORAGE FOR VEHICLE LIFE  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 MAXTRY - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / LIMIT / )  
 MC - LAST LOGICAL COLUMN  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAMS COMMON / I / )  
 MCOL - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 MM - NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN BASIS INVERSE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPOUT )  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS MAPIN )  
 MNC - THE NEGATIVE OF NCF  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAMS BRCAV2 )

MENTRY - NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 MNX - THE NEGATIVE OF N  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 MPI - M PLUS I  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT )  
 MPK - ROW OF COLUMN WHICH WAS KEY  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 MPLUS - NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MATRIX INCLUDING THE COST ROW (M+1)  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 MPL - M PLUS L  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I / )  
 MROWS - USED'S NUMBER OF ROWS  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP )  
 N - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 N - NUMBER OF COLUMNS CURRENTLY SAVED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 NAAM - NOT USED  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 NAMEN (10) - POINTERS FOR NUMBERING RESOURCES  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 NAMEN(10) - NOT USED  
           ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 NAMES(5) - COLUMN INDICES FROM MAP CARD  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 NAMES (10) - TEMPORARY POINTERS  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NAME(600) - STATE OF EACH VARIABLE OR COLUMN  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / NAMES / )  
 NAME - COLUMN NAME, OR POSITION IN CORE TO WHICH COLUMN IS READ  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 NB - NUMBER OF BASIC VARIABLES IN A PACKET  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
 NRCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN BATCH  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 NRDS - NUMBER OF ROUNDS  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / ROUNDS / )  
 NRVPKT - NUMBER OF BASIS VARIABLE IN SELECTED GUR ROW  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 NC - NUMBER OF BASIS CARDS TO BE READ FROM INPUT  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S READIN )  
 NCF - NUMBER OF NON-LINEAR VARIABLES  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 NCF1 - NCF  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NCF4 - NCRA + 3 \* NCF  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NCHGS - USER'S NUMBER OF BOUND COLUMNS  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP )  
 NCOLS - NUMBER OF COLUMNS READ FROM DISC FILE IAI  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )

NCOLS - USER'S NUMBER OF COLUMNS  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP )  
 NCORE - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN CORE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 NORMAX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COLUMNS WHICH FIT IN CORE  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS / )  
 NDEGLM - MAXIMUM REJECTION DUE TO DEGENERACY  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 NDEG - NUMBER OF DEGENERACY REJECTIONS  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 NDUJS - NUMBER OF NEGATIVE DUJS  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 NDUJS - NUMBER OF NEGATIVE DUJS FROM DISK READ  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 NDV(10) - INDICES OF NON-LINEAR VARIABLES  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NIXRPN )  
 NEM1 - NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN AN ARRAY MINUS ONE  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETASO )  
 NEWXZ - FLAG WHEN NEW BEST SOLUTION FOUND AND SHOULD BE OUTPUT  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )  
 NEWROW - ROW FOR COLUMN CHANGING FROM KEY TO BASIC  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL )  
 NFI - SIGNIFIES FEASIBLE SOLUTION WHEN SET EQUAL TO 1  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )  
 NERCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS RETAINED FROM BATCH  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 NERFE - NUMBER OF GAPS (EMPTY LOCATION BETWEEN TWO FILLED LOCATIONS) IN  
 THE PLIST  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NEX - THE NEGATIVE OF NCF  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NIXRPN )  
 VINHP - NUMBER OF INHERITED PERIODS  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NIV - NUMBER OF INHERITED VEHICLE TYPES  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NJOUT - NAME CODE OF COLUMN TO BE REJECTED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 NL (10) - TEMP. STORAGE USED IN FORMATTING OUTPUT  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NMN - INDEX OF THE LOWEST ROUND ON THE PLIST, OR N-1, DEPENDING ON WHERE  
 IT IS USED  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NN (10) TEMP. STORAGE USED IN FORMATTING OUTPUT  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NOROL - NUMBER OF NODES ON LIST  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVH / )  
 NOL - INDEX FOR STORAGE ON PLIST  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NOP - NODE NUMBER  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )  
 NOPS - NODES SOLVED  
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 / )

NORA - NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MATRIX INCLUDING THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2 )  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET )  
 NOTE(4) - 40 CHARACTER COMMENT  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 NP - NUMBER OF SUPERPERIODS  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 NPRCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO BE SAVED FROM BATCH  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT )  
 NPERYR (10, 3) - FIRST AND LAST YEAR OF PERIOD AND NUMBER OF TASKS IN PERIOD  
       ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRDSIG / )  
 NPHASE - STORES LP PHASE CODE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV / )  
 NPIC - NUMBER OF PRIMAL INFEASIBILITIES  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 NPP - NUMBER OF PERIODS  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NPTASK (10, 9) - ID NUMBER OF EACH TASK IN PERIOD  
       ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRDSIG / )  
 NPT - NUMBER OF PERIOD TABLES READ  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 NRD - NUMBER OF VEHICLES HAVING R AND D  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NREJ - NUMBER OF REJECTED IN-CORE COLUMNS  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE / )  
 NROW - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NV - NUMBER OF RESOURCE TYPES  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 NSCAN - NUMBER OF DISC READS  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS / )  
 NT - NUMBER OF TASKS  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NT - TOTAL NUMBER OF COLUMNS (MC+INPUTN)  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / 1 / )  
 NT - NUMBER OF TASKS (NOT USED)  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 NTR - NUMBER OF TASK TABLES READ  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NTRY - NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS / )  
 NTSK (9) - NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES IN TASK  
       ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / TSKSIG / )  
 NULL - 'NULL'  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 NULL - COLUMN STATE  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 NV - NUMBER OF VEHICLE TYPES  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 NVEHU (10) - INDICATES IF VEHICLE USED IN PERIOD  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )



NVR - NUMBER OF VEHICLE TABLES READ  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 NWAJ - STORAGE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY AJ  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP )  
 NYRX - INDEX OF BRANCHING VARIABLE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVH / )  
 NXOL(25) - INDEX OF BRANCHING VARIABLE FOR EACH NODE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVH / )  
 NYR - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR NEXT BRANCHING VARIABLE  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 NYR - TEMP. STORAGE FOR LAST YEAR OF PERIOD  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 OANDM(20) - OPERATING COST FOR EACH YEAR  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OOUTS / )  
 ONE - '01'  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
 ONE - 1.0  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 ONEM - -1.0  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOC )  
 PACK(100) - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PACKED COLUMN  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 PER(10) - POINTERS FOR TWO DIGIT ALPHANUMERIC CODE FOR PERIODS  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS / )  
 PERIOD - 'PERIOD'  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO )  
 PH1 AND PH2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF VALUES FROM GEI PHI  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 PHIT - COST OF A NON-LINEAR SOLUTION  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 PIKEY - DJ VALUE FOR CURRENT KEY JKPT  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN )  
 PIKEY - DJ FOR CURRENT KEY AT KORG  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 PIVTOL - PIVOT TOLERANCE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS / )  
 PIV - PIVOT USED  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT )  
 PKT1 - TEMPORARY COUNT OF GUR ROW PACKET COLUMNS  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP )  
 PKT - ACTUAL GUR ROW COLUMN BEING PROCESSED  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP )  
 PKT - STORAGE OF COLUMN PACKET  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MARIN )  
 PKT - GUR PACKET NUMBER OF COLUMN BEING PROCESSED  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )  
 PKT - PACKET OF NEW COLUMN, JNT  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
 PKT - GUR PACKET OF DESIRED KEY  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND )  
 PKT2 - GUR PACKET NUMBER OF COLUMN IN AJ(KORG)  
 PKT2 - PACKET OF CURRENT KEY  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK )  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT )

PMIN - VALUE OF LOWEST BOUND ON PLIST  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRCAV2 )  
 PERTOL - PRIMAL ERROR TOLERANCE  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IOLS / )  
 PRMLER - PRIMAL ERROR, UNUSED  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES / )  
 PROC(20) - PROCUREMENT FUNDS SPENT DURING EACH PERIOD  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 PROT(20) - PROCUREMENT FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING EACH PERIOD  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 PSIGL(25) - LOWER BOUND ASSOCIATED WITH EACH NODE ON LIST  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV9 / )  
 PTASK (10, 0) - MULTIPLICATIVE FACTOR FOR ALL VALUES IN ASSOCIATED TASK FOR EACH PERIOD  
 ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRODIG / )  
 PURCH(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE PURCHASED IN EACH YEAR  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 R - RATE OF INCREASE IN OPERATING COST  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST )  
 R - 'RHS'  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 R1 - PORTION OF OPERATING COST REFUNDED FOR MOH BALLING RESOURCE  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST )  
 RDTOT - TOTAL R AND D EXPENDITURES  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 RHS(100) - STORES USER'S CURRENT RIGHT HAND SIDE  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / RHS / )  
 RNAME(120) - ROW NAMES  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 ROWS - 'ROW'  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 RP(12) - STORAGE FOR REAL PARAMETERS, FIRST FOUR LOCATIONS ARE FOR INPUT FROM REAL PARAMETER CARD, REST ARE TEMPORARY STORAGE  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 / )  
 RTEMP - TEMP. STORAGE FOR ROW NAMES  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 RVAL(100) - VECTOR OF VALUES IN EACH ROW FOR A SPECIFIC COLUMN  
 ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL )  
 S - 'S'  
 ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 SALE(20) - SALVAGE OR TRUNCATION VALUE FOR EACH YEAR  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 SALV(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE DISPOSED OF AT END OF EACH YEAR  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 SAVE(20) - SAVINGS FROM RESOURCE STORAGE FOR EACH YEAR  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )  
 SECS - ACTUAL CPU CLOCK TIME  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S TIMEC )  
 SIGMA(100,4) - STORES INFORMATION WHICH DEFINES THE CURRENT NODE  
 ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV5 / )  
 STEP - STEP TO CURRENT ROW  
 ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 STOR(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE STORED IN EACH YEAR  
 ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS / )

SUM - VALUE OF VARIABLE BEFORE FEASIBILITY ADJUSTMENT  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
 SUM - TEMPORARY STORAGE  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH )  
 SUM - DOUBLE PRECISION ACCUMULATOR  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DO1 )  
 SUM - TOTAL COST FOR A PERIOD  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
 SUMIE - SUM OF INFEASIBILITIES  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH )  
 SUMT - TOTAL COST FOR ALL PERIODS  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
 SY - START YEAR OF PROBLEM  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 T(100,10) - STORAGE FOR COLUMNS OF MATRIX ASSOCIATED WITH NON-LINEAR  
 VARIABLES  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 / )  
 TCOST - TEMP STORAGE FOR TOTAL PROCUREMENT  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
 TEMP - LOCATION USED WHILE SWAPPING CONTENTS OF TWO LOCATIONS IN AN ARRAY  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETASQ )  
 TEMP1 - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR ALPHANUMERIC OUTPUT  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO )  
 TEMP2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR ALPHANUMERIC OUTPUT  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO )  
 TEMP(4) - TEMP STORAGE FOR COLUMN NAMES  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP )  
 THETA - STEP CHOSEN BY ROW, ADJUSTED IN PRIMAL  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES / )  
 THETA - BEST FEASIBLE STEP  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW )  
 TITLE(4) - ALPHANUMERIC TITLE OF PROBLEM  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 TMAX - MAXIMUM TIME BEFORE MAPOUT  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 TWO - TIME SET WAS CALLED  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IMX / )  
 TMP(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 / )  
 TOT - NUMBER OF SUPERPERIODS PLUS 1  
       ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS / )  
 TOTAL - TOTAL  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO )  
 TPROC - CORRECTION FACTOR FOR PROCUREMENT  
       ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO )  
 TSIG - TEMPORARY STORAGE ASSOCIATED WITH FKO  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV5 / )  
 TST2(130) - TEMPORARY STORAGE  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 TYPE1 - FIRST WORD ON MAP CARD  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )

TYPE2 - SECOND WORD ON MAP CARD  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN )  
 U (7, 288, 0) - ARRAY OF TASK ALTERNATIVES  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / TASKSIG / )  
 UP (10) - CALCULATED UPPER BOUNDS ON RESOURCES  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 URK - UPPER BOUND ON BRANCHING VARIABLE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 URK2 - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UPPER BOUND AND VALUE FOR BRANCHING VARIABLE  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 ULO(10) - SET OF UPPER BOUNDS ON NON-LINEAR VARIABLES  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 / )  
 ULT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR ULO  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 UMAX - TEMP. STORAGE FOR GREATEST QUANTITY OF A SPECIFIC VEHICLE WHICH MIGHT  
 BE USED IN A TASK  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 US - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR USP  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2 )  
 USM = UZ/(1-F)  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 USP = UZ/(1+F)  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 UZ - COST OF BEST NON-LINEAR SOLUTION  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 / )  
 VAL - COLUMN VALUE TEMPORARY STORAGE  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 VAL - TEMP. STORAGE FOR VALUE OF SPECIFIC ROW AND COLUMN  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MAIFILL )  
 VCOST(10,5) - THE FIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH RESOURCE ARE STORED IN  
 THIS ARRAY - IN ORDER, THEY ARE SALVAGE AND TRUNCATION, OPERATING, R AND D,  
 RETENTION RATE, AND PROCUREMENT.  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
           ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 VLIFF (10) - MAXIMUM LIFE OF RESOURCE (VEHICLE)  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
           ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 VMIN - TEMP. STORAGE FOR MINIMUM QUANTITY OF VEHICLES WHICH CAN BE USED FOR  
 TASK  
           ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YINIERP )  
 VNAME(10) - STORES RESOURCE NAMES  
           ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
           ( GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG / )  
 W - 'W'  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 X - INPUT VECTOR  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT )  
 X - 'X'  
           ( LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN )  
 X - ELAPSED CPU SECONDS  
           ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS )  
 XCON(10) - STORES VALUES FOUND IN X WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE  
 NON-LINEAR VARIABLES  
           ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 / )

XK - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV8 / )  
 XNXPL(25) - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE FOR EACH NODE  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV8 / )  
 XT(10) - SOLUTION VALUES FOR NON-LINEAR VARIABLE  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NABRN )  
 XX- ELAPSED TIME ON PROBLEM  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S TIMEC )  
 X(100) - VALUES OF SOLUTION COLUMNS  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / AA / )  
 X(110) - VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH COLUMNS IN IX  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVA / )  
 XZ(110) - VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH COLUMNS IN IXZ  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVA / )  
 Y - INPUT VECTOR  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT )  
 YAVL (10) - YEAR RESOURCE FIRST AVAILABLE  
       ( GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / ALTSTG / )  
 YEARS (21) - STORES INHERITED YEARS  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 YRINT (20) - SCALE FACTOR FOR ALL TASKS IN PERIOD  
       ( LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP )  
 YT(10) - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOLUTION POINT AND LOWER BOUNDS  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXBRN )  
 Z - PARAMETER USED TO PACK INDEX OF COEFFICIENT  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )  
 69H8 8 7==1977 H91879IG9= 97=19H  
       ( GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS / )  
 ZS - PARAMETER USED TO PACK COEFFICIENTS  
       ( LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO )

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